

from base to apex, but are not much attenuated at the tip. A second pair, similar in all respects, occur at the anterior border of the third segment. They are thus fewer than in *Euthelepus setubalensis*, and vary in position, for the anterior pair are nearer the middle line than the posterior.

Twenty pairs of bristle-tufts apparently are present, but as the specimens are much softened and ruptured this determination is questionable. The bristles (Pl. XXVIII A. fig. 14) have a pale golden lustre, and, though some are shorter than others, do not show the marked division into groups so characteristic of *Thelepus* and the Terebellidæ. They taper from a short distance above the base to the tip, which has narrow wings, the extremity in many showing a slight enlargement at the termination of the wings. The bristles are thus somewhat intermediate in structure between the two families above mentioned.

The hooks (Pl. XXVIII A. fig. 15) approach those of the previous species, having one evident tooth above the great fang, and a smaller and less distinct one superiorly. The space below the fang is much larger than in *Euthelepus setubalensis*, and the tip of the mucro is more globular. The anterior inferior angle is smoothly rounded so that the aspect of this region differs notably from that of the former species. The dorsal outline is similar, but the ventral is less convex than in *Euthelepus setubalensis*. The posterior hooks have the anterior inferior angle less rounded, and occasionally more than two teeth occur above the great fang.

The brownish mud in the alimentary canal presented a few Diatoms and fragments of sponge-spicules, a few small *Globigerinæ* and arenaceous Foraminifera (apparently with muddy tests), peculiar conical Radiolarians with an acutely pointed apex, and other forms.

The animal forms a massive tube composed of dark brownish mud surrounding the usual chitinous lining. Scattered here and there amongst the mud are globular arenaceous Foraminifera of a somewhat ochreous tinge and about the size of No. 12 shot, and occasionally a cylindrical tubular form of the same kind. In minute characters the mud of the tube corresponds with that in the alimentary canal, only Diatoms and Radiolarians are rare, and small arenaceous Foraminifera and rough sand-grains more abundant.

The hypodermic layer is also much developed ventrally in this species, especially towards the median line, over the nerve-area. By the bending inward of the circular coat in the latter region the longitudinal ventral muscles almost form a semicircle and are less massive than in *Euthelepus setubalensis*. The oblique muscles are of considerable strength. The nerve-cords are similar in shape to those of the former species, but are proportionally less.