

while posteriorly these organs are bifid. The branchia springs, along with the dorsal cirrus, from a common trunk, the main stem after a short interval giving off a very long branch, and after a somewhat longer interval, another about the same length, and then terminating in a third elongated process.

The filiform dorsal cirrus is about a third the length of the branchial process next it. The superior bristles have a long straight shaft, and the slightly winged tapering tip is bent at a distinct angle. The brush-shaped bristles are very numerous, and their extremities are peculiarly flattened (slightly spoon-shaped), and have nine or ten filaments.

The compound bristles (Pl. XXA. fig. 23) have also somewhat long shafts, with slightly curved and flattened ends. The terminal piece is rather elongated, and the edge of the guard, which runs to the base of the process, is nearly straight. The inferior fang is large, the terminal comparatively small.

The foot (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 11) has a single dark brown spine. Inferiorly are one or two hooks (Pl. XXA. fig. 24) which have an evident constriction a little below the tip. The terminal hook or process is curved, and the chief fang below comes off nearly at a right angle from the extremity.

The intestine of this form contained tough masses, which readily turned the edge of a knife, crowded with large, beautifully reticulated, translucent, and apparently homogeneous chitinous tissue. These may have been parts of the skeleton of a sponge or similar structure, especially as they were enveloped in softer granular substance.

The space between the large ventral longitudinal muscles in section is wide, probably from its posterior position. The hypoderm is of considerable thickness, and forms a curved projection externally. The neural canal lies a little above the circular muscular coat. A strong band on each side of the nerve-area, chiefly from the vertical muscle, passes downward. The somewhat thin dorsal longitudinal muscles are pierced by the vertical, an arrangement which probably causes the flattening of the body as in the leech and similar forms. A minutely granular substance, apparently male elements, exists at the bases of the feet. The alimentary canal in this region lies close above the nerve-area, the pedicle being short.

*Eunice barvicensis*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 12; Pl. XXIA. figs. 1-3).

*Habitat*.—Found between tide-marks at Bermuda in June 1873.

One specimen, which is partly dried and incomplete posteriorly, measures about 48 mm., and at its thickest part in front 4.5 mm. in diameter. Two fragments of the posterior region also occurred.

From the condition of the specimen very little can be said about the head. The