(intermediate in position) have somewhat elongate tips of a single segment. Both shaft and tip are very translucent, the former showing, towards its distal end, a few indications of the ordinary spinous rows. The extremities have a peculiar curve (Pl. XIIIA. fig. 13) at the base of the terminal hook, the anterior edge especially being thin and translucent.

The ventral cirrus is long and tapering, the tip reaching considerably beyond the setigerous lobe. The enlargement usually connected with the ventral papilla is present, but no papilla is visible. Two ciliated pads occur on the upper border of the foot, and a process beneath the branchia. The foot is further characterised by the foliaceous cutaneous expansions on each side inferiorly. The specimen is a female, and has numerous large greyish ova posteriorly.

This form presents certain special characteristics in the structure of its body-wall. Thus, the longitudinal dorsal muscles meet in the middle line without much diminution, while their outer border bends inward and is once or twice spirally rolled. The ventral longitudinal muscles are compact and somewhat rounded in transverse section, the outer margin being pinnate and spirally rolled inward. Instead of the meagre margin of hypoderm seen in the former species, the ventral area is crown-shaped, broader, and with rounded margins superiorly—where the oblique muscles are attached, slightly contracted inferiorly—where the thin layer of hypoderm trends under the ventral longitudinal muscles. The area is thus large and deep, and the somewhat ovoid nerve-cord (in section) occupies the outer and inferior region, a distinct neural canal, moreover, occurring on the inner side of the nerve, about its middle. The rounded form of the ventral longitudinal muscles is evidently due to the strength and shortness of the oblique muscles which arch tightly over them superiorly. The cuticle is thick inferiorly, but the hypoderm forms a comparatively thin coat.

This form, therefore, approaches *Psammolyce* in the arrangement of its nerve-area.

Sigalion, Milne-Edwards.

Sigalion buskii, M'I. (Pl. XXII. fig. 1).

Sigalion buskii, M'I., Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond., vol. ix. pt. 7, p. 391, pl. lxx. fig. 14.
Sthenelais dendrolepis (Clap.), M'I., Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin., vol. xxv. p. 409, pl. xii. fig. 12, and pl. xv. figs. 4, 5.

Habitat.—Dredged, along with many other Annelids, at Station 75 (off Fayal, Azores), July 2, 1873; lat. 38° 38′ N., long. 28° 28′ W.; depth, 450 fathoms; surface temperature, 70°·0; sea-bottom, volcanic mud. The distribution of this species, which is very well characterised, is therefore wide, ranging from North Unst, Shetland, in 90 fathoms, to the Azores.