

Station 233A, January 19, 1875; lat. $34^{\circ} 38' N.$, long. $135^{\circ} 1' E.$; depth, 50 fathoms; surface temperature, $62^{\circ} \cdot 6$; sea-bottom, sand.

When removed from its tube the body of the animal presents anteriorly (Pl. XLVI. fig. 1) an enlarged truncate snout, grooved on the dorsal and somewhat truncate on the ventral surface. The anterior margin has the form of the equine hoof, the hollow looking upward, and marked just within the rim by a brownish band. Dorsally the elongated tentacles arise behind the sides of the hoof, and stretch outward to a very great length, some of the organs in the spirit-preparation measuring 50 or 60 mm., and of course being capable of much greater extension in life. A very distinct double madder-brown band runs along the ventral margin of each organ (probably in the groove) from base to tip, and must increase the beauty of the mobile structures in activity. They are slightly narrowed at the base, and still more toward the tip. A little above the insertion of each is a short clavate tentacle.

As in the latter species the first region of the body includes, besides the snout, nine segments. It is somewhat concave on the dorsal, convex on the ventral surface. An elevated central fillet with a double brown band occurs on the dorsal surface, while the ventral is variegated by pale brownish pigment in front, and, as in *Spiochaetopterus typicus* by a large pure white shield-shaped patch, stretching from the sixth to the ninth bristle-bundle, and covering the sides as well as the ventral surface proper. The contrast is further intensified by a broad blackish or dark olive belt immediately in front. The white pigment is peculiarly pure and effective, resembling a dense coat of Chinese white. In some specimens a faint belt of a delicate fawn colour surrounds the shield.

In general structure the bristles of this region correspond with those of *Spiochaetopterus typicus*. The first three feet have dorsal pads, bearing rows of bristles just within the margin. The first series consists of bristles with tips formed of expanded wings, somewhat halbert-shaped (Pl. XXIVA. fig. 1) in profile, and spear-shaped (fig. 2) when viewed antero-posteriorly, though it is rare to get a perfectly symmetrical outline. At the third series the extremities are widened, and the fourth are still more robust both in shaft and tip. Moreover, in the middle of the series are one or two of the strong brown spines (Pl. XXIVA. fig. 3), which when seen by transmitted light, as in the figure, presents no distant resemblance to the structure of certain dental tissues. Each is a hard, brittle, hollow organ with a broad bevelled tip (slightly scooped out) like the crown of a worn tooth, and a little pressure splits it longitudinally into halves. The bristles of the fifth series, again, have stouter shafts and broader tips (Pl. XXIVA. fig. 4), and are altogether larger, as indicated by the proportions of the drawing just mentioned in contrast with figs. 1 and 2.

The middle region of the body consists of two segments, which appear to agree in structure with those of the typical form.