

ribs, wide in front and narrow behind. In one or two examples these papillæ form the anterior angles of an elevated cephalic region, the lateral boundary on each side running from the papillæ backward to the nuchal plait. The buccal region immediately behind is marked by bold transverse ridges, terminated posteriorly by a fold, just in front of the branchiæ. The latter occur in pairs, viz., two anterior, on the third segment, with the axis of insertion directed downward and backward; and two posterior, on the fourth segment, with the axis of insertion pointing downward and forward, in each case viewing from the dorsum. The tips of some are quite filamentary.

The first bristle-tuft is small, and lies just below the base of the inferior branchia of the front pair; and the next is placed similarly in relation to the second pair. There are fourteen pairs, as in *Amage*. In structure they also approach the latter, the wing at the tip of the bristle being moderately developed. Some in each tuft are shorter and more slender, a feature well marked in the first and second series.

The hooks (Pl. XXVIIA. fig. 6) commence on the sixth (fourth bristled) segment as in *Amage*. In shape they somewhat resemble those of the Terebellidæ, from their short, broad outline. They appear to have four large teeth, though more are generally seen from the fact that the second series (for they are double) come in the line of vision, then a crescentic notch and an oblique anterior inferior tubercle. The basal margin is convex. A process occurs at the junction of the latter with the posterior border. The area between the dentigerous edge and the dorsal margin is marked by coarse striæ.

Seventeen hook-papillæ occur between the last bristle-bundle and the base of the posterior enlargement; and the latter shows eight others in front of the two long filiform anal cirri.

The body diminishes in a nearly uniform manner from the anterior border to the posterior enlargement. The latter (Pl. XLVIII. fig. 2) is tumid and elongate-ovoid, the dorsum being very convex, and the ventral surface flattened. The hook-pads are confined to the latter area, and are not visible from the former. A round papilla occurs at the anus on each side of the median line inferiorly, the long tapering cirrus being external to each. The function of the peculiar anal enlargement is probably connected with the expulsion of the fæcal pellets. It is almost bulbous in profile.

The contents of the alimentary canal in those from Station 156 consisted of whitish diatomaceous ooze of a very rich description, only a few minute sand-grains and an exceptional Foraminifer being seen. The same diatomaceous ooze occurred in those from Station 157, but it also presented not infrequent evidences of Radiolarians, and large opaque globular bodies of a yellowish colour by transmitted light with an almost prismatic edge or fracture, as if made up of separate fibrous prisms, which, however, were not regular. They seemed to resemble Foraminifera. The fine hair-like spicules also abounded in the food at both Stations.

The tubes are stiff, though friable, and are formed of greyish mud, here and there in