

Sabellaria (Pallasia) giardi,¹ n. sp. (Pl. XLVII. fig. 7; Pl. XXVIA. figs. 13-15).

Habitat.—Dredged at Station 163B (off Port Jackson, Sydney), June 3, 1874; lat. 33° 51' S., long. 151° 22' E.; depth, 35 fathoms; bottom temperature 63°·0, surface temperature 69°·0; sea-bottom, hard ground. It was found during the examination of *Aphrodita australis* deeply imbedded amongst its bristles.

The specimen is fragmentary, measuring about 7 mm. in length, and a little less than 2 mm. in diameter at its widest part.

It apparently belongs to the same type as *Sabellaria (Pallasia) johnstoni*, and thus differs from *Sabellaria (Pallasia) capensis*. It has, however, features peculiarly its own. The crown is furnished with a double row of very long brittle paleæ. The outer are thinner and more flattened than the inner. Each springs from a somewhat pointed base, gradually widens out into a broad, flat blade, finely striated longitudinally, and, again, slightly diminishes toward the tip, which is rapidly sloped to a point (Pl. XXVIA. fig. 13) and marked by a few transverse lines. In certain lateral views a few notches or serrations occur below the tip. The outer paleæ are directed forward with the tips slightly bent outward. A faint curvature is evident between base and tip.

The inner paleæ, again, are likewise directed forward, but have the tips inclined somewhat inward. They are more robust organs (Pl. XXVIA. fig. 14) than those of the exterior row, and have a fusiform shape, but less diminished inferiorly than superiorly. They are hollow, the tapering portion toward the extremity being strengthened by thicker walls, and the whole inner region marked by fine longitudinal striæ. Like the outer paleæ a slight curvature occurs between base and tip.

Along the outer base of the external row of paleæ is on each side a series of about eleven papillæ, which increase in length dorsally. The last forms a somewhat conspicuous cirrus over the dorsal hook. The latter is a pale amber-coloured organ imbedded in the tissues, the curved tip alone emerging from the surface. The hooks are thus less prominent than in the other species. The cephalic region is tinted of a pale brownish hue. Ventrally, the branchiæ arise by fewer stems than in the other species, about eight being conspicuous.

The mouth has two similar palpi, with cirri in front, but in addition it possesses at the base of the latter an outer and an inner acutely lanceolate flattened cirrus. No bristles are visible under a lens at the side of the mouth. A little behind the two last-mentioned cirri are two others below the branchiæ. It is probable that the two former are morphologically connected with the same row though they have moved forward.

The thoracic or anterior region quite differs from that of the previous form in having four rows of great dorsal bristles. These have the usual oar-shape, and are generally

¹ Named after M. Alf. Giard, author of various important papers on animals allied to the Annelida.