

languets, which are attached to the muscular band running along the dorsal edge of the branchial sac. This band is seen best from the outside, and is of considerable breadth. A languet springs from it at its intersection with each of the transverse vessels of the sac (Pl. XI. fig. 9). Each languet has the form of a greatly drawn out isosceles triangle, and at the base its edges are in connection with the ends of the internal transverse vessels running along the inner surface of the branchial sac (Pl. XI. fig. 10). The edges of the languet are composed of columnar cells bearing short cilia, continuous with those on the internal transverse vessel. The languets are about 0.2 mm. in length, and are generally thrown into one or more curves. The rather blunt apex of each extends to the base of the next below, and sometimes beyond it, when they are placed pointing posteriorly.

*Tentacles.*—Eight is the normal number of tentacles in this species, but seven and nine have been also observed. They are all of the same length, and are placed in a circle in the usual position anterior to the peripharyngeal band (Pl. XII. figs. 1, 2). They are rather shorter and stouter than those of the last species and are placed much closer to the peripharyngeal band, but are otherwise very similar in appearance and minute structure.

*The Peripharyngeal Band* requires no special description, as in structure and relations it exactly resembles that already described in the last species. The same may be said of the prebranchial zone and the ciliated band at the base of the tentacles, but a structure placed above or anterior to the tentacular circlet requires a short notice. It presents the appearance of a number of curiously shaped tentacles of different sizes arranged in a circle and directed outwards so as to meet and be overlapped by the true tentacles (Pl. XII. fig. 1). They form a series of irregular finger-like processes depending from the edge of a zone-like thickening of the mantle near the base of the siphon, and forming a sort of rudimentary diaphragm (Pl. XII. fig. 2). A similar structure is seen at the base of the atrial siphon, where, however, it is more rudimentary, being present only as a thickened undulating line (Pl. XII. fig. 3).

*Neural Gland and Dorsal Tubercle.*—Here, as in the last species, these obscure organs are difficult to distinguish on account of their opacity. On the ventral and anterior surfaces of the nerve ganglion there is a small oval or pyriform opaque yellowish-brown body (Pl. XII. fig. 1), which is, there can be little doubt, the neural gland. Continued from its anterior end towards the circlet of tentacles is a somewhat conical or funnel-shaped opaque body with the wider end anterior. Its walls in an optical section are seen to be formed of columnar cells, and the interior is occupied by large cilia pointing posteriorly. This is the neural duct, and its anterior end seems to be a simple circular aperture as in *Colella pedunculata*.

*The Nerve Ganglion* is of small size and is elliptical in shape. It is placed nearer to the branchial than to the atrial aperture (Pl. XII. fig. 3), and gives off nerves at its ends.