

somewhat flattened, and excavated by a median depression. The usual fissure proceeds forward in the central line to the thoracic division, and it shows only a slight bend to the right in the two anterior abdominal scutes. In the preparations the ventral scutes are (transversely) very wide and (antero-posteriorly) very short. A dark pigment-speck exists at the commencement of each uncinigerous row.

The cephalic collar originates as a V-shaped structure dorsally, the inner leg of the V being less prominent and running as a slight ridge along the sides of the median groove forward to the base of the branchiæ. The collar proper commences in front of the first bristle-tuft, and, somewhat within it, proceeds rather more than a third of the distance downward, where a break or fissure occurs, and ends in two large broad lappets on each side of the median line. In the preparation the collar still remains of a rich purple.

The branchiæ are arranged in two spiral tufts of the same fine purple colour, mottled here and there with pale streaks. Their number is very large, and in this respect they present a decided divergence from Schmarda's form, which is described as having but twenty-one on each side. It is not easy to estimate the exact number, but they must be considerably more than a hundred. The radioles are comparatively slender and flexible, and are furnished at intervals with pairs of small external appendages (Pl. XXXIXA. fig. 7), which do not occur at the base in the intervals between the radioles, as in the former species; moreover, they become longer and somewhat spathulate or auricular (as indicated in the figure) toward the tip, which has a short, bare filiform termination. The pinnæ are very numerous but not proportionally long, and gradually diminish distally, without, however, showing the truncated nodular or papilliform stages, as in some allied forms.

The tentacles are short, stout, acutely pointed processes placed on each side at the anterior end of the dorsal cephalic furrow, and their tips only extend a little beyond the separation of the radioles from the basal web. They are slightly grooved on the ventral surface.

The thoracic region possesses the ordinary eight segments, and the approximation of the bristles of the opposite sides anteriorly gives a marked curvature to the outline of the dorsum. The bristles are comparatively uniform in structure, the differences between the dorsal and ventral types being less pronounced than usual, some of the dorsal being longer and narrower, and some of the inferior shorter and broader than the intermediate type figured (Pl. XXXIA. fig. 7). The tips of the posterior bristles do not show much elongation, while the wings are somewhat broader.

The anterior hooks (Pl. XXXIA. fig. 8) have remarkably fine serrations above the great fang, appearing, indeed, under a low power to be almost smooth. The prow or anterior projection is moderately developed. The posterior basal process is comparatively short, truncated and bent downward at the tip. The dorsal outline curves