

The head presents the usual conical shape, and is without trace of eyes. The proboscis is extruded (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 5).

The body tapers distinctly anteriorly, remains about the same diameter some distance behind the anterior third, and then probably tapers toward the tail, but as the specimen is incomplete posteriorly, the condition of the tail is doubtful. The segments are comparatively distinct, and their antero-posterior diameter is considerable. Two clear segments exist in front, as far as can be made out, for the feet are indicated only by a minute papilla and a microscopic spine and group of bristles. The foot (Pl. XXX. fig. 10) quite differs from that of *Notocirrus scoticus* in having a much smaller dorsal process or cirrus, and the bristles with wings have much more slender tips. As a rule, about four spines are included in the foot, at the base of the long bristles. In their ordinary position in the animal, the bristles are in front of the papilla.

The dark brown dental apparatus (Fig. 3) appears to be allied to that in *Arabella*. The maxillæ are abruptly curved or hooked anteriorly, and their base is armed with three curved teeth, the points of which are directed backward. The representative of the great dental plate has only three long curved teeth. Three processes exist in front of the latter. The first and second carry a single tooth, the first being the smaller. The third carries a long tooth and two minute points on a process at the base. From the posterior end of the maxillary region a narrow horny rod passes backward a short distance, and then splits into two long processes. The mandibles are absent. Unfortunately the teeth of this form are so injured that only an idea of them is obtainable from the accompanying woodcut.

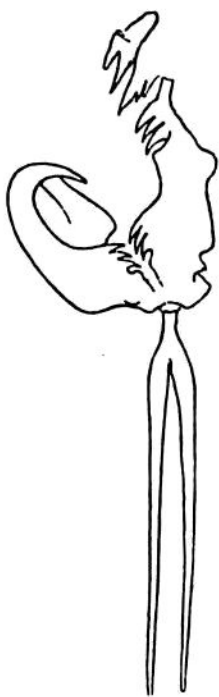


FIG. 3.—Dental apparatus (injured) of *Laranda longa*, (Webster); $\times 55$ diameters.

This appears to agree in general structure with Webster's species, though, probably from the imperfect condition of the specimen posteriorly, none of the feet showed the bifid condition, which the American author found only in the posterior third of the animal. Webster's specimens were found abundantly in mud and sandy mud at low water on the Virginian coast, so that the bathymetrical range of this species is very considerable. It is noteworthy that this example had no mandibles. Webster found considerable variety in this respect. The same author observed that the anterior dental plates have only a single sharp, curved tooth, but in the present example the posterior (second) has three teeth. Webster placed the form under the genus *Drilonereis* of Claparède,¹ but the latter differs in certain essential respects in regard to the structure of the foot, which agrees more with the typical Lumbriconereidæ, and in the smooth condition of the bases of the maxillæ. The statement of Kinberg,² "Radix tertia radicibus binis solitis brevior,"

¹ Annél. Chétop., Naples, p. 144, and Supplement, p. 35, pl. ii. fig. 4.

² Öfversigt k. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl., 1864, p. 573.