beyond the branchiæ; and they resemble those of *Trophonia plumosa*, except perhaps that the transverse bars are on the whole more densely grouped in some of them (Pl. XXIIIA. fig. 1). The first three pairs of bristle tufts, both dorsally and ventrally, may be termed long. The fourth and fifth are only elongated to a certain degree ventrally. At the tenth foot the ordinary condition is well seen, viz., dorsally a short tuft of finely tapered bristles, which are more closely and more deeply marked by transverse striæ than in the common species; and ventrally a series of characteristic hooks (Pl. XXIIIA. fig. 2), which show a smooth, slightly tapered distal region with a curve at the extremity, then a shaft with about four very boldly marked transverse striæ (often the seat of fracture), which are separated by intervals generally greater than the diameter of the shaft, and sometimes twice as much. Finally, these are followed by a series of finer striæ, very closely arranged.

Posteriorly the dorsal bristles (Pl. XXIIIA. fig. 3) remain very much the same, the most complete forms showing a minute hook at the tip, as in the figure. So few, however, are uninjured that some caution is necessary in predicating from this preparation.

The posterior hooks, again, show a more slender distal region with the curves better pronounced. There are only two or three of the boldly marked transverse bars. In certain preparations both of these and the anterior hooks, fine transverse striæ are observed running upward from the base of the shaft almost to its extremity, the distal region alone being translucent.

The skin is much less prominently papillose than in *Trophonia plumosa*, the rudimentary feet (carrying the bristles) showing only a few short clavate papillæ.

Very few parasitic Infusoria appear on the frontal bristles of this species.

The specimen has a vast number of dark olive ova, partly floating freely in the perivisceral cavity, but chiefly attached to racemose ovaries covering an extensive area, and in all stages of development.

In the intestine are masses of very coarse sand-particles, a few sponge-spicules, and parasitic Gregarinæ.

It is difficult to state precisely what the relationship of Kinberg's *Piromis arenosus*,[1] from Port Natal, is to this species. It does not seem to be identical.

Trophonia kerguelarum, Grube (Pl. XLIV. figs. 9, 10; Pl. XXIIIA. figs. 4–6).

Trophonia kerguelarum, Grube, Annelidenausbeute von S.M.S. "Gazelle," Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, von Aug. 1877, p. 539.

Habitat.—Numerous examples were dredged at Station 149H (off Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen), January 29, 1874; lat. 48° 45′ S., long. 69° 14′ E.; depth, 127 fathoms; surface temperature, 39°·8; sea-bottom, volcanic mud. Grube's forms were procured in Successful Bay, Kerguelen.

[1] *Öfversigt k. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl.*, 1866, p. 338.