

The eyes are also much larger than in the former species, and are all visible from the dorsum.

In many examples numerous adventitious bristles had penetrated the dorsum.

*Lagisca (Agnodice) moseleyi*, n. sp. (Pl. VI. fig. 6; Pl. XA. figs. 7, 8).

*Habitat.*—Trawled at Station 106 (in the middle of the Atlantic, in the line of the tropics), August 25, 1873; lat. 1° 47' N., long. 24° 26' W.; depth, 1850 fathoms; bottom temperature 36°·6, surface temperature 78°·8; Globigerina ooze.

A fragmentary specimen without scales and somewhat injured, as indeed most soft forms from deep water are. It is of considerable size, measuring 23 mm. in length and nearly 18 mm. in breadth, the bristles greatly increasing the diameter. The body is quite pale throughout, and seems to be in process of regeneration posteriorly.

The head (Pl. VI. fig. 6) is pale, with two somewhat ovoid whitish masses anteriorly, like bleached eyes, and posteriorly two paler rounded spots on each side of the middle line. The palpi are long, rather slender, and gently tapered from base to apex. They also show faint longitudinal striæ, and under a lens the sides are downy, from a dense series of somewhat long slender papillæ with very slightly bulbous tips. The proboscis has a little dark pigment internally, a feature of interest in connection with the external pallor.

The dorsal cirri are long, slender, and filiform distally, gently tapered from base to apex, and covered with long cilia, which extend far upward on the tip. The cilia have bulbous extremities. The tips of the cirri extend beyond the bristles on each side. The ventral cirri pass very considerably beyond the bases of the ventral bristles, are slender and tapered, and are covered with long cilia similar to the foregoing. The ventral papillæ project distinctly about the eighth foot, and are continued backwards as large and proportionally thick processes, which differ entirely from those of *Lepidonotus* and *Lagisca*.

All the bristles are of a very pale straw colour and remarkably long. The dorsal (Pl. XA. fig. 7) are long, slender, and nearly straight, with the exception of a few of the upper and inner series. The length of the hispid region is characteristic, and the rows of spines very distinct, so that at first sight it resembles an *Evarne*. Below the spinous region the shaft is striated longitudinally, and the striæ continue upwards nearly to the tip. The latter is peculiar, being probe-pointed and slightly curved. Many have a blackish granular deposit of a parasitic nature placed at intervals on the shafts, so that they are moniliform under a lens.

The ventral bristles are likewise extremely long and slender. The shafts are finely striated, and a distinct dilatation occurs, as usual, where the serrations commence. The