

appendage. They show the transverse articulations or cell-like divisions of the stem very distinctly. The pinnæ are long and slender, but diminish in size below the attenuate and bare tip. No closely set rudimentary series exists, as in some of the other forms, below the commencement of the terminal process. On each side is a bifid and comparatively short tentacle, the basal region being broad and the divisions filiform.

The anterior tufts present dorsally a few bristles with bent tips and a well-marked wing (Pl. XXIXA. fig. 23). The tip is only moderately lengthened. The inferior series is formed of paddle-shaped bristles (Pl. XXIXA. fig. 24) with a slender median prolongation. The posterior bristles, as usual, are distinguished by the proportionally elongated tips.

The hooks (Pl. XXIXA. fig. 25) have the crown directed forward, so that the dorsal convexity is marked. The anterior inferior projection or "breast" is much less bulky than in *Sabella zebuensis*, and there is no noteworthy convexity in the ventral line. The anterior inferior curve is thus more acute than in the previous forms.

The contents of the intestine are a few Diatoms, and a peculiar translucent fluted dotted shell of unknown relations, with sandy mud.

Both examples are fixed to the test of an Ascidian, and possess somewhat hard chitinous tubes, strengthened anteriorly by minute grains of sand and an occasional sponge-spicule or calcareous articulated fragment. The test of the Ascidian is also coated with sand and mud, and has in addition filamentous processes of secretion and sand as in *Pelonaia*.

The hooks of Dr. Baird's *Sabella occidentalis*, from St. Vincent, West Indies, somewhat resemble those of this form, but the dorsal curve differs inferiorly, and the coloration of the branchiæ also diverges.

*Sabella bipunctata*, Baird (Pl. LII. fig. 4; Pl. XXXA. figs. 1-3).

*Sabella bipunctata*, Baird, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. viii. p. 158.

*Habitat.*—Found between tide-marks at St. Thomas, West Indies, March 23, 1873.

A small specimen, measuring about 26 mm. in length, including the branchiæ, which extend to 8 mm. The diameter anteriorly is about 3 mm.

The body is somewhat broad and flattened in front, and tapered from before backward. A purplish-brown spot occurs at the base of each foot dorsally and ventrally, with the exception of the ventral series of the anterior region. The pigment in the latter is in the form of a band along the anterior margin of each hook-row, thus giving a marked character to the region. The dorsal surface of the body presents a furrow, but none exists on the ventral aspect.

The cephalic region dorsally has a median furrow, on each side of which is an elevation or crest with a purplish-brown speck. The collar commences opposite the second bristle-bundle, and the lamella is coloured purplish-brown from this point forward