

The posterior bristles (Pl XVIII.A. fig. 15) are tinged of a deeper brownish hue than in *Notocirrus tricolor*.

The tail is somewhat imperfect, but it seems to have been terminated by two large dorsal and two smaller ventral processes.

The cuticle is comparatively thick, and the hypoderm and circular muscular coat well developed. In the structure of the body-wall this form shows somewhat smaller ventral longitudinal muscles than in *Notocirrus tricolor*, Johnston, while the oblique muscles are strongly marked, part of the fibres apparently terminating inferiorly opposite the superior angles of the nerve-cord, the rest passing down to decussate in the middle line ventrally, the fibres probably running into the circular coat. The strong vertical fibres pass from the upper angles of the nerve-area to the wall of the alimentary canal, enclosing the ventral blood-vessel in the intermediate space. The binding of the nerve-trunk at intervals, by the muscular fibres just mentioned, is noteworthy. The dorsal longitudinal muscles are proportionally as powerful as in *Notocirrus tricolor*. The muscularity of the walls of the dorsal and ventral blood-vessels is conspicuous. The great size of the various muscles of the body-wall in these forms probably causes rigid contraction, so that the alimentary canal occupies a small area in the preparations. The inner margin of the canal is opaque in section, thus forming a definite boundary to the more lax and translucent glandular tissue intervening between the former and the muscular layer. A peculiar dark streak occurs in sections of the nerve-cord superiorly, but no distinct canal is apparent.

Schmarda¹ originally described *Notocirrus* as possessing both jointed and simple bristles, but the more systematic grouping of Kinberg² and Ehlers³ is preferable. Grube⁴ takes as the type the *Notocirrus chilensis* of Schmarda, which possesses a dental apparatus wholly different from the foregoing, but it is doubtful if this arrangement obviates the difficulties which are entailed on students of the group by Schmarda's confused classification.

Laranda, Kinberg.

Laranda longa, (Webster) (Pl. XXX. fig. 10; Pl. XXXVII. fig. 5).

Drilonereis longa, Webster, Annél. Chétop. Virginian Coast, Trans. Albany Inst., vol. ix. p. 40.

Habitat.—Dredged at Station 47 (off the American coast between Halifax and New York), May 7, 1873; lat. 41° 14' N., long. 65° 45' W.; depth, 1340 fathoms; surface temperature, 42°·0; sea-bottom, blue mud.

A slender species, about 42 mm. in length and a little more than 1 mm. in diameter.

¹ Neue wirbell. Thiere, I. ii. p. 115.

² Öfversigt k. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl., 1865, p. 573, &c.

³ *Op. cit.*, Bd. ii. p. 397.

⁴ Jahres-Bericht. der Schles. Gesellsch. f. nat. Cultur., 1878, p. 81.