

split and fringed at the tip from wear. The intermediate forms have very fine filiform extremities, which appear to be nearly smooth, so fine are the minute spikes. The small ventral tufts in the same region have a similar shape, the tips being much fringed. The delicate intermediate forms present also extremely elongated filiform extremities with barely discernible microscopic spikes.

The ventral bristles of the posterior region, so far as seen in the fragment, follow the same type as in the anterior region, only the more delicate series are so finely spinous toward the tip that they appear almost smooth under a power of 350 diameters. The same proportion, indeed, in this respect takes place as in the former series.

The hooks (Pl. XXVIA. fig. 15) have about nine teeth, the lowest, that next the point of attachment of the tendons, being long and distinct. The outline of the organ differs from that in either of the preceding.

The anterior third of the body-wall in section conforms for the most part to the foregoing type. The hypoderm is comparatively thin, and is best seen on the ventral surface. The dorsal muscles are somewhat pear-shaped and widely separated. Their form is preserved by an environment of fibres from the circular and oblique coats. The ventral are more extended, and have the nerve and neural canal at the inner angle. The massive part of each muscle being external, the body naturally acquires a somewhat quadrangular shape in section. The alimentary canal is firm and rounded, its position in this region being maintained by various radiate bands of fibres. Two conspicuous dorsal vessels and a median ventral are present.

The *Lygdamis indicus*,¹ Kinberg, from Banks Strait, if the interpretation of what he calls the "operculum" be correct, seems to approach the foregoing, and though it differs in the number of the "opercular" papillæ, in the tips of the palæ and other points, the laxity of Kinberg's description must be borne in mind. The *Sabellaria lævispinis*, Grube,² from Ascension, is also an allied form.

Family AMPHICTENIDÆ.

The paucity of the examples of this family is remarkable, especially as the group is not confined to shallow water. The great depth (1600 fathoms) at which the species occur carries the bathymetrical range much beyond previous observations, for even in the "Porcupine" expedition the representatives of the family only reached 420 fathoms.

Considerable variety exists in regard to the number of species collected by former expeditions. Schmarda gives only one, from Australia, and none occur in Kinberg's series. Grube again has five in his Philippine collection, but none in that of the

¹ *Öfversigt k. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl.*, 1866, p. 350.

² *Annelidenausbeute von S.M.S. "Gazelle," op. cit.*, p. 542.