

tube is present in the collection, and nothing is known of its habits. The curved anterior margin of the region shows a double ridge with a groove between. The outer ridge has the dark brown belt studded with the white papillæ, formerly alluded to, along its external aspect, while internally, a continuous one of the same colour extends from the ventral to the dorsal margin. Upon the ridge are the outer paleæ, which form a single row. They possess a stout shaft (Pl. XXVA. fig. 16) for insertion into the tissues, its lower region being marked by close transverse lines, then by similar but slightly wavy lines, further up, below the pectinations, by a wider series of lines still more undulated, which present lateral ridge-like projections, the part immediately adjoining the pectinations, indeed, somewhat resembling the minute structure of wool. This region is also constricted. The lateral ridge-like processes gradually increase in distinctness from below upward, and soon assume the appearance of curved pectinations, which become longer toward the tip, the latter very rarely being perfect, probably from the brittle nature of the tissue. It is difficult to get a complete view of the pectinations on both sides, probably because the paleæ are twisted. The undulating transverse lines pass upward a little after the pectinations begin, then become indistinct and disappear. On the outer border of the ridge are the whitish papillæ, from seven to nine in number. The largest and longest is the last at the ventral edge, and it points inward from the prominence at the commencement of the inner paleæ. The last dorsal is small, and is situated just opposite the base of the great chitinous hook on each side. The inner ridge is less supplied with pigment than the outer, in one example being perfectly pale, while in another a pale brownish belt occurs externally, and an intensely brownish portion both externally and internally at each end, where it joins the outer row. The inner paleæ spring from the top of the ridge, increasing in length from above downward toward the ventral series. These processes are hollow and somewhat triangular in transverse section, diminishing superiorly and inferiorly. The tip (Pl. XXVA. fig. 17) is slightly curved and moderately pointed, while the central cavity nearly reaches the extremity. A series of transverse bars occurs both superiorly and inferiorly, and are probably due to septa which strengthen the somewhat brittle organs. While the outer row has a tendency to slope externally, these slant decidedly forward and inward. They are very brittle, rarely more than the tip remaining entire after mounting, as in the figure.

Inferiorly the cephalic fissure is very extensive, each limb presenting a linear series of transverse ridges, from ten to twelve in number. From these and the rest of the opposing surfaces the dense masses of filiform branchiæ arise.

The mouth opens just behind the ventral fork as a prominent orifice, provided anteriorly with two large labial palpi, and laterally with a lanceolate cirrus. The external fold of the mouth forms a thick crenate margin, while a pair of thinner and somewhat frilled inner lips occurs between them. Deep brown pigment exists round the mouth,