

otherwise with the inner paleæ, for the outline of the latter, according to him, corresponds with a lateral view of the outer form just given, as a comparison of the figure will show (Schmarda, fig. *b*, p. 23).

The tip of the inner paleæ (Pl. XXVIA. fig. 11) is bluntly pointed, then it gradually expands into a large thick heel which projects beyond the somewhat slender shaft, so that the latter nearly forms the apex of a triangle, and the serrated upper or anterior edge the base. These are evidently modifications of the same type. In this case the outline resembles an attenuated leg with a long tapering foot furnished with a huge heel, the latter having the dorsal surface crenated. In one specimen an ovato-lanceolate leaf of an Alga is attached to one of the ventral paleæ, and overhangs the crown like an operculum.

A little below the bases of the outer paleæ of the crown a closely set series of conical papillæ occur. These would seem to have been in life of a deep purplish hue, a colour which more or less tinges both dorsal and ventral surfaces of the animal.

The cephalic branchiæ are numerous, about sixteen stems being visible on each side of the fork.

The mouth has the usual structure, with a somewhat long cirrus on each side of the palpi, and a tuft of finely pennate bristles a little behind.

The thoracic region has the typical three sets of bristles. The oar-shaped forms of the dorsal row have a smooth blade, which is tinted of a purplish hue distally. A high power shows only a few minute spines at the point of the most perfect examples. Schmarda gives an unsatisfactory figure of one of these (fig. *d*, *op. cit.*) with the tip broken, a condition doubtless very common. It is too wide at the extremity, and the striæ are placed too near the latter. The tip is more attenuate than in the previous species. Very few are quite symmetrical distally, and all have well-marked striæ at intervals. The intermediate bristles likewise present a more attenuate tip than in the *Sabellaria (Pallasia) johnstoni*, and are much less spinous. The ventral tufts of bristles are also smoother than in the latter form, and slightly differ in the breadth of the fusiform region at the tip.

The hooks (Pl. XXVIA. fig. 12) have seven teeth and an indistinct process. Moreover, as in many others, the teeth are in a double row, so that it is often difficult to see the hook in simple profile.

The food in the alimentary canal is composed of sandy mud, numerous sponge-spicules, a few Diatoms and organic fragments. Many Gregarinæ also occur in the intestine.

The tube is a very dense one, composed of entire small shells, coarse fragments of shells, large sand-grains, and other structures cemented together by a tough secretion which also lines the interior. The latter is deeply tinted of a dull purple hue in many parts, yet this does not prevent the lining membrane from being semitranslucent, since