

The dorsal surface of the body is smoothly rounded, from the tip of the tail forward to the cephalic groove. The thoracic region is marked by a pale band, which is the continuation of the ventral groove. The ventral surface is flattened, and a furrow, commencing posteriorly at the tip, splits the scutes in the middle line; but when it reaches the fourth behind the thoracic region it deviates a little to the right and finally passes obliquely through the last one to the groove between the posterior thoracic foot and the first abdominal, and becomes continuous with the dorsal band formerly mentioned. A distinct papilla occurs on each side of the ventral groove in the anterior scutes of the abdominal region, and these processes also exist in the same position (though the groove has disappeared) on the three adjacent thoracic scutes.

The cephalic region has dorsally a deep furrow, surmounted along each edge by a continuation of the cephalic collar, which forms an accessory flap on each side. It is rendered the more conspicuous by a deep brownish belt a little below the edge. The collar, which is folded outward in the example, continues without break to the ventral median fissure, and terminates in a triangular reflexed flap on each side. The inner edge of the flap has a dark brown band of pigment. The general colour of the body is pale madder-brown, deeper in front, while the branchiæ have a deep chocolate-brown base. In the posterior region a dark spot occurs at the base of each setigerous process, and another at the end of the uncinigerous row.

The anus is directed dorsally rather than ventrally.

The anterior or thoracic region consists of the typical eight segments. The bristles of the upper series somewhat resemble those of *Dasychone japonica*, the wings, however, being slightly more pronounced (Pl. XXXIA. fig. 1). The inferior series present the same differences from the foregoing in regard to the tips, which are proportionately shorter (Pl. XXXIA. fig. 2). The usual elongation occurs in the tips of the posterior bristles. Both series are thus allied to those of *Dasychone japonica*.

The anterior hooks (Pl. XXXIA. fig. 3) possess an elongated neck, with a comparatively small inferior prow. The finely serrated edge above the great fang is of moderate length, and the crown of the hook is somewhat truncate with a central depression. The posterior or dorsal line is nearly straight, or only slightly convex. The posterior basal appendage is fairly developed, and elevated above the ventral line which curves upward to join it.

Few Diatoms occur in the contents of the intestine, but minute Radiolarians, with sponge-spicules, minute ova, bristles of one of the Lumbrinereidæ, a parasitic Crustacean of a few segments, and fragments of Pteropod shells are present.