moreover, shows that the outer border in the anterior scales is very prettily marked by regularly arranged areolæ. The great nervous ganglion (situated behind and somewhat exterior to the umbilicus) and its branches are seen with remarkable clearness in this species (Pl. XXV. fig. 8), and are worthy of minute study. The general surface of the scale is granular by transmitted light.

The first foot, as usual, is directed straight forward, and bears on the superior division a long tuft of tapering bristles which are only distinctly serrated in the upper series of the group. The rest are much more minutely hispid toward the tip. The inferior division, again, has a similar long tuft of tapering bristles, but the serratures, if present, are barely discernible. Both groups are thickly studded with somewhat large clear globular bodies, apparently of a fungoid nature.

The second foot (which carries the first scale) puts on the character of the posterior to a greater or less extent. The dorsal branch has a group of very long papillæ (about five in number). Only the bristles nearest the body, however, are distinctly serrated. The inferior division shows bristles with the usual canaliculated tips, though they are more slender than those which follow.

The third foot, as in the former species and other *Leanirœ*, bears the long and characteristic cirrus, which stretches considerably beyond the tip of the first foot in a line straight forward. It is an elongated, smooth, tapering process, and has at its base externally a globular enlargement. The precise homologies of this process are interesting. It quite differs from that found in *Sthenelais* and *Sigalion* (for in the latter genera this segment bears only a minute process attached to the external border of the dorsal tubercle). If the external enlargement of the basal region represent the dorsal tubercle in the other forms usually associated under the Aphroditidæ of Savigny, Audouin and Edwards, Grube, and others (that is using the term in its widest sense), then the long cirrus on the third foot of *Leanira* is not homologous with the succeeding branchial ones, which arise from the exterior of the dorsal tubercles for the scales. In the Polynoidæ, for instance, the dorsal cirri spring from a point altogether external to the tubercles.

When the feet are fully formed the dorsal bristles are similar to those in *Leanira magellanica*. The ventral bristles (Pl. XIIIA. fig. 1) are longer than in the latter form, and thus they and the dorsal are more nearly equal in length. Moreover, while the shafts are somewhat longer than in *Leanira magellanica*, the tips are, comparatively, somewhat shorter. A well-marked branchia, richly ciliated inferiorly, occurs on every foot, and bears ventrally a process at its base like a diverticulum. In one or two instances a branch as long as the branchia takes origin from the latter. The same arrangement of ciliated pads occurs as in *Leanira magellanica*, viz., one under the branchia, a second long one, and a third broadly clavate or fan-shaped process on the dorsum of the foot.