

serrated kind. M. Claparède¹ has drawn attention to the special characters of the bristles in *Euphrosyne*, viz., their extreme brittleness, their tubular structure, calcareous nature, and the entrance of air into the interior. The same features have been noticed in *Chloeia*.² Schmarda also mentions the occurrence of a yellow fluid in the central canal of the present form. Nothing has been seen to verify his statement that a network of slightly curved bristles, pointed at both ends (fusiform-acerate, Bowerbank), exists at the lower border of the branchiæ. His figures very much resemble sponge-spicules. The ventral bristles (Pl. IA. fig. 3) are considerably larger than the dorsal, and are terminated by a slightly curved blunt tip, with a conical spike at the base. The internal canals from the processes join after a short course downward, and there is a slight dilatation of the cavity opposite the enlargement at the upper third of the shaft.³

The dorsal region of each segment is further supplied with a densely ramose series of branchial processes, which are eleven in number in the typical segments. Schmarda says there are twelve, but such a discrepancy is of little importance. Each is dichotomously branched, and the tips end in a series of elliptical or sub-oval bodies somewhat like those in *Euphrosyne foliosa*. The superior are the longer. So far as can be observed in sections of the organs, the view of M. Claparède—that these structures are entirely devoid of an axial cavity, if we exclude from this term the blood-vessels—seems to be correct, especially as regards the distal branches. This author, indeed, thought that the general surface of the body exercised the function of respiration. On the other hand, it requires very little manipulation to trace the large blood-vessels from the body-cavity into the branchiæ and follow their branches up to (but not into) the tips of the organs. In sections of the base of the trunks a complex series of muscular fibres appear, and the cuticle and hypoderm of the entire structure are dense except distally, where the former becomes very thin.

In the structure of the body-wall this form agrees with its congeners. The nerve-cords have superiorly a firm investment which is continuous from side to side. In the hollow between them superiorly is a fascicle of muscular fibres, and below them a central granular structure. Moreover, the cords are united by a streaked isthmus inferiorly. The anatomy of one region of this form is especially interesting, viz., that of the buccal apparatus. The anterior part of the structure consists of a cylindrical protrusible proboscis densely covered with cuticle. The centre of the latter in front is occupied by a large muscular and vascular, but chiefly glandular mass, the inner lining of which is thrown into bold longitudinal rugæ. The vast collection of glands in this organ would indicate

¹ Ann. Chétop. du Golfe de Naples, p. 109.

² "Porcupine" Annelids, *Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, vol. ix. p. 396.

³ A remarkable and apparently new form in the British Museum shows the peculiarity of having along with the ordinary forked ventral bristles a dense series of long slender dotted hairs tapering to a tip which is slightly bulbous. The dorsal serrated forms are very boldly marked, and the smooth ones are long. The branchiæ are much branched, and the tips somewhat lanceolate. The species is fully an inch in length, and comes from the Pascadores Islands—Consul Swinhoe's Collection (70, 6, 18, 13).