

length, and the diameter is about 1 mm. The specimen is too incomplete for representation. Along with it were several other Annelids, besides fishes and Crustacea, so that the ground seems to have been rich.

The anterior region of the body agrees with that in the ordinary form in having nine segments. The first three bristle-rows differ from those of *Phyllochætopterus claperedii* in having shorter bristles with much more expanded terminal regions. They begin dorsally by a few with narrower tips, the latter gradually increasing in breadth, as well as becoming more decidedly asymmetrical as we proceed downward. The fourth segment shows a series of elongated stoutish bristles culminating in the strong ones, and presenting the single great spine (sometimes tooth-like) as in other species (Pl. XXIII A. fig. 19). The tips of the latter organs are bevelled and shouldered. In this foot there are also the usual varieties of winged bristles, some with very broad extremities (Pl. XXIII A. fig. 20).

The snout of the form is asymmetrical, apparently from injury, the usual horse-shoe shaped anterior process being cleft in the middle line ventrally, and having only a comparatively small process on the left, instead of the broad frill present on the right side. A considerable central protuberance exists dorsally with a smaller papilla at each side, the latter probably representing the processes at the base of the tentacles in the ordinary form.

The first segment of the middle region of the body presents laterally a ventral pad, with a long dorsal papilla, somewhat enlarged at the tip, superiorly. It thus differs from the wing of *Spiochætopterus typicus*.

Little can be said concerning the rest of the animal, except that the long clavate dorsal papillæ occur as in the ordinary form in the posterior division. They are supported internally by very fine simple bristles, the acute tips of which slightly project externally.

The apparently abnormal condition of the snout of this specimen renders the diagnosis of its exact position uncertain, but, so far as can be observed, it comes nearest *Ranzania*. None of the posterior hooks were visible. The *Ranzania sagittaria* of Claparède was discovered by him in the Bay of Naples, living, as in the present case, in tubes composed of grains of sand. The absence of the long tentacles characteristic of the allied genera is a striking feature.

*Spiochætopterus*, Sars.

*Spiochætopterus*?

*Habitat*.—The only other representatives of the group are certain yellowish hyaline tubes dredged at Station 45 (off the coast of New York), May 3, 1873; lat. 38° 34' N.,