

The body is from four to seven times as long as it is broad. The proboscis is as long as the body or still longer. The skin is thin and covered with small scattered papillæ. Behind the middle of the body there is a broad girdle of flat attaching papillæ, measuring 0·24 mm., and arranged sparingly after a quincuncial pattern. In front on the proboscis there are several rows of simple hooks, whose bases measure about 0·05 mm. The ventral retractor of the proboscis is united with the dorsal to form one muscle. The intestinal spiral is short, with only two to four coils. There is on the rectum a small diverticulum. The contractile tube is without cæca. The single segmental organ is fastened to the body-wall by numerous bands.

Habitat.—H.M.S. "Porcupine," Killibegs Harbour, Ireland, June 24, 1869.

Genus 8. *Aspidosiphon*, Grube.

At the anus and at the posterior end of the body there is a distinct shield. The proboscis is very long, and much thinner than the body. It is excentric, and originates ventrally from the anal shield. There are almost always hooks present, and these usually exhibit two forms. The longitudinal musculature may be either continuous or separated into bands. The tentacles, which are small and finger-shaped, are few in number. Found in all seas.

19. *Aspidosiphon speculator*, n. sp. (Pl. IV. figs. 24–27).

The anal shield is rough and granulated; the posterior shield is grooved in a radiate fashion (with about thirty peripheral grooves). The longitudinal musculature of the body-wall is divided up into bands.

In the three specimens preserved, the colour of the general body surface was yellowish-brown, that of the anal and caudal shield dark brown. The body of the largest animal measured 14 mm. in length. The proboscis was of equal length, but one may certainly suppose that it could be very much elongated, as is the case in all the other species of *Aspidosiphon*.

In the anterior third of the body there are about twenty-two bundles of longitudinal muscles, anastomosing in a complex manner. Through the other two-thirds of the body these run in the form of fine distinct bands. The two strong ventral retractors of the proboscis originate a short way in front of the caudal shield and run together about half way up the body.

In *Aspidosiphon speculator*, as in all species of *Aspidosiphon*, the tentacles are few and short.

The skin glands are supported by countless small plates of chitin, which form a ring