

long and faintly bifid tips. The latter gradually diminish in length from above downward (Pl. VIIA. fig. 4, one from the middle of the series). A faint opacity by transmitted light also occurs from the commencement of the spinous region at the tip downward. These bristles come nearest to those of *Lagisca*.

In the intestine were greyish-brown masses of cells and granules.

Attached to the twenty-first left foot is a curious pedunculated organism that at first sight presented the appearance of a minute white *Lucernaria*. The peduncle is somewhat short and wide, and terminates inferiorly in a small sucker-like body having a curved lateral process like a hook, which loosened with a jerk when the structure was detached from the foot. The peduncle gradually dilates upward into a broad and somewhat thin expansion or disk, which has its upper surface furnished with a series of filiform tentacles. In the centre of these are two remarkable pear-shaped firm bodies fixed by a broad base (indicated externally in each case by a scar), their pointed ends projecting freely upward. The total height of the structure is 2.5 mm., and the breadth of the disk 2 mm. The peduncle is eccentric in position, the scars of the two hard bodies appearing on the larger or external moiety of the disk (see woodcut 1).

The bristles are allied to those of *Lagisca*, while the eyes, scales, and ventral papillæ diverge. The subtentacular cirrus is unique, and is akin to the proboscidian process in the Acœtidæ (*Eupompe* and *Panthalis*). In transverse section both cuticle and hypoderm appear to be very thin, so that the ventral area forms a mere band. The nerve-cords are small and much flattened.

*Lagisca* (?) *kermadecensis*, n. sp. (Pl. XIII. fig. 8 ; Pl. XIIA. figs. 4–6).

*Habitat*.—Trawled at Station 170 (a little north of the Kermadec Islands), July 14, 1874 ; lat. 29° 55' S., long. 178° 14' W. ; depth, 520 fathoms ; bottom temperature 43°·0, surface temperature 65°·0 ; volcanic mud.

A fragmentary example of a small species, measuring about 5 mm. in length and 2.5 mm. in breadth.

The head bears four brownish eyes ; the two smaller occupying the sides of the head posteriorly, and the two larger being situated on each lateral eminence, and only partially visible from the dorsum. The tentacle is absent, but its basal region is tinted dark grey. The other cephalic appendages are also absent. The ventral cirrus is a simple tapering process, its tip extending far beyond the base of the bristles, and even beyond the spine.

In structure the feet somewhat resemble those of *Evarne* or *Lagisca*, but are distinguished by a remarkable cristate lobe above the spine of the inferior setigerous region.