

muscles meet over the nerve-area, and are especially prominent above the latter in the interganglionic regions. The nerve-area is bounded laterally by the longitudinal ventral muscles, and has the circular coat, hypoderm, and cuticle externally. As in the genus *Scoloplos*, a single neural canal is visible quite at the upper border of the area in some preparations. A large blood-vessel occurs in the median line dorsally and ventrally, and the vascularity of the entire body-wall is great.

This species appears to have a very wide distribution, stretching from the Norwegian shores into the Atlantic, and as far as the American shores.

*Aricia platycephala*, n. sp. (Pl. XLIII. figs. 1-3; Pl. XXIIA. figs. 16, 17).

*Habitat*.—Found between tide-marks at Bermuda.

The example consists of a fragment of the anterior region having a length of 38 mm., and a diameter of fully 4 mm. about a quarter of an inch behind the snout.

The snout (Pl. XLIII. fig. 1) is flattened and spatulate, and therefore characteristic. A little pigment is present just within the anterior margin. The anterior feet, from the absence of papillæ, appear somewhat bare. The first is small and bifid, each division having a few stout bristles. The second has a long dorsal appendage (cirrus) behind the bristle-tuft, and an elevated setigerous region with two processes posteriorly. There is only one of the latter at the third foot, and it soon becomes extended vertically into a somewhat crenate and not very prominent fold, provided with a papilla superiorly, the homologue of the pectinate rows of the ordinary form. The dorsal bristles are less conspicuous than in the latter, and most are broken. So far as can be observed, they consist of a stronger series of serrate yellow bristles with smooth basal regions, and numerous shorter and more slender forms of similar structure. At the tenth foot (Pl. XLIII. fig. 2) the dorsal cirrus has a large basal swelling, chiefly external. The stout bristles of the inferior series are arranged in four vertical rows on the flattened pad, the strongest being anterior. The general arrangement seems to be the following:—The two outer series (anterior and posterior) are continuous, with a small curve superiorly, each extending downward and expanding as it goes, the anterior, however, being the larger. The two middle rows also slightly expand inferiorly, the whole having a very regular aspect. The typical bristles of this row have long deeply set shafts, which somewhat increase in strength superiorly, and terminate in powerful, curved tips (Pl. XXIIA. fig. 16), which are easily distinguished by their brownish colour. The stoutest bristles of this series show slight traces of crenations on the convex edge, but these may be absent, as in the figure; while others (the more slender) have a terminal region more or less boldly serrate (Pl. XXIIA. fig. 17). Their relationship with the ordinary spinous or serrate kinds is thus evident. Inferiorly, indeed, are several long serrate bristles.