

The examples collected by the naturalists of the Challenger appear to be smaller than those found by Schmarda, who gives the length at 150 mm. It is probable, however, that this author refers to the condition in the living animal.

The general aspect of the Annelid somewhat resembles the common *Nicolea* from the Channel Islands, the dorsum being minutely corrugated all over by longitudinal folds. The latter condition is most distinct anteriorly, but is also quite visible toward the anus.

The somewhat slender cephalic tentacles are in immense profusion. No ocular specks are present, the species agreeing in this respect with its ally from the Channel Islands; and the same may be said of the buccal region. The branchiæ are stated by Schmarda to be three, but there is probably a mistake in regard to number, as the structure of the bristles and hooks would lead us to expect only two. The first arises on each side from the second segment as a dense bush supported on a stout though short pillar terminating in many branches. The ultimate divisions are short, and give a curled aspect to the surface of the bush. The second branchia is attached to the third segment, and is considerably smaller. This species has much shorter terminal divisions than that from the Channel Islands. It agrees with *Nicolea* in having two branchiæ, but differs in other respects.

Instead of having fifteen pairs of bristle-bundles as in *Nicolea*, there are thirty-three, the first springing from the fourth segment; while the shape of the process on which they are borne, and the structure of the bristles themselves, are quite different from those in the form alluded to. The bristles spring from elevated vertical ridges, those at the dorsal edge (Pl. XXVIIA. figs. 24, 25) consisting of elongated winged forms, somewhat after the usual type, but their slender tips are pectinated in every instance, though it is not always visible in the preparations. Schmarda, indeed, mentions that the dorsal forms are simply winged, but he has probably overlooked the delicate pectinations. The tips diminish in length as we proceed downward, and the wings become broader, the pectinated region at the tip being longer and more evident. All follow the same type, the intermediate bristles having narrower wings and very distinctly pectinated tips, the appearances shown by Schmarda being due to imperfect examination. The pectinations are quite visible in the interior of the setigerous lobe, before the extremities of the winged bristles have been extruded.

The hooks (Pl. XXVIIA. fig. 26) are peculiar, presenting superiorly in profile three or four small teeth above the great fang, while the posterior margin forms an almost continuous and uniform curve with the ventral or basal margin, a small mucro only indicating the separation. The ventral border is evenly convex, from its commencement posteriorly forward to the anterior angle. Very little change occurs in the posterior hooks. These organs resemble the uncini of *Terebella meckelii*, Delle Chiaje,¹ a form, however,

¹ Claparède, *Annél. Chétop.*, p. 391, pl. xxviii. fig. 3.