

which are less numerous and attenuate than usual. The external processes of the radioles are exceptionally small, indeed, at first sight they are apt to be overlooked. They have the form of small elevations which occur at somewhat regular intervals and resemble abruptly truncated ridges (Pl. XXXIXA. fig. 3). The pinnæ diminish gradually toward the tip, so that there is a considerable portion with short processes. They form mere crenations at the margin of the extremity, which is hardly prolonged beyond them.

The longer anterior bristles (Pl. XXXA. fig. 16) have wings only slightly broader than those of the last species. The shorter forms, again (Pl. XXXA. fig. 17), present broader wings, and have the shaft somewhat narrower below the latter than it is inferiorly. The posterior bristles have the tips in both series more slender and elongate.

The anterior hooks (Pl. XXXA. fig. 18) have in profile about three teeth above the great fang, the crown being slightly developed. The anterior process or prow is well formed, and the basal prolongation posteriorly is of moderate length. The ventral line is bent upward at the commencement of the prolongation. The posterior hooks have a longer neck and a shorter basal process.

The intestinal pellets consisted of fine sandy mud containing many Diatoms, minute ova, and other structures.

The tube is firmly fixed to the cuticle, and is translucent and granular. Here and there a Diatom or sponge-spicule is attached to the surface.

Though somewhat near the *Dasychone cingulata*, Grube, this species differs from both this and the *Dasychone serratibranchis*, Grube,¹ in the absence of ocular spots, and in the nature of the dorsal appendages on the radioles.

Dasychone orientalis, n. sp. (Pl. LII. fig. 5 ; Pl. XXXA. figs. 19–21 ; Pl. XXXIXA. fig. 4).

Habitat.—Dredged off Hong Kong, in 10 fathoms.

A species about 50 mm. in length, the branchiæ forming 13 mm. of this amount. The diameter is 2.5 mm. anteriorly. Some appear to have been dried.

The body does not seem to possess any feature of special interest, and indeed the tenacity with which the tube adheres to it renders a minute description very difficult, since its removal ruptures the body-wall and tears off bristles and hooks. The median ventral line seems to follow the usual course, and turns to the right behind the anterior region. A dot of brownish pigment exists between the setigerous process and the hook-row in the posterior division.

The cephalic region presents a slight fold dorsally on each side of the median line, the collar commencing as a prominent lamella with a very thin edge, which, in its passage to

¹ Annelidenfauna d. Philippinen, p. 262, Taf. xiv. fig. 7.