

from that of any known form. It is prominent and rounded, having anteriorly a little conical papilla in place of a median tentacle. On each side is a rather small ocular peduncle without a trace of pigment. The fimbriated prefrontal lobe of the others is here represented by a smooth tongue-shaped process, which from its concavity superiorly is spoon-like. Posteriorly is a very deep pit on each side of the nuchal bridge of the head. Moreover, after removal of the first scale a somewhat triangular thin lamella (with the point in front) projects forward beyond the ocular peduncles and partly shades the side of the head. The palpi are about the length of those in the British species. The tentacular cirri are absent, but the dorsal show a decided difference in regard to the general contour. The organ is somewhat shorter proportionally than in *Lætmonice filicornis*, and tapers more distinctly below the tip, so that the latter forms an elongated ovoid nearly twice the diameter of the neck below. In *Lætmonice filicornis* the neck is somewhat thicker than the commencement of the tip. As Claparède truly remarks,¹ these organs are well fitted for showing the terminations of the nerves. The ventral cirrus resembles that in the previous forms, being subulate and short. Posteriorly, however, it becomes elongated.

The great dorsal spines form a conspicuous fringe to the sides of the body. They have a lustrous brown colour, and are considerably shorter and broader than in *Lætmonice filicornis*. Their points, moreover, are simple throughout (Pl. VA. fig. 12). The ventral bristles, again (Pl. VA. fig. 13), lean towards the structure seen in *Aphrodita*, and it is easy to conceive the passage from the densely spinous ventral tips of such as *Lætmonice japonica* to the hairy condition of this species. Those of the first eight or nine anterior feet differ from the succeeding in having a series of minute serrate bristles (Pl. VA. fig. 14), along with one or more stout brownish spines (Pl. VA. fig. 15.) A series of intermediate forms between the one and the other generally occur in each foot, some of the smooth forms having the shape of a dart with a finely tapered point. Towards the posterior end of the body the serrate kind also occurs, but the tips are extremely elongated in the posterior feet. Some of those with the dart-like smooth tips are curiously wrinkled. All these features clearly agree with the morphology and relations of the several forms above mentioned.

The species at first sight resembles a *Lætmonice*, but the absence of the long median cephalic and the lateral tentacles is diagnostic. The long palpi, however, still remain. To the naked eye the dorsal and ventral bristles and their arrangement appears to be similar, only the former are less covered with mud than usual. On the other hand, it quite differs from *Aphrodita* in the absence of the iridescent hairs composing the felt, in the characters of the dorsal spines, and in the flattened form of the body, which in outline, however, more nearly resembles *Aphrodita* than *Lætmonice*. The specimen is too pulpy for satisfactory section.

¹ Annél. Chétop., p. 57.