

nineteen segments. The opalescent bristles (milk-white in life) project nearly as much on each side as the breadth of the body. Posteriorly it terminates in two elongated styles. The head bears a large and somewhat spongy, rugose caruncle, which extends backward at least to the fourth segment. The folds almost separate from each other on manipulation, and their looseness affords a distinctive feature when contrasted with those of *Chloeia flava* and others. No eyes are visible in the specimens. In front of the caruncle is the median tentacle, which has about the same proportional length as in *Chloeia*. It is tinted of a dark greenish hue superiorly. After a longer interval than in *Chloeia* a pair of tentacular cirri, also slightly tinted superiorly, occur at the anterior border of the snout. The other pair (similarly coloured) are situated at the sides of the anterior labial processes. The latter are well developed, and homologous with those in *Chloeia*. The posterior border of the mouth is formed by the second body-segment instead of the fourth as in *Chloeia*. The segments of the body have a comparatively large antero-posterior diameter, the median five or six being conspicuous in this respect. A typical segment bears on each side of the middle line a dorsal branchia, a tuft of long opalescent bristles, two dorsal cirri, a ventral tuft of long bristles, and a ventral cirrus.

The branchiæ seem to commence on the fifth segment, and when fully developed consist of a short trunk bearing three or four simple pinnæ, and an external basal division of a few processes. These organs are softer than in *Chloeia flava*, and their hypodermic tissue is less compact. A series of muscular fibres runs from base to apex along the main stem, and in the pinnæ fibres occur within the hypoderm at each side in ordinary views.

The dorsal bristles are opalescent and elongated, especially posteriorly, so that the body of the animal is enveloped in a kind of *chevaux de frise* by the crossing of the bristles anteriorly and posteriorly. Each bristle may be described as a long fusiform structure, the base equally with the tip tapering to a fine point. The shaft gradually dilates upward, then diminishes somewhat below the fork, where a little enlargement occurs. The elongated limb beyond the bifurcation has a slight bend opposite the tip of the shorter, and in the best developed a series of serrations occurs on the outer border of the long limb (Pl. IA. fig. 10), the points being directed downward in the ordinary way. Others show a slighter array of serratures along the edge next the fork (Pl. IA. fig. 11), while a third and somewhat shorter set (Pl. IA. fig. 12) appear to be quite smooth. These bristles have a very thin external crust, and are somewhat less brittle than in *Chloeia flava*. The air alluded to by Claparède probably gained entrance into the bristles of the latter through cracks. The anterior dorsal bristles have stouter though shorter tips, with all the markings boldly developed, especially the serrations on the side next the fork. The point of insertion is much more slender than the distal end. Those towards the extremity of the tail, again, are characterised by very elongated tips and distinctly serrated outer margins, as in Pl. IA. fig. 10.

The ventral bristles form long asbestos-like tufts, which make a remarkable fringe,