

Length about 16 mm., and breadth, from tip to tip of the long feet and bristles, from 7 to 8 mm.

The body appears to be clavate, the anterior end being large, and the posterior tapered to the anus, which is situated dorsally. The upper surface is rounded, the ventral marked by the usual longitudinal groove. It does not appear that the peculiar tapering posteriorly is due to reproduction of the tail.

The head (Pl. XXIX. fig. 3) projects forward from an overlapping collar formed by the first segment, and is mapped out and mottled in a peculiar way. Thus the central region is curved forward in front, and speckled with dark pigment anteriorly, while the lateral region on each side is formed by an elevated area, sloping from behind forward and outward like the arms of a V. A crescentic band of dark pigment is situated at the posterior border of each of the latter, in front of which comes a pale belt followed by the tinted region on which the eyes are situated. The anterior eyes are considerably larger than the posterior. Both have reddish-brown pigment in the preparation. In front of the eyes the ridges subside into the general level of the snout. Two tentacles occur on each side, a larger external with a distinct segment at the tip, and a smaller internal filiform one without such differentiation.

The buccal region bears dorsally three cylindrical processes, the third on each side being bent up as if for the support of a scale. All these, however, are probably the basal processes of cirri, and they increase in size from the first to the third. Inferiorly are also three basal processes for cirri, but these are not symmetrical with the others, the last being in a space behind the third dorsal process. The second and third possess a ventral cirrus. Behind the latter comes the first bristled foot, which bears a dorsal cirrus nearly as large as those in front, a slender setigerous process, and a delicate ventral cirrus. The next foot shows a trace of a superior division as well as a dorsal cirrus (Pl. XXXIII. fig. 2, anterior foot before the normal shape of the dorsal division is attained), and, by and by, the foot is completely formed. In the fully developed condition a slender elongated dorsal cirrus is attached to a basal segment, while two delicate blackish spines support a group of elongated, tapering, simple bristles (Pl. XV. fig. 5), which, except at the curved and slender tip, are marked by a close series of transverse striæ. The inferior division of the foot is largely developed, and has a conspicuous, fan-shaped fascicle of pale straw-coloured, stoutish, slightly curved bristles, with characteristic terminal pieces. When viewed laterally the shafts present a considerable increase in size toward the tip, and are marked by longitudinal, or obliquely longitudinal lines, and fine transverse striæ. The terminal appendages decrease in length from the superior to the inferior border of the foot. Each is articulated, as in the *Nereidæ*, by a somewhat pointed end, to a socket at one side of the tip of the shaft, and has the shape of a broad and slightly curved sword-blade, wide at the base and narrow toward the tip. The latter is bifid, with a terminal hook, a stout knob beneath, and a slender elongated spur or process projecting