

The dorsal division of the foot bears a series of rather large translucent bristles (Pl. XIIA. fig. 4) with very short tips and boldly marked spinous rows. The latter indeed very much resemble those in *Evarne impar*, though the bristle itself is less tapered.

The ventral bristles have very short tips, with a simple terminal hook. The spinous region is elongated, especially superiorly (Pl. XIIA. fig. 5). The hispid rows, indeed, in the superior bristles approach so near the hook that their spines project slightly beyond it, or at any rate quite as far (Pl. XIIA. fig. 6), a feature best observed in an antero-posterior view. Some of the tips seem to be slightly bifid, a character rendered less evident than usual by the length of the spines.

No scales are present.

The spinous condition of the tips of the ventral bristles resembles that of Sars's *Lanilla mollis*,<sup>1</sup> from Drobach and Lofoten; though the organs perhaps are less setose. The forms are somewhat allied.

*Lagisca* (?) *hexactinellidæ*, n. sp. (Pl. IV. fig. 5; Pl. XIIA. figs. 14–16).

*Habitat*.—Procured in the Hexactinellid sponge containing *Syllis ramosa* at Station 209 (near Zebu, one of the Philippines), January 22, 1875; lat. 10° 14' N., long. 123° 54' E.; depth, 95 fathoms; bottom temperature 71°·0, surface temperature 81°·0; blue mud.

A minute species, quite pale, and measuring in its somewhat imperfect condition about 5 mm. in length, and including the bristles fully 2 mm. in breadth.

The head (Pl. IV. fig. 5) is characterised by the presence of four very distinct brownish eyes. The first pair occupy the lateral region about the middle of the head, while the second occur at its posterior border. The palpi are somewhat short, smooth, and attenuated at the tip. The antennæ, tentacular and dorsal cirri are all smooth, tapering processes. The latter (dorsal cirri) have slender filiform tips. The ventral cirri are subulate and smooth, the extremities reaching considerably beyond the setigerous lobe of the foot.

The scales are translucent, slightly milky structures, perfectly smooth all round the margin, and by transmitted light only showing a few distinct processes between the scar for attachment and the anterior border. The whole area is covered by branching nerve-fibres issuing from the scar. The scales are proportionally large, and appear to overlap in the middle line of the dorsum.

When fully formed the foot bears dorsally a very long cirrus, which tapers in a filiform manner from base to apex. If folded backward, the organ, throughout the anterior

<sup>1</sup> Bidrag til Kundskaben om Christianiafjordens Fauna, iii., 1873, p. 7, Tab. 14.