

believe that they are entirely absent. The latter, however, must be the condition in some of the examples (unless we are to suppose that all are connected with a single head), which, therefore, would appear to derive nourishment at the open end; yet, in many, the aperture rapidly develops a bud, which nearly closes it. In several instances smoothly finished ends occur, some showing a yellowish opacity in which the alimentary canal terminates, and evidently indicating the development of a new bud; while others have a wide aperture with a smooth edge at which the digestive tract is abruptly truncated. If, in life, there be many examples with such 'open ends, then the whole series branching from them presents an analogous condition to that of very elementary animals, the food being swept in with the sea-water to traverse the moniliform nutritive canal throughout the organism.

In examining the examples recently sent from Station 192 (Arafura Sea), one of the fragments presented a peculiarly broad body, which came off at right angles from an elongated piece (Pl. XXXIVA. fig. 8), and had shorter segments as well as a wider and more distinctly moniliform alimentary canal. Moreover, the free end possessed a head. The latter is opaque and more massive than the rest of the body, and presents dorsally a somewhat uneven surface. The anterior margin of the snout is depressed, and carries on each side a slender cirrus, and a little behind and just in front of the eye another appendage of the same kind. A sulcus separates this area from the more elevated one behind, the latter resembling a broad wedge with the eye on each angle anteriorly. The ocular pigment is dark red, and not rigidly defined at the edge, indeed, on the left side a few small points occur to the exterior of the larger. The folds on the posterior region of the head are symmetrical, and the nuchal border is clearly marked. Inferiorly the snout has a deep sulcus (the mouth) at the posterior region of the head and buccal segment. A minute and somewhat flattened lobe appears on each side of the snout, just in front of the oral depression, and it is possible that this is the homologue of the palpus. The mouth passes into the alimentary canal, which emerges from the opaque cephalic mass as a broad tract. There is no further differentiation in the canal than is seen in ordinary specimens, the dilated portions in the figure being probably due to pressure in unfolding the compressed example. The structure of the feet also corresponds with the subsequent description.

The body of the animal stretches, from any of the broken ends, of a nearly uniform diameter, a considerable distance, the numerous narrow segments being distinctly marked, and each furnished laterally with well-formed feet. The latter (Pl. XXXIII. fig. 14) have dorsally a long, and often gracefully curved cirrus, composed of a variable number of segments, since injury and reparation constantly occur. The longer cirri have about twenty-six segments, and all the organs are gently tapered from base to apex. The shorter cirri, which alternate with the former, have about fifteen segments. Beneath, and confluent with the base of the cirrus, is the somewhat conical setigerous region