

Dr. Baird's tubes (for he only describes the tubes) were collected during Sir J. Clark Ross' Antarctic expedition, two coming from Narçon Island.

In size and external appearance this form bears a general resemblance to *Lanice conchilega*, Pallas, though the following distinctions are evident. The branchiæ are smaller and much less finely ramose than in *Lanice conchilega*. The whitish glandular lateral band is somewhat narrower than in the latter, and the ridges bearing the hooks in front are considerably shorter. Both forms have seventeen pairs of bristle-tufts, the only difference being the somewhat shorter winged region in the foreign species.

The hooks (Pl. XXVIIA. fig. 22) present a general resemblance to those of *Lanice conchilega* in the length and erectness of the upper region, but they differ in the relative proportions of the teeth above the great fang, in the outline of the dorsal curve (which in the foreign species has a well marked outward bend at the base), and in the larger and longer appendage of this region. The condition of the latter process, again, affects the ventral curve just as the larger process at the anterior inferior angle modifies that region. In the middle of the curve beneath the great fang a prominent process projects, whereas none exists in *Lanice conchilega*. The minute points (a kind of microscopic shagreen) along the basal region of the hook are less developed than in the latter species.

The food of this form consisted of a whitish pulp rich in Diatoms, Radiolarians, the long siliceous cylinders with pointed ends, and a few Foraminifera and fragments of sponge-spicules.

As Dr. Baird states, the diameter of the tubes (Pl. L. fig. 1) is about that of an ordinary goose-quill somewhat narrowed toward the remarkable fan-shaped expansion. The tube is composed of a tough chitinous secretion strengthened externally by fragments of shells, calcareous polyzoa, tubes of Annelids, and other debris. Its aperture is turned over in the form of a broad frill, widest in the middle, and is likewise formed of the yellow chitinous secretion stiffened by a few calcareous fragments. The lip of this process so bends round the tube that only the stalk or pillar of the fan is not embraced by it. The stem supports a wide fan consisting of a broad basal region, from the outer side of which a series of filaments proceed, and the majority of these divide dichotomously. In structure the fan agrees with the tube, the long and somewhat stiff chitinous processes being strengthened with sponge-spicules and other linear objects in an ingenious manner, while others present numerous minute grains of sand, ranged along the filaments. One end of the tube is either sunk in sand or attached to stones, shells (*e.g.*, *Terebratula*), and other structures.

The absolute identity of this with Dr. Baird's is of course open to doubt, since he had no animal. It is probable, however, that they belong to the same form.

The tube now in the British Museum was found at Narçon Island as above mentioned.