tenth foot the main dorsal group is formed of strong brownish bristles, which are all broken. The inferior division has superiorly a single serrated bristle (Pl. XIVA. fig. 4). The rest consist of the usual winged bristles.

About the middle of the body (*e.g.*, at the fifteenth foot) are superiorly a series of powerful golden bristles (Pl. XIVA. fig. 5), the tips being bent at right angles to the shaft, and tapered to an acute point. The posterior border of the shaft is often fimbriated, apparently from the splitting of the chitinous fibres, for the bristles are hard and brittle. In this division is also a group of slender simple bristles. A papilla bearing a tuft of slender serrated bristles occurs just behind the foregoing. The inferior branch again is furnished with the strong winged bristles (Pl. XIVA. fig. 6) as in front, and which diminish in size from above downward. In regard to the arrangement of these bristles in the foot it is found that the strong dorsal hamate bristles spring in a semicircle in front and to the inner side of the dorsal spine as well as round it; while the dense tuft of long slender bristles is directed from the papilla downward and backward between its own and the next foot. The ventral bristles pass off in a line behind the spine of the division. The bristles retain a similar structure to the posterior end—except that they become longer and more slender.

This annelid (which requires the institution of a new family) appears to differ from Grube's *Eulepis hamata* from Pandanon in the Philippines. The divergence has already been alluded to. The scales in *Eulepis hamata* are covered with papillæ, whereas in the present form they are perfectly smooth, and the structure of the cleft also diverges. The remarkable bristles which characterise the upper region of the inferior lobe of the foot are not mentioned by Grube, who, however, may have overlooked them. The comparison of such with those in the same region in certain Sigalionidæ (*Leanira*, &c.) may throw further light on the position of this form. This peculiar bristle has also certain affinities with the spinous bristle shown by Ehlers in his *Nephthys picta*.[1] The dorsal hamate bristles again are clearly modifications of the ventral, and in some of the posterior examples a slight wing is present on the acute tip.

Grube's species had two long anal cirri, covered with minute papillæ, whilst the other cirri were smooth. He placed it between *Panthalis* and *Sthenelais*.

In the structure of the body-wall (Pl. XXXIIA. fig. 7) this form, while agreeing in the general plan, differs somewhat from the ordinary examples of the Polynoidæ in the greater interval between the insertions of the oblique muscles, and in the flattening of the nerve-cords. Above the latter are transverse fibres, and in the middle line a narrow band of longitudinal muscular fibres. The hypoderm is slightly developed, and the cuticle is by no means thick. The dorsal longitudinal muscles are separated by a thin median arch, across which, however, a few longitudinal fibres extend. In its ordinary condition the proboscis differs from that in the Polynoidæ in having proportionally thicker walls,

[1] Die Borstenwürmer, ii., Taf. xxiii. fig. 35.