

however, has been found in comparatively shallow water on other occasions, as, for example, in the seas of Nova Zembla.¹

Former voyagers have chiefly described representatives of the genus *Cirratulus*. Thus Schmarda gives six species of this genus, all of which are littoral. Kinberg mentions six new examples of the family, besides referring to two of Schmarda's. Grube found only a single *Cirratulus* amongst the Annelids of the "Gazelle," and none in Semper's series from the Philippines. Marenzeller, again, has two from Southern Japan, besides an example of Grube's genus *Acrocirrus*.

While the Challenger was at sea the late Prof. Dickie of Aberdeen had some fragments of *Melobesia* procured by the ship at St. Paul's Rocks sent him. These calcareous masses were perforated by boring Mollusks, Annelids, and Sponges. Amongst the Annelids were fragments of *Dodecaceria*, a member of the present family, and well known all over the world as a borer in shells, calcareous rocks, and similar substances.

Cirratulus, Lamarck.

Cirratulus capensis, Schmarda (Pl. XXIV A. figs. 9, 10).

Cirratulus capensis, Schmarda, Neue wirbell. Thiere, I. ii. p. 56, Taf. xxvii. fig. 213.

Habitat.—Found between tide-marks at Sea Point, near Cape Town.

A form of considerable size, reaching about 90 mm. in length and 5.5 mm. in breadth. Schmarda, who describes the animal from life, appears to have met with larger examples at Table Bay, for he gives the length at 200 mm., the breadth at 9 mm., and the length of the tentacles (branchiæ) at 15 mm.

In external configuration the species approaches the British *Cirratulus borealis* (a form furnished with eyes) especially as regards the blunt snout, the great size of the branchiæ, the distinctness of the body-segments, and the number of the hooks in the inferior division of the foot. The colour of the body in life is stated by Schmarda to be dark violet while the branchiæ are orange.

As in the British form the long flattened simple bristles anteriorly show well-marked serrations along the margin (Pl. XXIV A. fig. 9), and many have minute winged stalks (probably Algæ?) parasitic on them. The anterior hooks are less tinted, more slender and less distinctly curved than the dark brownish posterior ones (Pl. XXIV A. fig. 10).

In the intestinal canal is muddy debris containing fragments of Crustacea, sponge-spicules, Diatoms, and other structures.

The cuticle and the thick glandular hypoderm of this form do not materially diverge from the arrangement in *Cirratulus cirratus*. The circular muscular coat in the same

¹ Théel, *op. cit.*, p. 54.