

gently from the crown outward and downward to the base. The posterior basal process is considerably less in the posterior hooks, which also show a proportionally longer neck and shorter body.

The food of this form is very rich in sponge-spicules, with a few Diatoms, minute *Globigerinæ*, bristles of Annelids, and other debris.

The short tube is composed of a tough chitinous secretion surrounded by mud anteriorly and a few fragments of shells and other structures posteriorly. It is more brittle anteriorly than posteriorly. Microscopically the greyish mud exhibits coarse sand-particles, numerous sponge-spicules, a few Diatoms and gritty masses of mud and sand, probably arenaceous Foraminifera.

The structure of the body-wall appears to be nearly typical, though the rudimentary condition of the circular muscular coat inferiorly causes a divergence in the region below the nerve-area, which is remarkable for its great extent, the transverse diameter being only a little shorter than that of the ventral muscles.

I have doubtfully referred this species to Schmarda's *Sabella violacea*, though he does not mention the dorsal appendages of the branchiæ, which also are few in his form. It is possible that the want of definition in Schmarda's description may mislead. It would require a re-examination of the type, however, to set the matter at rest.

*Dasychone capensis*, n. sp. (Pl. LIV. fig. 1; Pl. XXXIA. figs. 9-11; Pl. XXXIXA. fig. 8).

*Habitat*.—Dredged at Station 142 (off the Cape of Good Hope), December 18, 1873; lat. 35° 4' S., long. 18° 37' E.; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom temperature 47°·0, surface temperature 65°·5; sea-bottom, green sand.

The length of the body is about 28 mm., and of the branchiæ about 18 mm. The diameter of the body anteriorly at its widest part is 4·5 mm.

The body is somewhat rounded dorsally, this surface being marked only by the cephalic groove in front, the termination of the furrow from the ventral surface on the right side anteriorly, and by the transverse lines of the segments. Ventrally the median groove passes forward to the sulcus behind the first abdominal segment, and then is directed obliquely to the right (left as viewed from the ventral surface), cutting off a small area of the latter on its way to the lateral groove. The general colour of the body is ferruginous, with a deep brownish speck below the bristle-tufts, at the commencement of the uncinigerous rows, in the thoracic region, and a similar pigment-speck at the end of each hook-row in the same division. Posteriorly the dark pigment-speck is above each bristle-tuft.