

shorter than the foregoing cirri. The caruncle shows a dorsal ridge, indistinctly separated from the horizontal basal portion, and thus decidedly different from that in *Hermodice*. The larger pair of eyes is situated in a line with the anterior margin of the tentacle, and the smaller a short distance behind. The four mark out an oblong, probably nearly a square in life.

The mouth opens on the ventral surface at the anterior border of the fourth body-segment, the central region in front being occupied by the wedge-like lobes which pass forward to form the snout, and the sides by the convergent lines of the three anterior body-rings. The anus occupies the dorsum of about three of the small terminal segments, and has posteriorly a prominent papilla. In the intestinal canal of specimens from the Seychelles are masses of algæ and considerable pieces of coral and nullipore. In the present case pieces of olive-brown sea-weed are most conspicuous.

The branchiæ commence on the second body-segment each as a tuft of two processes. They are continued along the dorsum as somewhat less conspicuous organs than in *Hermodice*. When fully formed each tuft consists of a series of slightly divided processes, chiefly after a dichotomous type. They are continued to the last or the penultimate segment. A peculiar infusorial parasite occurs in numbers on the branchiæ.

The dorsal bristles consist (1) of a few simple distinctly curved bristles (Pl. IIIA. fig. 5), which are frequently absent in the preparations; (2) of a large group of characteristic bristles with slightly bifid tips (Pl. IIIA. fig. 6), one of the divisions being a mere spur, while the other is extremely elongated and tapering, with serrations along the inner edge; and (3) of a well-marked serrated series (Pl. IIIA. fig. 7), with the terminal portion striated in a peculiar manner.

The ventral bristles are bifid, one or two superiorly (Pl. IIIA. fig. 8) having slender shafts and very long tips, with serrations on the inner edge; while the majority have stout tips (Pl. IIIA. fig. 9) with three or four serrations on the inner margin. Anteriorly the tips of these bristles are somewhat longer. Amongst the inferior bristles are some short simple spines with a dilatation in the centre (Pl. IIA. fig. 13). Similar forms are also shown by Kinberg in *Eurythoë corallina*.¹ These hastate spines have the tips projecting only a short distance beyond the cuticle, the stoutest part of the bristle being internal.

The dorsal cirrus has the usual basal segment, and though fairly developed does not project quite as far as the bristles. It becomes more elongated posteriorly. The ventral is a short process in the ordinary position.

The arrangement of the nerve-trunks differs from that in *Chloeia*, since the oblique muscles decussate beneath them. In some sections (anterior) a regularly arranged series of longitudinal fibres occurs within the circular muscular layer, so that the nerve-cords are carried further inward at these points.

¹ Freg. Eugen. Resa, Tab. xii. fig. 12.