elongated cells, with a median junction. Moreover, the axis of each pinna comes off therefrom as a bulbous cellular process. The radiole tapers toward the tip, the pinnæ diminish to mere papillæ, and finally a bare terminal filament only remains. The pinnæ are purplish and pale alternately, the reddish-brown bars on the radioles apparently not affecting them to any appreciable degree. Each reddish-brown bar on the radioles has a pair of lateral (ocular) pigment-spots.

The anterior region of the body consists of eight segments. The dorsal bristles are unusually slender and attenuate at the tip, and the wings are very narrow, though distinctly serrated (Pl. XXXA. fig. 22). The inferior group present a less elongated extremity and a broader wing (Pl. XXXA. fig. 23), and they also appear in many cases to have a more decided curve toward the tip. The posterior bristles preserve the same relative proportions, the dorsal being extremely elongate, while the serrations on the margin of the wings of the inferior bristles are very distinct.

The hooks in the anterior uncinigerous rows are characteristic (Pl. XXXA. fig. 24), presenting a boldly curved neck, the outline from the crown to the base of the posterior process forming one continuous convexity. A single tooth only exists above the great fang. The anterior projection or prow is largely developed. The posterior basal process, again, is short, and inclines downward at the tip.

The fine greyish mud in the alimentary canal presented numerous Diatoms, a few sponge-spicules and Radiolarians. The transparent cylinders with the attenuate points were also common.

This and the foregoing forms differ considerably in the structure of the body-wall from *Dasychone dalyelli*. In the present instance the hypoderm in section is fairly developed, and the basement-tissue beneath is in many parts supplied with blood-vessels. These do not appear to pass into the hypoderm proper. The circular coat is very strong dorsally, spreads out about the inner third of the longitudinal ventral muscles, and extends over the whole of the central area beneath the hypoderm. In this region numerous blood-vessels are present. The longitudinal dorsal muscles are more massive and less extended than usual, and a marked hiatus exists in the median line. On the other hand the ventral are considerably flattened. Posteriorly a median furrow appears in the hypodermic process on the ventral surface; and the longitudinal dorsal muscles are much extended. The perivisceral chamber contains many small ova.

Dasychone wyvillei, n. sp. (Pl. XXXIA. figs. 1–3).

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

The body of this large and massive species measures 74 mm. without the branchiæ (which are absent). The transverse diameter of the body just behind the thoracic region is 10 mm.