

ventral lobe, a large lamellar process in front of and beneath the first branchia, a conspicuous fan-shaped lobe under the second, and lastly, an elevated fold running from the root of the third branchia downward. The latter is diagnostic when compared with *Amphitrite cirrata*. The long branchiæ spring from three short, graduated trunks on each side, the posterior being the longest.

A prominent papilla occurs below each setigerous tubercle in the first six segments, and a similar process below the second branchia. The ventral surface of the somites bearing the first and second branchiæ presents somewhat undefined glandular scutes, that bearing the third branchia has a distinct though narrow scute, while the ten following bear fully formed scutes.

The muddy contents of the intestine showed numerous Diatoms, sponge-spicules, fragments of minute Crustacea, minute ova, and many sand-grains. Some from Royal Sound again, besides the latter Diatoms and sponge-spicules, presented peculiar pointed conical bodies like Radiolarians, and fragments of Polyzoa.

In section the nerve-cords occupy the typical position, viz., external to the circular muscular coat, and are therefore hypodermic. They are somewhat ovoid in shape, and have a fibrous external boundary. A minute neural canal lies in the middle line superiorly between the cords. The strong oblique muscles are inserted on each side at the external boundary of the area. A thin stratum of longitudinal fibres occurs above the circular coat in the somewhat wide interval between the longitudinal ventral muscles. The wall of the alimentary canal appears to be less rigid than in the Ampharetidæ, though the structure is similar.

Grube's *Amphitrite vigintipes*¹ has hooks somewhat similar in shape, but there are from twenty to twenty-two bristle-bundles. It occurs in the Red Sea, and ranges, according to Marenzeller,² to Japan.

Terebella, Linnæus.

Terebella crassicornis, Schmarda ? (Pl. XXVIIA. fig. 19).

Terebella crassicornis, Schmarda, Neue wirbell. Thiere, I. ii. p. 43, figs. *a*, *b*, and *c*, 1861.

Habitat.—A fragment of the posterior region of a large *Terebella* from the tidal region, Bermuda, June 1873. The longest piece measures 70 mm., and the greatest diameter is 6 mm.

The hook-bearing pinnæ present the ordinary structure. The uncini (Pl. XXVIIA. fig. 19), which are the only organs of much diagnostic value in the softened specimen, approach those figured by Schmarda from Jamaica (*Terebella crassicornis*), and have a

¹ Anneliden des rothen Meeres, *op. cit.*, p. 29 (sep. Abd.).

² Südjapan. Annel., *op. cit.*, p. 199, Taf. i. fig. 1.