

and thirtieth a single long brownish hook appears. The dorsal cirrus presents the usual gradation in length, from head to tail, and is on the whole rather short and thick. The anterior ventral cirri have a large tongue-shaped process.

The bristles of the larger examples are generally more or less abraded. The simple superior bristles have many adherent particles. The brush-shaped forms show about a dozen processes at the tip.

The compound bristles (Pl. XXI A. fig. 4) have a wide bifurcation, and the inferior process is small. The shafts are somewhat curved, and have fine serrations along the margin of the slightly dilated tip. In the posterior segments the shape of the terminal region of the bristle alters, the inferior fang being large and prominent, while the wing is continued upward and outward from the distal tooth by a thickened process or rib.

The dark brown inferior hook (Pl. XXI A. fig. 5) in the setigerous region of the foot has a small terminal process above a moderately large fang, the usual guard or wing being in front. The tips of the spines of the posterior feet have a peculiar clavate parasite (apparently Protozoan) growing in bunches.

In the intestine are one or two minute shells resembling *Odostomia*, and sandy mud containing sponge-spicules.

The specimens from Station 162 are somewhat less than the foregoing, and are distinguished by the pale ring bearing the second foot. This segment appears to have been white during life. The anterior region corresponds, only the tentacular cirri are shorter. The dental apparatus is similar, though the colour is less deep. The mandibular denticulations are feebly developed. The branchiæ commence on the sixth segment, and have two divisions. They are somewhat shorter throughout than in the previous examples, and their divisions less fusiform, but these differences may be due to size (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 15, tenth foot). The hooks and bristles are similar, and on the whole they may be regarded as varieties of the former. In the intestinal pellets of these are sandy mud with numerous sponge-spicules and Diatoms, and larger tough masses of a fine Polyzoon with bird's head processes.

A *pedicellaria* is fixed to the under surface of the palp of one of the Annelids.

Both cuticle and hypoderm are fairly developed. The dorsal longitudinal muscles are much more massive than the ventral. The nerve-area is rounded, and the neural canal is placed close to the circular muscular coat. The usual brownish granular mass occurs above the cords, and this differs from the contents of the blood-vessels in the more distinctly granular condition. The fine parallel transverse branches of the blood-vessels on the branchial pinnæ are well seen in this form.

The chief difference in the sections of the specimen from Bass Strait is the dilatation of the neural canal, and the massive condition of the oblique muscles. Granular masses (probably reproductive elements) occur external to the ventral longitudinal muscles and