

ing toward the anal region. Pallas also correctly observed that the branchiæ do not proportionately decrease posteriorly.

The dorsal cirrus arises from the posterior part of the dorsal bristle-papilla, and has a basal and a distal division. The former is bluish in colour, the latter ferruginous and tapered towards the extremity, which extends as far outward as the tips of the bristles. Occasionally the dorsal cirrus of the second segment shows a small inner filament. The ventral cirrus is very short, but it possesses a similar structure. It is attached to the posterior border of the ventral curve of the foot.

The dorsal bristles form a curved row, with the convexity directed forward, and consist of two kinds, viz., a stout series with grooved and serrated tips (Pl. IIA. fig. 8), and a longer series with finely tapered, curved tips, the latter being minutely roughened on the convex side with small points (Pl. IIA. fig. 9). The shafts of the longer kind are much more granular and opaque than in the stouter shorter series. The tips of the spinose bristles are peculiarly curved, and the surface from which the rough points spring would seem to be somewhat flattened. The points resemble the bases of a brush-like series of spikes (Pl. IA. fig. 16). The ventral bristles, again, are few in number and comparatively short, but powerfully developed (Pl. IIA. fig. 10). The tip of each is strongly curved (hook-like), and marked by a series of fine striæ in the opaque or whitish portion, these being continued downward on the posterior part of the bristle.

The spines of both dorsal and ventral divisions of the foot are peculiarly expanded at the tip, and each differs from the other in the form of the dilatation. Thus the dorsal (Pl. IIA. fig. 11) has a more elongated tip; while the ventral (Pl. IIA. fig. 12) has a larger and shorter tip, and the entire organ is stronger. Besides the bristles and spines projecting externally, each bristle-sheath has various spines and bristles in course of development, and each from its earliest condition bears its characteristic features. The solid tips are the first parts to appear, and in the case of the ventral series the bristles are in pairs with a spine at intervals.

The anus in most of the specimens is a great circular opening, embracing several segments at the posterior end of the body; indeed the size of the aperture is a remarkable feature. Internally the mucous membrane forms a prominent mass, occasionally with a somewhat radiate arrangement of rugæ. Pallas states that the anus is bilabiate, and in some conditions the description is very appropriate. Most of the examples in the present case may have lost the tip of the tail. The large size of the anus would indicate a peculiarity in the digestive function.

In the intestinal canal fragments of sessile-eyed Crustacea were found in considerable abundance, generally mixed with brownish-purple débris. The cirri of barnacles were also common, and occasionally a valve of the same animal, so that they would appear to feed on them; they would readily be procured on the floating timber.

The general structure of the proboscis conforms to that in *Chloëia*. The alimentary