

A remarkable condition exists in one of the larger forms (in a tube covered by *Globigerinæ*), for the entire dental apparatus, with the exception of the mandibles, is soft and pale, so as to resemble a Crustacean shell after ecdysis. The latter process, however, has hitherto been unknown in this group. The tips of the maxillæ are boldly curved and very flexible, and the posterior part is much flattened. The first tooth of the left great dental plate is characteristically elongated, but its soft condition causes abnormal curvatures. A black line occurs between the maxillæ and the posterior processes, which are separated by a considerable interval. There is nothing in the appearance of the Annelid denoting such a change, and the mandibles are quite dense.

The first foot bears a series of bristles (Pl. XXIA. fig. 19), characterised in the older specimen by a somewhat blunt and large terminal process, beneath which is a small tooth that likewise is blunt, probably from wear. In younger forms a more perfect condition of the tip is noticeable (Pl. XXIA. fig. 20), both as regards the bifid process and wing. An oblique line near the tip probably indicates a rudimentary articulation.

The feet in general (Pl. XL. fig. 7) are similar to those of *Nothria conchylega*, but the accessory and other ventral cirri in front are less conspicuous. Anteriorly the entire foot, moreover, is less produced, especially the setigerous region, while the bristles are much longer. The dorsal bristles (Pl. XXIA. fig. 21) are more delicately "winged" than in the common form; and the brush-shaped kind (Pl. XXIA. fig. 22) are proportionally broader at the tip.

The hooks again (Pl. XXIA. fig. 23) differ considerably in the curve at the end of the shaft, and in the nature of the bifurcation. The distal fang is more elongated and less robust than in the European form. Two or more occur in each foot.

The absence of branchiæ further distinguishes the present species from *Nothria conchylega*, and the body is much more friable than in the latter.

The posterior feet present near the base on the dorsum a prominent papilla anteriorly and another posteriorly, apparently connected with the body cavity. In this region also the spines of the feet are more prominent, and the lower fang of the hook larger.

On the ventral surface a central prominence in each segment occurs behind the anterior third.

The tube formed by this species is somewhat flaccid, flattened, and nearly opaque. It is supported along each edge by the long glassy spicules of a Hexactinellid Sponge (Pl. XL. fig. 5). The tip of the spicule projects considerably (7–9 mm.) at each end of the tube, but on opposite sides, as shown in the figure. The tube measures about 58 mm., and is quite straight. In structure it is thus intermediate in position between *Hyalinæcia* and *Nothria*, being devoid of the rigidity of the former, and the abundant extraneous bodies of the latter. One of the larger tubes is covered with *Globigerinæ*, and with a single long spicule at the side. Another has a few *Globigerinæ* scattered over a wall composed of greyish mud, and strengthened by a long spicule passing from