

dorsally than ventrally. A slight furrow occurs on the dorsum anteriorly, extending from the posterior (right) border of the last thoracic segment forward to the deep branchial fissure. Ventrally a median furrow passes from the anus forward to the second somite behind the thoracic region, in which it slightly bends to the right, crosses the segment in front obliquely to the lateral furrow, and turns upward to the dorsum as before mentioned. In one example the ventral median line passes anteriorly to the left, so that variation occasionally occurs in this respect. The general colour of the body is madder-brown, with a dark speck at each end of the uncinigerous rows.

By the approximation of the anterior bristle-bundles, the prominent lamellæ of the cephalic collar are drawn nearer each other than usual in *Sabella*. The collar, which is moderately developed, passes downward without break to the triangular lappets on each side of the ventral median line. The lappets are separated by an interval, and reflected toward the ventral surface.

The branchiæ form a graceful fan—on each side—of from twenty-one to twenty-four radioles. The basal region, united by the cuticular expansion, is short. The long radioles are more flexible than usual, so that they form a lax brush anteriorly. Each has externally, at intervals, a pair of ligulate hypodermic processes (Pl. XXXIXA. fig. 2), a shorter pair often alternating with a longer pair. They are somewhat better developed toward the distal region (Pl. XXXIXA. fig. 9). Between each pair are two deep brown oculi (indicated on both of the previous figures), each of which shows externally a transparent coat, with a series of facets pertaining to the glassy cone-like bodies beneath, the bases of the latter resting on a mass of pigment. Toward the tip of the radiole the oculi diminish in size, but have the same structure. The radioles appear to have a bare filiform tip, but as none of the examples showed this part in a satisfactory condition, further examination is necessary.

The basal region of the branchiæ is symmetrically and beautifully striped and mottled with madder-brown, and as a ligule comes off between each radiole the effect is increased. The general colour of the radioles and other parts in the fans is pinkish-brown, the deepest tints occurring on the pinnæ. The flexibility of the radioles is apparently due to the diminution or alteration of the barred cartilaginous axis.

The anterior region consists of the ordinary eight segments, one, however, showing nine; the peculiarity in the latter case being, that instead of a dorsal bristle-tuft and ventral uncinigerous row, there is, besides the usual bristle-tuft, a ventral one, less perfectly formed on the left. The uncinigerous row on the right is very small. The dorsal bristles in the typical forms consist of rather slender forms, with elongated tapering tips and a narrow wing on each side (Pl. XXXA. fig. 13). The inferior series (Pl. XXXA. fig. 14) have broader wings and a shorter extremity. Posteriorly both sets have proportionally broader wings, and the tip is very slightly, if at all, more produced than in front.

The anterior uncinigerous rows fill up the space between the base of the setigerous