

A fragment of the anterior region, comprising about thirty-six segments. No eyes are visible.

All the bristles are smooth, except the stout forms on the anterior segments, which show faint transverse markings near the tip. In the same somites a series of long forms with peculiarly bent acuminate tips occur. These appear to take the place of the transversely barred bristles in *Aricia*. The stouter bristles are also remarkable for their long acuminate extremities. In the long and peculiar curved bristles, *e.g.*, from the tenth foot (Pl. XXIIA. fig. 18), the tip is generally incomplete. Such would seem to lead on to the bristles met with in *Scoloplos*.

The disproportion between the dorsal and ventral muscles is still evident in this form, the first mentioned being thick externally in section and somewhat pointed internally, while the ventral are deepest in the middle, and slightly diminished at each end. Both are perforated by vertical plates of muscle. The oblique muscles are of moderate bulk and spread over the nerve-area. The latter forms a comparatively large flattened ovoid mass beneath the thin basement-tissue of the region, and presents traces of two small neural canals superiorly. Externally (ventrally) is the thick hypodermic layer, which is specially increased in bulk in the central region, so that the nerve-cords are placed at a distance from the surface. The hypoderm is thinner on the dorsal arch, but is much developed laterally. The alimentary canal has a somewhat thin wall, and is attached by muscular fibres to the median line dorsally and ventrally, the pedicle in each case being comparatively short. In the preparations the tract forms a narrow vertical chamber, the external region having a very slight muscular development.

*Scoloplos*, (Blainville) Örsted.

*Scoloplos kerguelensis* n. sp. (Pl. XLIII. figs. 6-8; Pl. XXIIA. fig. 19).

*Habitat*.—Dredged at Station 149G (off London River, Kerguelen), January 29, 1874; lat. 48° 50' S., long. 69° 18' E.; depth, 110 fathoms,—in company with various other Annelids and a *Caprella*. A fragment was also obtained off Christmas Harbour, in the neighbourhood; depth, 120 fathoms; surface temperature, 40°·2; sea-bottom, volcanic mud.

The specimens are fragmentary, ranging from 10 to 20 mm., and having a diameter of rather less than 2 mm.

The snout (Pl. XLIII. fig. 6) is less pointed than in *Scoloplos armiger*, and one of the examples shows a transverse group of brown pigment-granules a little in front of the posterior border of the first segment. The special bristle-bearing region anteriorly is much shorter than in the common form, while the bristle-tufts are longer. There are