

The size of this species affords a favourable opportunity for the examination of the minute structure of the body-wall. In the preparations the cuticle has disappeared, but the basement-tissue of the hypoderm is massive, especially laterally and inferiorly. The pigment distinguishes the hypoderm, while the deeper parts show the pale cells and glands. The circular muscular coat has a much greater tendency to stretch downward into the basement-tissue than in *Sabella pavonina*. Somewhat within the outer third of each longitudinal ventral muscle the outer fibres of the circular coat begin to spread themselves over the basement-layer, and on reaching the nerve-area it is found that the whole coat forms a series of fibres imbedded in this tissue, almost to the pigment. These bundles of fibres join each other so as to form a complex meshwork. Consequently the nerve-area has only areolated basement-tissue outside the cords, the large lateral branches of which are readily distinguished in this translucent matrix. The large neural canals are filled with a coagulable yellowish fluid. The longitudinal muscular fibres on each side of the cords and also at the base of the alimentary ligament enclosing the blood-vessel are well seen. The longitudinal dorsal muscles are massive, and the symphysis in the median line is deep and close. The suspensory ligament of the digestive canal arises only from the fibro-muscular bands below the latter.

The *Sabella fusca*, Ehrenberg (Grube), in the British Museum, from Ceylon, seems to approach this form closely, both in the colour, external appearance, and hooks. The tube is a tough chitinous one, with sand and mud externally and the egg-cases of a Mollusk (like those of *Murex*). It probably came from the tidal region. The absence of definite figures of the hooks renders diagnosis difficult. This species may be connected with the *Spirographis australiensis*, Haswell, as described in his recent paper on the Australian Sabellidæ and Serpulidæ.¹

Laonome, Malmgren.

Laonome haeckelii, n. sp. (Pl. XXXA. figs. 7-9).

Habitat.—Dredged off St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.

A fragment of the tail, measuring about 11 mm. in length, with a transverse diameter at the anterior end of 2 mm.

All that can be said of the external characters is that the dorsal surface is rounded and the ventral flattened. The latter surface, moreover, is marked by a broad, dark brownish central band, which occupies the region of the scutes. At the tip of the tail ventrally are two brown pigment-specks.

¹ *Journ. Linn. Soc. New South Wales*, vol. ix. (sep. copy), p. 24. In this paper the draftsman seems to have inverted some of the figures.