

a pair somewhat shorter than the succeeding, a large ventral cirrus being present but no dorsal. About the anterior third the feet (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 4) project boldly outward, and each has an elongated dorsal cirrus with a terminal segment, but without a central bristle. It springs from the dorsal margin of the foot near the base, whereas the ventral cirrus arises from the foot near the tip. In this respect it is more nearly allied to Keferstein's *Staurocephalus ciliatus*¹ than to the British *Prionognathus kefersteini*.²

Dorsally are two kinds of bristles, viz., a very long, slender, and extremely attenuate series with an upward curve and serrated very distinctly from the upper part of the shaft a considerable distance along the convex edge of the tapering extremity (Pl. XVIIA. fig. 8); and another group shaped somewhat like the tip of the jointed bristles inferiorly, but without the terminal region, and having a much larger number of serrations (about sixteen) on the convex edge of the tip. The latter is rather blunt, and beneath it is a secondary process, projecting outward at an angle of 45°. A well-marked wing passes down the ventral or convex side, and is lost in the serrations (Pl. XVIIA. fig. 5).

Ventrally are a series of jointed bristles with curved shafts, dilated toward the tip, which is serrated on the convex side. The terminal piece is very long in the upper bristles (Pl. XVIIA. fig. 6), but diminishes inferiorly (fig. 7). It is shaped somewhat like that in *Hesione*, and appears to have a bifid tip. Amongst these bristles are also a few slender elongate forms with serrations on the curvature as in the superior division (fig. 8). The tips of the jointed bristles have a slight but characteristic bend, and there are traces of a minute secondary process. The bristles at the ventral edge of the series have shorter extremities than those represented.

The dental apparatus of this species approaches that of the typical members of the group, and consists of a dense double row of recurved horny points on each side. They are smaller in front, and become more massive toward the posterior third. The upper processes are more or less denticulated toward the tip, resembling those of *Staurocephalus rudolphii*, as figured by Ehlers, rather than *Staurocephalus rubrovittatus*, the individual processes or teeth being short and stout, as are also the three or four lateral denticulations in the larger forms toward the posterior third. A minutely denticulated ridge runs obliquely downward just before each row terminates. The mandibles also approach those of *Staurocephalus rudolphii*, though the anterior separate denticulations are less numerous. One of the mandibular rami has a broad spur anteriorly.

The hypodermic layer of the body-wall is thick. The longitudinal ventral muscles are more ovoid in transverse section than in the previous form. The great nerve-cords lie between them. The oblique muscles in some sections seem to unite above the cords, while other fibres (vertical) pass down by their sides. The glandular tissue of the alimentary wall is somewhat lax internally, probably from areolæ.

¹ *Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, Bd. xii. p. 99, Taf. viii. figs. 13-20.

² *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, vol. xxv. ii. p. 417, pl. xvi. fig. 11.