

again, of two fairly formed heads followed by a few segments occurring at the anterior end of *Typosyllis variegata*, Grube. The heads pass off obliquely from the body.

From the foregoing remarks it will be observed that in no group of the Annelids is budding more conspicuous than in the Syllidæ, and it is therefore not surprising that the remarkably branched form should have occurred in the same family. It is unique in the multiplicity of its divisions, which are all connected together by the body-wall and alimentary tube, and to which the size of the sponge alone fixes a limit. This much branched body is evidently the parent-stock, from which the male and female buds are produced, the resulting embryos conveying the species to new sites in other sponges.

It had been observed, even in the days of Aristotle, that worms dwelt in sponges, and the occurrence of such forms as the phosphorescent *Eusyllis* under Sponges and Ascidians fixed to stones is a frequent occurrence in the littoral region in Britain. Though not uncommon in the Hirudinea, ectoparasitism in the chaetopodous Annelids is rare, the chief examples being observed in *Stylaria*, *Chaetogaster*, and other Naidæ. In the marine forms, again, commensalism is common, many examples inhabiting the tubes of others, taking shelter under the mantle of mollusks, or in the ambulacral grooves of starfishes. Fritz Müller found an Amphinomian in the respiratory cavity of *Lepas anatifera*; and amongst other examples is *Alciopina parasitica*, which Claparède discovered in *Pleurobrachia densa*. In *Euplectella* one of the Polynoidæ occurs, and in an Ascidian another of the same family. Thus the presence of *Syllis ramosa* as a commensalistic form in the sponge is not remarkable. It is the unique power of branching which is noteworthy.

### *Exogone*, Örsted.

*Exogone heterosetosa*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXIII. figs. 15, 16; Pl. XXIVA. fig. 11).

*Habitat*.—Dredged at Station 144A (off Marion Island), December 26, 1873; lat. 46° 48' S., long. 37° 49' 30" E.; depth, 69 fathoms; surface temperature, 41°·0; sea-bottom, volcanic sand. It was found amongst the bristles of *Lagisca antarctica* during the examination of that form.

A minute species, about 3 mm. in length and a third of a mm. in breadth.

The body consists of thirty-four segments, which have a greater transverse than antero-posterior diameter, the latter attaining its greatest proportion posteriorly. The tail has a pair of cirri of considerable length.

The head (Pl. XXXIII. fig. 15) has anteriorly a pair of bluntly conical frontal lobes, which have a thin bridge along the middle line. A pair of eyes occur on each side, the axis of the pairs being directed forward and outward. The anterior on each side is the larger, and has a conical "lens." A short lateral cirrus is placed on each side of the head anteriorly, and there seems to be a median of similar length, though the state of the