

*tetragona*. They proceed from the superior lobe in a fan-shaped manner, and show the usual whorls of spikes.

The bristles of the inferior division may be grouped, as in *Sigalion*, in three sets, a superior, middle, and inferior. The superior and inferior are more slender, especially the latter, and have a much more elongated tapering tip, which presents more minutely marked canaliculi (Pl. XIII A. fig. 19). Unfortunately very few of the tips of the median bristles (Pl. XIII A. fig. 20) are discoverable, the majority having fallen off, so that the series usually presents a truncated brush-like margin in the anterior region.

In transverse section the body-wall agrees for the most part with *Leanira tetragona*, as shown by Dr. Hansen.<sup>1</sup> The cuticle is somewhat thick ventrally, and the hypoderm is thin. The ventral longitudinal muscles are folded externally and superiorly, and in some there would appear to be a faint spiral arrangement. No fold exists in the dorsal longitudinal muscles. The nerve-area is covered by the oblique and vertical muscles. The cords are somewhat flattened or ovoid, and in some preparations a median canal inferiorly is indicated, but the specimen is too imperfectly preserved for minute characters. The proboscis presents the ordinary structure, and in extrusion still keeps cuticle and hypoderm internal, with the radiate coat external. The ridge at each pole is well marked.

*Leanira areolata*, n. sp. (Pl. XXI. fig. 3; Pl. XXV. figs. 8, 9; Pl. XIII A. fig. 1).

*Habitat*.—A single complete specimen was procured at Station 232 (south of Yedo, Japan), May 12, 1875; lat. 35° 11' N., long 139° 28' E.; depth, 345 fathoms; bottom temperature 41°·1, surface temperature 64°·2; sea-bottom, green mud.

The example is about 150 mm. in length, and its diameter at the thickest part anteriorly is 9 mm.

The head (Pl. XXI. fig. 3), as in the former case, is eyeless and mottled in the same peculiar iridescent manner. The tentacle is attached to a somewhat conical base which comes from the front of the head. On each side of the base is a small spathulate process. The tentacular cirri do not present any feature of note. The palpi are long, smooth, and delicately tapered.

The first scale is small, rounded, and quite smooth. It presents the same granular nervous mass and ramifications as in the succeeding. They rapidly increase in size, and in the preparation almost cover the dorsum anteriorly. They are soft, whitish, slightly translucent, and anteriorly quite smooth on both surface and margin. Behind the anterior third the fold on the outer margin presents a series of simple and very slightly tapered papillæ (Pl. XXV. figs. 8, 9), and since they are usually invisible on running the eye round the margin, they have as a rule to be looked for carefully. Minute examination,

<sup>1</sup> Anat. von *Leanira tetragona*, *Archiv f. Math. og Naturvidenskab*, Christiania, 1878.