extend downward below the superior series of the next kind, which are stout brownish spines characteristically curved at the ends, which latter are also slightly dilated. Some of these, from the inferior edge of the series, show toward the tip a minute filiform process after the manner of Kinberg's *Eupompe grubei* (Pl. XIIIA. fig. 3). The stronger bristles again, are more deeply tinged with brownish, and have an extremity which is blunt, apparently from wear (Pl. XIIIA. fig. 4), and the curved transverse lines at the base of the tip are more distinctly marked. These bristles are very brittle, and the majority are removed in handling the specimen. The curve at the tip probably indicates a connection with the type of the smaller kind (fig. 3) with the filiform process, which in most cases has been abraded. They diminish in size from above downward. The bristles which form the ventral tuft are of two kinds, the larger (Pl. XIIIA. fig. 5) presenting a more conspicuous terminal dilatation, while the smaller (Pl. XIIIA. fig. 6) and more numerous have long slender translucent shafts, with prominent spinous rows on the enlargement superiorly, the extremity being in the form of a long tapering process closely and regularly beset with fine spikes, so that it resembles a slender feather with its barbs. These bristles also decrease in size from above downward. The dorsal cirrus arises from the upper and posterior edge of the foot, and is often inconspicuous amongst the large papillæ, from which, however, it is distinguished by its basal joint, conical terminal region, and greater length. It forms a comparatively short, tapering process with a broad basal segment. The ventral cirrus is now comparatively short, and its tip does not reach the extremity of the setigerous region.

In the structure of the body-wall this form for the most part agrees with *Panthalis ærstedi*, Kinberg. The much greater size, however, emphasises various features. Thus the nerve-area is separated by a definite and firm basement-layer which comes from under the great longitudinal ventral muscles on each side, bends upward round their inner edges, and forms a transverse platform above the region. From the upper and outer angle on each side a process of this basement-tissue runs upward amongst the fibres of the oblique muscle, indeed, many appear to be inserted into it. Moreover, the whole upper surface of this basement-layer is occupied by the insertion of two great vertical muscles, which in this region (the anterior third) pass down from the proboscis. Such fibres do not occur in front, and are probably local. The nerve-area varies in appearance according as it is severed in the line of the ganglion or between them. In the former case it presents a large elliptical space with a protective layer of hypoderm externally (thick in the median line and tapered at each side), with traces of at least two small neural canals toward the middle line of the ganglia inferiorly. A series of convexities on the ventral surface seem to indicate the ganglionic regions. The interganglionic portion, on the other hand, is in each case slightly concave (upward) and the cords are flattened, so that the area is much diminished. The ventral longitudinal muscles are very large, and show a fissure running obliquely outward and