

The cephalic collar commences at the base of each branchial fan near the middle line, trends outward to the sides of the body, and bends downward to the centre ventrally to terminate in the reflected lappets, a slight marginal notch occurring just before the curve downward.

The branchiæ form two rather elongated fans, barred at short intervals (at the ocular spots) with brown bands. The radioles are slender and the pinnæ long. The latter somewhat diminish in length toward the tip, but the terminal ones are long enough to envelop the filiform tips of the radioles in the preparations. The basal external appendages of the radioles are rather long and spatulate (Pl. XXXIXA. fig. 8), but become more slender as well as much shorter toward the filamentous tip, at the base of which the last pair occur. These processes somewhat resemble those of Grube's *Sabella (Dasychone) polyzonos*¹ from the Island of Lussin in the Adriatic. The lateral ocular spots are in the brown pigment-band, a little beyond (distal to) each pair of external appendages. The axis of the radiole presents the usual division by transverse septa into spaces.

The tentacles are of moderate length, bayonet-shaped and grooved. They seem to be longer in immature specimens.

The thoracic or anterior region has eight segments. The bristles in each tuft present well-marked groups. The dorsal (Pl. XXXIA. fig. 9) bear elongated tips and narrow wings; the inferior (Pl. XXXIA. fig. 10) have broader wings and shorter extremities; moreover, the wings are not so distinctly separated from the axial portion. Both possess very evident crenations at the margin. The posterior bristles again show very finely tapered extremities attached to the region with broad wings.

The anterior hooks (Pl. XXXIA. fig. 11) present about six or seven very distinct teeth above the great fang. A somewhat wide sinus exists below the latter, for the prow is moderately developed. The posterior basal process is curved slightly downward and truncated. The convexity behind the crown is well-marked, and the dorsal line is continuously arched. In the posterior hooks the neck is more elongate.

The intestinal masses are composed of fine mud containing fragments of sponge-spicules and Radiolarians, Diatoms, Coccoliths, and Cocospheres, fragments of Foraminifera, an anomalous four-rayed body with transverse markings, and another of a circular form with concentric radii.

No tube is present, but as the species was dredged in green sand, the tube may have been brittle or the protection only a hole in the sand.

The structure of the body-wall agrees with that in *Dasychone violacea*, the only noteworthy difference being the presence of a median fissure in the ventral pad.

¹ Beschreibung neuer oder wenig bekannter Annel., *Archiv f. Naturgesch.*, 1863, p. 63 (sep. Abd.), Taf. vi. fig. 5a.