

(Pl. XVIa. fig. 1), which has a few simple bristles, each with a stout and slightly curved shaft, the dilated distal portion having the terminal process apparently ankylosed to it, a peculiar modification in such bristles. In many the convex edge of the distal region of the shaft is slightly serrated, as also the corresponding (concave) edge of the terminal piece, the last serrature under the hook at the tip being especially conspicuous, so as to give a bifid condition in the best-marked bristles, these features being developed most distinctly in the specimens from off Tionfolokker Islands. A single stout spine supports the setigerous region, and, as usual, its point passes to the upper border. The ventral cirrus is broad and short, its tip being within the line of the former division.

The body of the Annelid appears to have a great tendency to budding—laterally, terminally, and wherever a broken surface occurs. The young buds remain slender till they have reached a considerable length, and into each a diverticulum of the alimentary canal of the parent enters. These buds, on attaining a certain size, by and by give off other buds, so that the whole has a remarkably branched condition. The tail of the bud (*i.e.*, its distal point) is early formed, and soon becomes furnished with two long cirri. Indeed, it would seem that in such a case the tail and the anus were more useful than the head, the eyes, and the finished buccal region and the pharyngeal apparatus.

The number of buds seems to be indefinite, the data at present being insufficient to enable me to fix a limit. Some of the larger fragments show nine or ten buds, yet they are evidently far from being complete. In one instance, a narrow branch left the main trunk in the usual manner, and shortly after its commencement gave off three buds from the same spot, while the original branch pursued its way outward. The first bud is very rudimentary, and is barely segmented, but the second and third consist of many somites, one, however, being considerably larger and longer than the other. No less than five branches thus radiate from this prolific spot.

Several female buds were found. One of these (Pl. XXXIII. fig. 11) is still attached by its pedicle of four segments to the parent-stock. These intermediate segments somewhat resemble those of ordinary buds, only they are more slender. All have rudimentary lateral cirri and setigerous processes. The diverticulum of the alimentary canal proceeds from the main trunk in the ordinary way, passes through the anterior segments of the bud, and becomes lost in the opacity caused by the ova. The head of the bud is bilobate, and somewhat like the sexual form described as *Ioida* by Dr. Johnston, furnished dorsally with a large reddish-brown eye on each side, and a still larger pair, of similar shape (somewhat circular) and colour, on the ventral surface. These eyes, while useful for both dorsal and ventral vision, approach so near the margins that they are also available for lateral sight. The head is terminated posteriorly by two short cirri and a setigerous process furnished with a spine.

The body of the female bud is somewhat fusiform, gradually increasing in diameter till full breadth is attained, and, after a nearly cylindrical region, diminishing toward