

brown gland still lies behind the peduncle of the foot. At the tenth foot both dorsal and ventral glands are much enlarged, the former soon becoming as elevated as the lamella. It continues prominent all along the dorsum, forming posteriorly a thick lamelliform mass, projecting upward and forward at the inner edge of the superior lamella, and rendered very conspicuous by its brownish-olive pigment. The superior lamella (Pl. XXXII. fig. 11) becomes somewhat crescentic in outline, and its surface is variously frilled in the preparation. It appears larger than it really is on the body of the Annelid, since its peduncle is both broad and prominent. The setigerous region of the foot forms a short cone, which does not project so far outward as the margins of the lamellæ, and its spine is also less prominent than in *Alciopa*. On each side of the latter (above and below) is a short cirrus. The inferior lamella also forms in its fully developed condition an irregularly crescentic plate, variously frilled. It is somewhat less than the dorsal. At its inferior and inner margin is a prominent lobate appendage attached to the base of the foot in front of the dark brown "segmental" gland.

The bristles (Pl. XVA. fig. 4) project from the foot in the shape of a broad fan, and are straight and extremely translucent. They taper to slender tips, which have a terminal process attached to one side, a small portion of the tip of the shaft being visible beyond the point of junction.

In transverse section the circular muscular layer is feebly developed outside the ventral longitudinal muscles, indeed, only a few fibres cross the outer region of the nerve-area. The latter lies in the superior angle of the decussating oblique muscles, which spread out beneath it. The cords are comparatively large and rounded. The hypodermic glandular tissue attains great development in the lateral appendages of the body. The wall of the alimentary canal is also furnished with a thick glandular lining. Male reproductive elements are present in the specimen.

The tentacle and antennæ of Greeff's *Nauphanta celox* differ from the foregoing, but otherwise there is a close resemblance.

A similar form, in a softened condition, exists in the British Museum, from the South Pacific, collected in the tow-net by Commander Knocker, R.N. (68, 6, 29, 6). It is in the same bottle with *Alciopa* (*Halodora*) *reynaudii*, Aud. and Ed.

Family HESIONIDÆ.

The number (five) representing the Hesionidæ is comparatively small, though only one less than Semper's Philippine forms, and it is to be remembered that the group is more generally abundant in shallow than in deep water. The occurrence of a new genus, *Dalhousia*, from the deep water off the Canaries, somewhat allied to Claparède's genus *Tyrrhena* from the Bay of Naples, and of the intermediate type *Salvatoria* from Kerguelen, is especially noteworthy. Grube gives three in his *Annulata Cæstediana*,