

half an inch from the head, to which it gently tapers. The diminution from the same region to the tip of the tail is very gradual, the latter being by no means slender.

The head has two moderate frontal lobes, and, viewed from the dorsum, it seems to be broader in front than behind. The ocular region on each side is elevated into two prominent lobes, which form two lateral bosses posteriorly, a considerable part of each extending behind the posterior eye. The eyes are situated in the arms of the usual V, the anterior being about twice the size of the posterior pair, somewhat ovoid, and with a trace of a "lens." Their position is such that they look slightly forward as well as upward. The second pair follow after a short interval, and are rounded. Above the base of each frontal lobe is a tentacle (antenna of some authors) shorter than the median, and crenulated by the annulations. The ordinary tentacle springs from the centre of the head, rather in front of the first pair of eyes, and, like the previous processes, is somewhat narrowed at the base, while the tip is little tapered.

The buccal segment bears two cirri in place of a foot on each side. Inferiorly the margin of the mouth forms a disk symmetrically divided into eight lobes. The first foot follows, bearing dorsally a long thickish cirrus only slightly tapered at the tip, and composed of numerous segments, next a setigerous process and inferiorly a lanceolate ventral cirrus.

When fully formed the foot anteriorly (Pl. XXXIII. fig. 4) presents a dorsal cirrus which assumes a somewhat fusiform shape, from the slight diminution at the base and tip. There are about twenty-five segments in the cirrus besides the basal region, which is formed by a prominent process of the body-wall. The setigerous region is moderately elongated, its prominent superior apex having two short papillæ, from which its margin slopes downward and inward. It has about six spines, and a series of stoutish bristles (Pl. XV. fig. 14) with short simply hooked terminal processes. The ventral cirrus is a somewhat broad, tongue-shaped lobe, with its concave surface directed upward. Its tip projects a little beyond the setigerous region.

Posteriorly the chief changes in the foot are the increase in the length of the dorsal cirrus (which also tapers slightly from base to apex), its more numerous and evident annulations, which amount to about forty-two. The setigerous region is smaller than in front and has four spines. The bristles pass out beneath the latter as anteriorly. The basal region of the ventral cirrus is slightly broader than in front, and its tip more tapered.

The anus occurs as a terminal aperture posteriorly, and in the preparation no process remains at the sides. The last foot, which adjoins the aperture, is little differentiated.

In transverse section (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 7) the cuticle is remarkably thick, especially on the ventral surface. Outside the nerve-area is the circular coat, and then apparently hypoderm, though the cut ends of fibres appear to be present. The oblique muscles pass below the cords and meet in the middle line; moreover, a few fibres pass obliquely over the nerve-area from the one to the other. The longitudinal ventral