

greatest breadth 2 mm. If the bristles be included in the latter then it is nearly 8 mm., so long are the feet and these organs.

This form somewhat approaches *Macellicephalo mirabilis*, from Station 269. The body is narrow and elongate, delicate and semi-translucent in the preparation, and with very long feet and bristles. The proboscis and intestine are quite visible from the exterior; and posteriorly large nucleated cells are observed in the upper lateral regions. The mouth forms a well-marked aperture surrounded by puckered edges on the under surface of the buccal segment. The anus is terminal and prominent. A cirrus is probably attached to a small papilla on each side (between the anus and the large cirrus).

The head is rather rounded, with a pale elevation on each side of the tentacle, as if from a large pale eye. The large whitish opacity in the middle of each may represent ocular pigment. The origin of the tentacle is peculiar, being nearly in the middle of the head. It is elongate and filiform, gently tapered from base to apex. A pair of very minute filaments (one in front of each eye) may represent antennæ. The organs apparently corresponding to the palpi are considerably shorter than the tentacle, have a somewhat falciform outline, with a tapering tip. The tentacular cirri have the same shape as the tentacle, and appear slightly jointed under a lens, perhaps from imperfect preservation. The dorsal cirri are borne on the feet at a considerable distance from the body, and their slender tips project beyond the most prominent bristles. The last pair present in the preparation (only a papilla without a ventral cirrus intervening between each, and the anus) are much larger than the others, and appear to be articulated at the base. The ventral cirrus is a simple tapering slender process. All these organs are smooth. The ventral papilla forms only an elevation.

The scales seem to amount to nine pairs, and are all comparatively small and semi-translucent. The first pair occur on the first feet, and are so small as to form little round lamellæ, about the diameter of the feet. They are supported on a pedicle. The next two pairs occur as usual on the third and fourth pairs of feet, and are gradationally larger. The succeeding scales are on alternate feet, and three are nearly equal in size. Thereafter they diminish toward the tail, the last (on the terminal foot), however, being larger than the first. All are pedicled. The scales are delicate, translucent smooth structures with an opaque patch over the pedicle, from which a series of bifurcating nerves radiate to the margin. From their position the scales project more over the bases of the feet than over the dorsum, and in the majority they do not touch each other on the same side, and are separated by a wide interval from their fellows of the opposite side. In shape the larger have the antero-posterior diameter longer than the transverse.

When viewed from above the feet are elongate, an enlargement occurring just within the tapering tip. Viewed antero-posteriorly, the foot presents an outline not unlike that in the *Hesionidæ*, at least in the shape of the distal part. Toward the base dorsally is