in *Palmyra* it assumes the form of a transverse collar or scale, forming a double row. The entire bristle is curved on itself, and it is difficult to see one on the flat. They are by no means brittle, but on the contrary resist a considerable strain without fracture. Immediately beneath the foregoing great bristles are a series of fine, elongated hair-like bristles, with an extremely attenuate tip, which is marked with minute roughnesses or points, so that foreign matters of all kinds adhere. The same series occurs in *Pontogenia*. The ventral bristles (Pl. VIA. fig. 9) are stout and somewhat fragile. They rather increase in size than diminish from below upward toward the bifid tip, which is terminated by a simple, slightly bent hook, with a short, strong spur at the base.

The dorsal cirri occur both on feet provided with scales and on those without them; the former arrangement having been seen in front, the latter in certain of the posterior segments; but the specimen is not in a fit state to show the precise condition in regard to the serial arrangement. These have the same shape as the tentacular cirri, only they become more slender and elongated posteriorly. The ventral cirrus is short, but it has the same distal process (the so-called "articulation") as the dorsal. A careful consideration of the appearances presented by the cirri shows that Savigny's original description of the organs in *Palmyra aurifera* would equally suit the foregoing. They are "grêles, cylindriques, terminés, par un petit filet également cylindrique et renflé au bout." The figures and description of Savigny's form by Audouin and Milne-Edwards bear out this view. Moreover, the whole structure of the organs (as given under the tentacular cirri) so closely resembles the same parts in Claparède's new genus *Pontogenia* that it may be doubted whether much reliance can be placed on the so-called quadriarticulate tentacle. The latter would be very exceptional in the group, while the interpretation given above would be in accordance with that characteristic of the family and its allies.

The first pair of scales are borne on the third foot, and the fourth is also elytrophorous. The succeeding scales seem to be mostly alternate. No trace of a scale occurred on the first foot (which is turned forwards) in the specimen. The first scale is smooth, shining, and diaphanous; and beyond a series of parallel streaks and a firm border shows nothing noteworthy in structure. Their number would seem to be about fifteen, and they cover the back completely.

In the structure of its body-wall this species is Aphroditacean. It possesses a similar proboscis and muscular system, and its dense cuticle on the ventral and lateral regions is thickly covered with the pedicled globular papillæ. Moreover, the disposition of the nerve-cords nearly approaches *Aphrodita*, though they are proportionally larger, and the area in which they lie is narrower, the oblique muscles, indeed, touching the cords at their insertion.

Savigny[1] in 1820 established the genus *Palmyra* as one of his Aphroditaceans,

[1] Syst. des Annél., p. 16.