

The snout is flat, hoof-shaped, with a little dark pigment within the anterior border. On each side a row of eyes runs nearly transversely inward, a short distance behind the tip, but they do not meet in the centre. The rows are much less distinct than in the British form referred to, and one or two in each case occur behind the main series. The branchiæ have the same proportionally large size as in the British species.

The bristles do not show any noteworthy peculiarity except that they are short. The hooks, again (Pl. XXIVA. fig. 11), are decidedly more curved at the tip than in the British *Cirratulus borealis*.

In this species sections show that while the cuticle is slightly represented the hypoderm is thick. The circular muscular coat is fairly developed, but the oblique muscles are feeble and the longitudinal ventral groove is not formed. The nerve-area is comparatively large. The longitudinal dorsal and ventral muscles are somewhat thin, but they have a similar arrangement to those in the typical form. The large ventral blood-vessel occurs above the insertion of the oblique, and is distended in all the preparations.

*Chaetozone atlantica*, n. sp. (Pl. XLV. fig. 8; Pl. XXIVA. fig. 12).

*Habitat.*—Dredged off Sombrero and St. Thomas, West Indies, in 390 and 470 fathoms.

The anterior fragment of a peculiar form, having at first sight the aspect of *Lumbriconereis*. It measures 35 mm. in length, and at its widest part has a diameter of 4.5 mm.

The head forms a broad cone without evident eyes. Two small pits, however, are present on the dorsum. The mouth opens in the buccal segment inferiorly, and is directed forward, while the folds in connection with the aperture are symmetrical. A fissure with a closely approximated plait at each side runs forward underneath the snout, while an inner and outer semicrescentic fold occur posteriorly, the latter being the longer. The body presents the usual flattened appearance of *Chaetozone*, a marked median groove occurring along the ventral aspect, and a slight one along the dorsal surface.

The dorsal bristles (Pl. XXIVA. fig. 12) have the usual tapering structure, and in most a series of oblique striæ occur toward their insertion, and very minute serrations on the edge of the best marked examples. The ventral conform to the same type, some being about equal in length, most shorter and broader. Only bristles are present in the fragment, which has more than fifty segments.

Contrasted with those of *Chaetozone setosa* the bristles are very much longer and more attenuated; but there is little in them that is diagnostic. The nearest approach to this form is one found by the "Porcupine" in the Mediterranean (Station 50), which likewise