their curve at the tip less marked. The minute nodes toward their distal region are also larger and more evident (Pl. IVA. fig. 11), while the tip is smooth.

The semipennate ventral bristles (Pl. IVA. fig. 10) are distinguished from those of the previous species in being furnished with much more slender and elongated tips, but the terminal part or hook is shorter. The secondary processes or pinnæ are more numerous, more slender, and more elongated. Moreover, throughout the lower two thirds it is observed that these show a slight enlargement toward the centre, so that the process is somewhat fusiform. Instead of the comparatively small number of these pinnæ in the typical *Lætmonice producta*, there are upwards of seventy in the present form. The basal hook is proportionally smaller, and it is often broken; indeed the entire bristle is very easily injured, so that it is rare to have the pinnæ perfect. Parasitic on the bristles were many beautiful thecate Infusoria with Diatoms in their interior, and stalked *Acineta*-forms externally; and to one bristle a small *Terebratula* adhered. Foraminifera and Diatoms occurred in swarms on these organs.

Only eighteen scales appear to be present; otherwise there is complete similarity between this form and the foregoing, in regard to both scales and cirri. The number of the scales is, however, of comparatively little moment; the main distinction lies in the structure of the dorsal spines and ventral bristles. It is an interesting feature also that the long lateral bristles of the cirriferous feet have a nodular surface towards the tip, and that the head differs in form as well as in the absence of eyes. The papillæ of the cuticle are ovoid. This appears to be a well marked variety of the foregoing.

The example from 1950 fathoms had evidently fed on one of the Polynoidæ allied to *Evarne*, and its intestinal canal contained shreds of skin, hosts of bristles, pieces of scales, numerous Radiolaria, and much granular debris.

Lætmonice producta, var. *benthaliana* (Pl. VIII. figs. 4, 5; Pl. IVA. fig. 12; Pl. VA. figs. 1, 2).

Habitat.—The geographical range of this form is considerable. It occurred in the trawl, along with a huge *Balanoglossus* from Station 147 (between Prince Edward Island and Kerguelen), December 30, 1873; lat. 46° 16′ S., long. 48° 27′ E.; depth, 1600 fathoms; bottom temperature 34°·2, surface temperature 41°·0; Diatom ooze. Again in the trawl at Station 157 (midway between the Antarctic regions and Australia), March 3, 1874; lat. 53° 55′ S., long. 108° 35′ E.; depth, 1950 fathoms; bottom temperature 32°·1, surface temperature 37°·2; Diatom ooze. Along with it were a remarkable villous *Trophonia*, a rare Ascidian, and a Holothurian. It was also trawled at Station 241 (in the North Pacific), June 23, 1875; lat 35° 41′ N., long. 157° 42′ E.; depth, 2300 fathoms; bottom temperature 35°·1, surface temperature 69°·2; red clay. Lastly at Station 244, June 28, 1875; lat. 35° 22′ N., long. 169° 53′ E.; depth, 2900 fathoms;