

The head is at once differentiated from that in *Amphinome* by the greater caruncle and the modification of the anterior border of the snout. Instead of the broad median region anteriorly there is in this form only the small rounded upper surface of the prelabial folds. The caruncle is much larger than in *Amphinome*, and extends to the posterior border of the fourth body-segment. It is composed of a series of folds (eight in number), each of which is again deeply notched in the preparation, so that it resembles a rope with its strands. The primary folds run from behind forward and outward, and are alternate with regard to the central axis. The median tentacle arises immediately in front of the latter, from the prominent top of the head. It is much larger than the two tentacular cirri which lie outside and in front of it, or than the inferior cirri which spring from the sides of the labial folds beneath. The eyes are two on each side, and by no means large. One is situated in a line with the anterior margin of the median tentacle; the other has nearly the same relation to the posterior border of the organ. In one a third pigment-spot occurred on the left, near the base of the tentacle posteriorly. In the large example the anterior pair of eyes are brownish, the posterior black. The top of the head and the caruncle are minutely flecked with whitish grains.

The mouth opens inferiorly in the middle line between the third and fifth segments. The thick pre-oral folds, so well marked in some of the genera, are here comparatively small, and chiefly occupy the middle of the first segment. There is a decided interval between their posterior border and the oral aperture. The pouting masses of buccal tissue are softer and more rugose than in *Amphinome*.

The relative difference in the size of the branchiæ forms a characteristic feature when contrasted with *Amphinome*; moreover, they commence on the first bristled or body-segment, the first three or four being less than the others. Each tuft (when fully formed) consists of two main divisions, of a pale greenish colour, an outer smaller, in the form of a separate process immediately behind the bristle-tuft, and a larger inner arbuscle which divides into several main branches with short terminal processes. Three seems to be a common number in the terminal groups. The whole organ is minutely dotted with white grains, which are densest on the posterior aspect of the process, and is somewhat dichotomously branched. The branchiæ are continued to the posterior extremity of the body, and only slightly diminished in that region.

The dorsal bristle-tufts are distinguished from those of *Amphinome* and the others yet examined by their evidently alternate arrangement. So well-marked is this feature that at first sight the dorsal series seems to be double. The bristles are very fine and slender, and in this respect in strong contrast to those of *Chloeia*, *Amphinome*, and *Notopygos*. Their beautiful asbestos-like whiteness is also striking, as well as their slightly twisted appearance as they emerge from the socket, like a tuft of camel's hair from the quill of a hair-pencil. They do not spring from a raised papilla as in *Chloeia* and *Notopygos*, but emerge from a pit. Each tuft consists of a dense series of