

and translucent, and the next four or five have the pigment-patches much less developed than their successors. In the typical forms there is a large ovoid, blackish, or dark olive pigment-spot on the inner side of the surface of attachment; while the latter is characterised by a very distinct ring of the same pigment. Moreover, a series of very distinct whitish specks occur over the greater part of the surface, and they are especially evident over the dark pigment-patch previously alluded to. There are also a very few minute clavate papillæ externally. The margin of the scale is perfectly smooth, and its whole structure delicate and translucent. The pigment of the dorsum, indeed, shines through the scales, and thus gives a very complex appearance to the coloration of the body, the central region of which is left uncovered throughout the greater part of its extent. In vertical section both cuticle and hypoderm are unusually thin.

In some respects the structure of the foot approaches that of *Achloë astericola*, D. Ch., in others it diverges. Thus it resembles the European form in the comparative shortness of the foot, the proportions and shape of the cirri, and the reduction of the superior division; whilst it diverges from it essentially in the absence of branchial process, in the structure of the bristles, and in the absence of bristles from the superior division.

About the twentieth foot the superior lobe is represented by a conical papilla, into the base of which the tip of the superior spine enters. There is no trace of superior bristles. The inferior division of the foot differs in shape from that of *Achloë astericola*, being pointed superiorly and obliquely slanted off inferiorly. A large spine proceeds to the superior angle of the process, and two dense groups of bristles pass from its edge. The superior or smaller series consists of slender forms with elongated spinous tips, ending in a slightly hooked point, the spines coming close to the latter, so as at first sight to give a bifid appearance to the extremity. The inferior group shows a diminishing series of shorter tips from above downward. So far as can be made out, the tip has a short terminal hook with a spur beneath, and a series of proportionally long spinous rows (Pl. XIIA. fig. 18).

At the fiftieth foot the general structure remains the same, the dorsal cirrus, however, being now shorter than the bristles. Between the two groups of bristles in the inferior division, two powerful examples occur (Pl. XIIA. fig. 19), their shape and size somewhat resembling those that alone appear in *Achloë astericola*, though the differences are characteristic. These bristles have shafts four or five times thicker than the former (fig. 18).

The chief change at the hundredth foot consists in the occurrence of only a single large bristle between the superior and inferior ventral groups.

The proboscis presents the ordinary structure, and is of the average length. The maxillæ have very prominent cutting edges running outwards from their bases. In the intestine the greyish debris contained vast numbers of the hairs of minute Crustacea, Radiolarians, various Diatoms, and shreds of tissue.