

Most of the tips of the jointed bristles have been rubbed off, so that it was with some difficulty that a complete example (Pl. XXA. fig. 8) from the middle of the body was obtained. The serrations along the edge of the distal end of the shaft are very minute, probably from abrasion, the surface having only a slightly punctated appearance. The ends of the spines in the setigerous division of the foot are often slightly worn. The tip of the hooks from the posterior region (Pl. XXA. fig. 9) presents a somewhat elongated terminal process with a strong main fang beneath. The curves of the extremity and general contour of the hook seem to differ from those of its allies.

The foot in the specimen from Samboangan (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 17) bears two blackish spines, but no inferior hook is present. The dorsal cirrus is thicker and less tapered than in that from Port Jackson. Moreover, the jointed bristles appear to diverge considerably from those of the Australian form. Thus (Pl. XXA. fig. 10) the direction of the lower process at the tip is upward, and the entire hook is shorter and stouter. The shape of the distal end of the shaft also differs, and while the convex edge (as in its allies) is distinctly serrated, the whole surface of this region is further minutely granular like shagreen.

The intestine in that from Samboangan contained masses of sandy mud loaded with sponge-spicules, Diatoms, a few fragments of Crustaceans and Algæ, and here and there bright red spicules, apparently Holothurian. In the Australian example masses of Algæ filled the alimentary sacculations.

The great size of this form shows the disproportion between the dorsal and the ventral muscles, the area covered by each of the former being nearly double that of the latter. The dorsal muscles have three folds above the great inferior lobe. The vertical muscular bands passing down from the median line penetrate the circular muscular coat and are lost in the hypoderm. The oblique muscles proceed by the side of the nerve-area and decussate beneath it, the fibres running on each side into the circular coat. The nerve-area is somewhat wedge-shaped, wide above and narrow below. Externally the investment is soft and granular, so that the denser central region is clearly outlined. The latter is constricted in the middle, and has two opaque spots toward its upper border. The median neural canal is of considerable size. A little above the nerve-area and beneath the blood-vessels is a median canal.

The section of the same region (anterior third) of that from Samboangan differs in the very great vascularity of all the tissues beneath the hypoderm. The size of some of the vessels in the circular muscular coat is striking. The neural canal is much more dilated, and it is surrounded by an opaque belt inferiorly. The decussation of the fibres from the oblique muscles below the canal is less evident. An opaque band occurs in the circular coat in the median line inferiorly.