

(*p*), and the suckers (*s*), appear like raised plates fastened to the ventral surface. The contour of the parapodial plates is heart-shaped, and from their externally directed notch springs the cylindrical, terminal joint of the parapodium. Its origin is marked by a small swelling in the middle of the plate. The suckers are remarkably large. They also look like round, raised plates between the parapodia; but instead of the usual hole in the centre, there is only a slight, annular depression surrounding a small, central boss. The size and form of these suckers suggest that a careful investigation would yield some answer to the questions raised by Nansen in regard to the function and morphological import of these organs.

The mouth is situated below the anterior margin of the first ventral ridge, and in the specimen before me the anterior end of the pharynx (*ph*) is adorned with a circlet of delicate papillæ, 0.15 mm. in length. The cloaca seems to open close beside the posterior end.

Outside the third pair of parapodia lie the large male genital papillæ (*♂*). They are more strongly developed than in any other species, and exhibit a retort-like form. Their free tubular termination seems to be movable, since it is bent on either side in different directions, on the right side backwards, on the left forwards. The ventral surface unoccupied by the above organs appears to be finely canaliculated, which is probably an expression of the closely packed, radiating, intestinal branches. The dorsal surface examined under the lens does not exhibit any particular sculpturing.

The thickness of the body-disc is very considerable, and in the middle must measure almost 1 mm., gradually decreasing, however, towards the blunt margin, but without exhibiting any trace of a marginal fringe. On the other hand, the margin exhibits ten pairs of fine cirri, of which the first pair, distinctly represented in fig. 11 (*c*), attain a length of 0.58 mm.

The total length of the body in its elongated state must have been almost 6 mm.; the maximum breadth of the single specimen before me is 5 mm. The colour, above and below, is a uniform greyish-yellow.