

dorsal cirrus, and being nearly as long as the latter at the twentieth foot. The two sets of bristles are by and by separated by a more decided interval, in which are several strong spines with curved blunt tips, some having a secondary distal process, thus foreshadowing the bifid hooks of the succeeding region. The delicate brush-shaped bristles (Pl. XXVIA. fig. 3) are also present, and as a rule the dilated region at the tip is oblique. The obliquity would not seem to result from position, since no other condition is observable. The upper fringes in all the specimens, moreover, are longer and more slender than the lower.

The thirtieth foot shows a branchial process of two divisions, and the dorsal cirrus is very attenuate. Both organs are supported by a common base, which apparently divides to form them. The setigerous lobe bears the winged dorsal bristles, and the brush-shaped forms, but the ventral are not visible, their places being supplied by the large hooked spines. At the fortieth foot the branchia has four lateral branches, and it is thicker at the base than the dorsal cirrus. The bifid winged hooks project beyond the setigerous process inferiorly; and the posterior lamella has now diminished to a papilla, which appears just below the dorsal bristles. The dorsal cirrus now appears as an appendage of the considerably larger branchia.

At the fiftieth foot (Pl. XLI. fig. 9) the dorsal cirrus can hardly be differentiated externally from the branchial organ, though the presence of the long delicate internal bristles, which seem to pass almost to the tip, is diagnostic of the cirrus, and the finely pinnate blood-channels of the branchia. The foregoing and the posterior feet have three stout spines with somewhat pointed tips, besides the bifid hooks, which are much shorter than the former.

Two long winged hooks (Pl. XXVIA. fig. 4) now project clearly beyond the setigerous process, and the posterior lamella is invisible. The hooks show a short dorsal and a longer (main) ventral process, and the wing or guard at the tip is truncate, as if from friction. The sixtieth and seventieth feet are similar to the foregoing, each branchia having five or six divisions, while the dorsal cirrus is attached like an appendage to the base. The presence of the long simple bristles in the latter may be of some service in preventing the too ready collapse of the branchiæ in the tube. The branchiæ are considerably longer than the cirri. The setigerous region of the foot is much less prominent, and the distinction between it and the scute beneath obscure.

The branchiæ throughout are the seat of a commensalistic *Loxosoma* (Pl. XLI. figs. 9, 10), and some of them show a distinct elevation at the point of attachment of the Polyzoon. A few specimens of the *Loxosoma* also occur on the dorsal cirri and feet, but the majority are situated on the respiratory organs proper.

The intestinal pellets are for the most part composed of tightly rolled whitish fibrous tissue, with here and there a few sand-grains, sponge-spicules, and other debris.

The tube (Pl. XLI. fig. 4) produced by this species is one of the most remarkable.