

ventral muscles are lateral in position, passing from the dorsal angle to the nerve-trunk on each side.

The ventral wall is formed by the circular coat formerly mentioned, and a thin lining of longitudinal fibres. This slender region is, however, supported externally by the massive white hypoderm.

The meshes above the ventral wall contain large clear yellowish masses resembling oil.

Within the longitudinal layer of the alimentary sheath is a thin circular coat. The whole thickness of the wall of the canal is occupied by well-marked granular glands, with the exception of the limiting membrane internally and the thin boundary externally. Inferiorly the sheath gives off a loop to the ventral wall enclosing the clear yellowish substance and superiorly a vessel.

In the posterior region the body is less flattened. The ventral hypoderm, though still forming a dense layer, is considerably thinner than in front. The rounded nerve-cords have moved inward, and occupy the angle on each side of the median depression. The ventral longitudinal muscles are proportionally larger than in front, and have followed the nerve-cords inward, a median band of longitudinal fibres forming an isthmus between them. The large alimentary tract occupies most of the body-cavity.

When a transverse section of a tentacle is made the wall of the organ is formed of external circular and internal longitudinal fibres, the whole invested by a layer of hypoderm with only a definite boundary-line to represent cuticle. The inner surface of this hypoderm is greatly thickened, and contains reddish-brown pigment and peculiar granular bodies. The pigment occurs in the median fold and adjoining grooves. This region is evidently the active portion of the organ, as in the tentacles of various members of the Spionidæ, such as *Polydora*. The general structure of the appendage corresponded with that shown by Claparède in *Telepsavus costarum*.¹

Examples of *Phyllochætopterus* are not uncommon in the Mediterranean, and at least one of the species extends to Madeira.²

Ranzania, Claparède.

Ranzania (?) *capensis*; n. sp. (Pl. XXIII A. figs. 19, 20).

Habitat.—Dredged at Station 141 (Cape of Good Hope), December 17, 1873; lat. 34° 41' S., long. 18° 36' E.; depth, 98 fathoms; bottom temperature 49°·5, surface temperature 65°·5; sea-bottom, green sand.

This species inhabits a small tube composed of secretion coated with *Globigerinæ*, sand-grains, and minute particles of various kinds. None of the fragments exceed 20 mm. in

¹ *Annélides sédentaires*, p. 23, pl. xiii. fig. 9.

² Langerhans, *Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.*, Bd. xlii. No. 3, p. 114.