

complex manner and consisting of narrow segments with well-formed feet. The latter have dorsally a long and gracefully curved cirrus, a conical setigerous region with a few simple bristles, and inferiorly a broad and stout ventral cirrus. The dorsal cirri are alternately longer and shorter, as in certain other forms, *e.g.*, those described by Grube from the Philippines. The buds appear laterally, terminally, and wherever a broken surface occurs, and a diverticulum of the alimentary canal enters each. These buds on attaining a certain size give off other buds, so that the whole has a remarkably branched form.

“The tail of the bud (*i.e.*, the distal part) is early formed, and soon presents two long cirri. No head appeared in the examples from Zebu, but in a particularly broad bud, on a specimen from the Flores Sea, a head occupied the free end. This bud came off at right angles, had shorter segments and a more distinctly moniliform alimentary canal. The anterior margin of the snout is depressed and carries on each side a slender cirrus, while another appendage of the same kind occurs just in front of the eye. A sulcus separates this area from the more elevated one behind, the latter resembling a broad wedge with the eye on each angle anteriorly. The ocular pigment is dark red, the edge being somewhat irregular. The folds on the posterior margin of the head are symmetrical and the nuchal border is clearly marked. Several female buds were found. The head in an attached example is bilobed and somewhat like the sexual form termed *Ioila* by Dr. G. Johnston, having a large reddish brown eye on each side, and a still larger pair on the ventral surface. The head is terminated posteriorly by two short cirri and a setigerous process furnished with a spine. The entire fusiform body and the bases of the feet are filled with ova, showing germinal vesicle and spot. The anterior segments are provided with bristles of the same type as the parent stock, though the terminal appendage is more differentiated. An older (free) bud seemed to differ from the foregoing chiefly in the size of the ova (some of which appear to contain embryos), and in the presence of long translucent bristles with broad flattened tips (the ‘Pubertätsborsten’ of Professor Langerhans). A fragment of the posterior end of a male also occurred. The feet have dorsally a convex margin, and the same outline exists ventrally at the base, but the edge slopes upward distally. A short dorsal cirrus of a few segments is present, and beneath it a tuft of long straight translucent sword-shaped bristles similar to those in the female bud. The body contained a large number of granules and masses, apparently of spermatozoa.

“In no group of the Annelida is budding more conspicuous than in the Syllida. The linear division of *Autolytus* and *Proceræa*, the lateral buds of *Exogone*, and the ease with which heads and tails are reproduced, are examples; but the foregoing (*Syllis ramosa*) marks a new era in the invertebrates, for the branches occur as freely as in a hydroid zoophyte, and the open ends of the ruptured alimentary canal would seem to be sufficient for the nourishment of the various parts. In connection with this subject the slightly branched tubes of *Eunice magellanica* form an interesting feature, since they