

simple, long, slender, and finely tapered bristles which have the tips (Pl. IIIA. fig. 1) minutely roughened, from the point a considerable way downward. Such microscopic processes on the surface are homologous with the bolder condition in *Amphinome*. The other kind of bristle is distinctly serrated at the tip (Pl. IIIA. fig. 2), upwards of twenty teeth being visible, and a fold of the chitine passes from the apex of each serrature downward like a hood. These bristles show in a remarkable degree the albuminous contents (the brownish masses of Grube) after drying, for each bristle collapses, and the contents form nodular masses all over the exterior. Glacial acetic acid causes many bubbles of gas to escape from the central cavity of the bristles, but has no effect on the globules. Sulphuric ether and absolute alcohol show as little action on the latter as the acid. They would therefore appear to be albuminous, though their appearance is decidedly fatty.

The ventral bristles are all of one kind (Pl. IIIA. fig. 4, which represents one of the inferior bristles), presenting a slightly striated shaft and a curved, slightly bifid tip, while a series of very distinct serrations occur on the edge of the latter, from the tip to the spur. Like the dorsal bristles, each of the points or serrations does not indicate merely a spike, but also a slight wing. The upper bristles possess much longer and more slender tips, and the spike is more distinct (Pl. IIIA. fig. 3). In the bleached example from Bermuda the serrations and tips of the ventral bristles are much abraded, so that only those sheltered by position show the ordinary structure. The animal, therefore, makes some use of them, for progression or otherwise, and probably under stones. In the specimens from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, these bristles form a somewhat regular vertical row, the longest bristles (with the longest tips) being superior. In the very large example many of the ventral bristles are more distinctly bifid than usual.

The dorsal cirrus arises behind the bristle-papilla, and has a very attenuated tip. It is composed of a basal and a distal division. The ventral cirrus is smaller and occupies the ordinary position behind the ventral bristle-tuft. Both increase in length posteriorly.

In the stomach of the large specimen were muddy masses containing sponge-spicules, Diatoms, Radiolarians, sand-grains, fragments of chitine, and cellular and granular débris.

The nerve-cords are quite within the body-wall, for the oblique muscles meet in the middle line beneath them, the fibres apparently decussating with the circular muscular coat. Connective tissue and granular matter, moreover, separate them from the muscular fibres, and in the sections the perivisceral corpuscles also often intervene. A considerable hypodermic canal occurs immediately below the decussation just mentioned. This seems to be filled with opaque material. When a section is made in the line of the ganglia, a large nerve-cord on each side is seen to arise from the cells in their interior. The upper and lower walls are strengthened by a dense capsule. Superiorly also a peculiar conical