

In the posterior region of the body, again, a great change ensues, for the central part is occupied by the alimentary canal, the intermediate region by the generative products, and the lateral by the great longitudinal muscles. The ventral form two compact oval masses with the nerve-cord and the neural canal at the upper and inner angle of each, and separated by a considerable interval. The dorsal muscles are much larger, have a convex outer and a concave inner border, and are somewhat pointed superiorly. They are more widely separated than the ventral.

The *Sabellaria saxicava*, Baird,<sup>1</sup> from Vancouver Island, is an allied form with similar paleæ. It is not, however, a "saxicavous" form, the sandy tube being covered over with a crust of *Melobesia*, and being lengthened as the latter increases.

This species also approaches Grube's<sup>2</sup> *Sabellaria (Pallasia) sexhamata* from the Philippines, but differs in the number and structure of the hooks, and also in the outline of the external paleæ. The number of the hooks is not a character of much moment, since in sections of the present species several reserve-hooks are found, and Haswell makes similar observations in regard to the allied form, *Sabellaria australiensis*.<sup>3</sup>

*Sabellaria (Pallasia) capensis* (Schmarda) (Pl. XXVA. figs. 24, 25 ; Pl. XXVIA. figs. 11, 12).

*Hermella capensis*, Schmarda, Neue wirbell. Thiere, I. ii. p. 23, Taf. xx. fig. 171.

*Habitat*.—Collected between tide-marks at Sea Point, near Cape Town, Africa, where it was first found by Schmarda and subsequently by Kinberg.

The largest example measures 90 mm. in length, with a diameter at its widest part of 6.5 mm. Schmarda states that his specimens were 70 mm. in length.

This form is nearly allied to the ordinary *Sabellariæ*, differing from *Sabellaria alveolata* in having only two rows of paleæ, the shape of the inner being such that it compensates for the absence of the second inner row. Schmarda describes and figures<sup>4</sup> the paleæ as notched at the tip, but this is hardly accurate, since the thin spatulate tip has a chitinous fold on the under surface, the end of which projects in the form of a spur directed dorsally (Pl. XXVA. fig. 24). When viewed in certain positions, as obliquely from above, the appearance of a notch is simulated by the arrangement. On the other hand, a lateral view (Pl. XXVA. fig. 25) gives a hatchet-shape to the whole organ, and the terminal spur is very prominent. The paleæ are crossed by curious transverse lines, which, especially along the convex edge, assume a wavy direction; and, moreover, a scaly aspect, apparently from wear, occurs along the same edge near the tip.

While it is possible to recognise these paleæ in Schmarda's description and figure, it is

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1863, p. 109.

<sup>2</sup> *Annelidenfauna d. Philippinen*, p. 219, Taf. xiv. fig. 1.

<sup>3</sup> *Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales*, 1882, vol. vii. p. 634, pl. xii. figs. 7-11.

<sup>4</sup> *Neue wirbell. Thiere*, I. ii. p. 23, fig. a.