

dorsal bristles especially being few and short. They consist of a series of short pale yellow bristles, which show only a very faint trace of the spinous rows (Pl. VIIA. fig. 12). The points in a lateral view are somewhat blunt, and there is a characteristic curvature in the same position. When viewed antero-posteriorly, however, they are nearly symmetrical in outline, narrowing as they emerge from the skin, dilating, and again diminishing toward the tip.

The ventral bristles, again, have simple, broad hooked tips (Pl. VIIA. fig. 13), and somewhat short spinous rows beneath. In simplicity they resemble those of *Eunoa*, *Nychia*, and *Achloë*, and, perhaps, though the curvature at the tip differs very considerably, they are nearest to the latter. They are much longer proportionally than the dorsal bristles.

The scales are nineteen pairs, overlap considerably in front, but not in the central or posterior region of the body. They are perfectly smooth, somewhat thin, translucent and milky, and have the scar for attachment very eccentric. The latter is situated toward the outer and anterior margin in those in front, while in the posterior the scar more nearly approaches the middle of an antero-posterior line drawn through the scale. They show numerous branching nerves.

The species is remarkably free from parasites on the bristles or other parts.

The alimentary canal in those examined was quite empty. In the debris from the anus of one example were many granular cells, probably from the surface of the canal.

The extruded proboscis is short, and has the usual nine papillæ dorsally and ventrally. The maxillæ are dark brown, and as usual lock alternately. In section the muscular walls of the body seem to be largely developed, while the proboscis is proportionally small, and in the anterior third it is surrounded by a muscular ring. The nerve-cords are comparatively thick, and have an area of somewhat lax hypodermic tissue in the central line beneath them, giving rise in some views to a perforated appearance. The ventral area is narrow.

Dr. Baird's *Hermadion magalhænsi* resembles this form in the length of the body and smoothness of the scales, but differs in the structure of the bristles, the dorsal being comparatively smooth and the ventral having a bifid tip.

Dasylepis, Malmgren.

Dasylepis equitis, n. sp. (Pl. XXXII. fig. 7; Pl. XXXIXA. figs. 5, 6).

Habitat.—Dredged by H.M.S. "Knight Errant" in the Færøe Channel at Station 8, August 17, 1880, in 540 fathoms; bottom temperature 29°·5, surface temperature 56°·5; ooze.

The specimen consists of a fragment of the posterior end about 9 mm. in length and 8 mm. in breadth. It has three pairs of scales.