

A small specimen measuring about 12 mm. in length by a little more than 1 mm. in diameter at its widest part anteriorly (exclusive of the bristle-tufts). The example is considerably injured, but exhibits the chief characters fairly.

There are fourteen pairs of bristle-tufts in front, and twelve segments in the posterior region of the body furnished only with processes for the hooks. In this respect it agrees with *Ampharete arctica*, Malmgren. The *Palmula* comes nearest in appearance to the condition in *Ampharete goesi*, Malmgren, in regard to the structure of the paleolæ, which are short and broad, with a tapering filiform tip (Pl. XXVIA. fig. 20). It, however, quite differs from the latter species, which has seventeen posterior papillæ for the hooks. The paleolæ form a beautiful fan in front. In regard to the structure of the extremity of these organs, it is interesting that no form having a mucronate tip (as figured by Malmgren in *Ampharete arctica*) has yet been observed.

The branchiæ are four on each side and of the usual length and structure, except that their bases are united.

The bristles in each tuft consist of a longer series with wings, and a shorter and somewhat stouter group of the same structure, the attenuated extremities of which commonly reach the inferior margin of the wings of the longer kind. The arrangement thus differs from that in *Ampharete gracilis* from St. Andrews and other parts in which the intermediate shorter forms are very slender and devoid of an evident wing.

The uncini present six or seven teeth (Pl. XXVIA. fig. 21), according as the distal one is visible or not, and exhibit the following features when compared with other species. They do not show so many teeth as the hooks of *Ampharete grubei*, and the last tooth (anteriorly and inferiorly) is larger. They are broader than those of *Ampharete goesi*, and present the same distinction inferiorly, viz., the projection of the last fang beyond the comparatively small mucronate process, both from this form and *Ampharete arctica*. They appear to have more numerous teeth than in *Ampharete gracilis*, and besides differ in the contour inferiorly and anteriorly, as just noted in regard to the other species. On the whole they are comparatively short and broad.

The anus presents a crenate or papillose margin, with a short cirrus at each side.

The contents of the alimentary canal consisted of a fine greyish mud in which fragments of sponge-spicules and a few minute Foraminifera (*Globigerinæ*) occurred.

In section the cuticle is distinct, and the increase of the hypoderm along the ventral arch is great. The circular muscular coat is well marked. The longitudinal ventral form long and massive muscles separated by a considerable median interval, bounded on each side by the strong oblique muscles. The dorsal are much less. They extend from the bristle-bundles to the middle line. The nerve-cords, as in *Amphicteis*, lie outside the circular muscular coat, but protected by the thick hypoderm. The specimen is too soft for further minute description.