

tened out in life on its grooved ventral surface, must have approached a circular or discoidal form, a peculiar feature in the group. The branchiæ, again, are somewhat massive, clavate organs, also tinted of a pale madder-brown hue. Only a few project beyond the tentacles in the preparation. The anus is situated ventrally a little within the posterior border.

The body has twenty-two bristle-tufts on each side, the ventral, in the case of all except the first, being stronger and much more conspicuous than the dorsal.

In the first series the bristles are nearly of equal length, dorsally and ventrally, forming a beautiful long tapering pale golden tuft, which constitutes an elegant anterior fringe to the somewhat saccate body. The bristles of the ventral division of the first series arise from the prominent angles of the truncated anterior extremity, and their flattened shafts are ranged in a slight curve, with the convexity directed ventrally, and slanting from above downward and outward, while their slender tips form a fan-shaped fringe anteriorly. The first dorsal are represented by a series of broken stumps, situated a little behind the anterior margin of the body, on each side of the middle line, and running transversely outward beyond the upper series of the ventral bristles. They are pale golden bristles with a series of closely arranged transverse striæ, which become further apart towards the tip, as usual in allied forms (Pl. XXIII A. fig. 11). They are also marked by fine longitudinal lines, and their tissue is somewhat brittle, the fractures, moreover, sometimes presenting a laminated appearance. While the transverse striæ become considerably wider toward the tip (Pl. XXIII A. fig. 12), they again approach each other at the extremity of the bristle. The curvature of these long bristles is very evident towards the tip, and is indicated even in the minute portion represented in the last mentioned figure.

The second bristle-tufts conform more closely to the type present throughout the rest of the body, presenting dorsally a series of long glistening golden bristles, which are only a little shorter than those of the first series, and aid the former in the construction of the frontal fan, while touching the ventral series by their under border. They agree in minute structure with the first series, only they are somewhat less. In the ventral division, again, the bristles are proportionally shorter and thicker, with delicately tapered tips, and resembling that figured in Pl. XXIII A. fig. 13.

The bristles of the third series are also longer than the others, both dorsally and ventrally, but nothing specially noteworthy exists in their structure.

After the third the dorsal bristles become very slender and comparatively short, being scarcely distinguishable at first sight amongst the papillæ of the lateral region. So closely are they placed near the ventral bristles that they appear to be lateral or even ventral in position. They correspond in structure to the frontal, only being more slender and delicate. The striæ are closely arranged at the base, widely separated toward the tip.

The ventral bristles have a golden hue, are flattened, have a slightly curved shaft and a delicately tapered tip (Pl. XXIII A. fig. 13). With the exception of the latter, the