

As usual they increase in length from before backward. Their chief peculiarities are the large size, smoothness, and the great length of the median peninsula before the canals from the processes join (Pl. IIA. fig. 5).

A slightly opaque granular deposit exists outside the canal in the longer process, and often also in the smaller, as well as in other parts of the tip. The canals show very distinct granules below the fork. The whole of the tip, to a point below the fork, is covered with a microscopic shagreen. The arrangement of these dorsal bristles is always more lax than that of the ventral.

The ventral bristles form a dense fascicle with the broad axis of the fan directed vertically. The larger bristles are generally dorsal, indeed, when the tuft is viewed from the ventral aspect a somewhat regular gradation of the tips is observed, so that the slope from below upward is bristled with a continuous series, which the few shorter dorsal bristles do not affect. In a lateral view the outline narrows from below upward to the long bristles. These are paler than the dorsal, and much more slender (Pl. IIA. fig. 6). The inner border of the long process of the fork has two (or in some three) serrations, and the isthmus at the base of the fork is proportionally shorter than in the dorsal. The type of both corresponds very closely except that the surface of the tip in the ventral does not show the microscopic shagreen. When a bristle is broken and left in water the shaft exhibits in its centre a series of obliquely curved lines, and in many a number of regular transverse lines occur below the isthmus at the fork, and throughout a considerable extent of the shaft beneath. The yellowish oleaginous contents of the bristles are well seen after fracture, both externally and in the hollow of the shaft, where they sometimes assume a lenticular shape. Mr. W. A. Haswell, B.Sc., who has so carefully and skilfully investigated many of the Annelids of New South Wales, describes two species of *Notopygos*<sup>1</sup> in which both dorsal and ventral bristles are quite smooth. The dorsal bristles of the present species, *Notopygos labiatus*, have no serrations, so that too much weight need not be attached to this character of Kinberg's.

The branchial cirrus arises at the inner border of the bristle-papilla, a little in front of the branchia, is pale at the base, but tinted madder-brown throughout the rest of its extent. It is covered with rows of long cilia. The dorsal cirrus proper (in the usual position behind the papilla) has a madder-brown large basal division and a filiform pale distal region, which is constricted just below the somewhat cylindrical tip.

In transverse section the body-wall shows the features of the group, besides certain definite characters of its own. Instead of the little bifid papillæ of the hypoderm of the central dorsal region of the *Chloeia* from the Mediterranean, this form shows a central and two median longitudinal ridges, by the great increase of the central oblique muscles of the part. The circular muscular layer (beneath the hypoderm) is also largely developed. The nerve-cords are especially large and distinct, and are much less flattened out than in

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales*, November 25, 1878.