

tint being deepest toward the tip, which distally is very short and slightly attenuate. So short is the naked apical region that in some it is difficult to distinguish. No trace of pigment-bar or spot occurs on the main radioles. The tentacle on the dorsal surface is very short, forming a pointed lanceolate process at the edge of each fan. A short secondary process, less free than the foregoing, occurs on each side externally. Both are connected with the first radiole or rib of the side. The inner or longer is shorter than the diameter of the body. On the ventral surface, again, where the tentacle is easily seen in *Sabella pavonina*, there is only a folded process, which bends downwards externally at the tip, and becomes attached to the web at the base of the three or four ventral radioles.

The first bristle-bundle occurs dorsally as usual, immediately behind the collar, and has no hook-row. The anterior bristles, which throughout have a pale yellow colour, are arranged in two conspicuous groups in each tuft. Eight or ten elongate bristles, with more attenuate tips (Pl. XXIXA. fig. 16), form the dorsal series. Beneath is a much larger group, with tips so expanded that they are paddle-shaped, with a slender median prolongation (Pl. XXIXA. fig. 17). The shafts of these, which are slightly constricted below the tips, are stouter than those of the foregoing. Both groups form a diminishing series, as regards lateral projection, from above downward. The posterior bristles are uniform in structure throughout, though two varieties are apparent, the one, however, passing insensibly into the other. Thus the anterior tufts of the posterior region present a somewhat alternate longer and shorter series, the longer having broader wings than the anterior dorsal, the shorter being longer and narrower than the anterior ventral. Towards the caudal region of the Annelid, again, both series have their tips greatly elongated (Pl. XXIXA. fig. 18).

The seven uncinigerous rows of the anterior region occupy prominent ridges situated between the bristle-tufts and the ventral scutes, only a short interval separating them from each of the foregoing. The last two are decidedly shorter. The hooks of these anterior rows have a somewhat pointed crown, with a series of fine serrations (Pl. XXIXA. fig. 19). The breast or anterior curve is bold. The posterior process is rather long, and both it and the body below the crown are finely striated, the lines generally being continuous. The short bristles, with oar-like tips, accompanying the hooks, present no diagnostic feature. The posterior uncini have a longer neck, and the anterior curve is less prominent, but otherwise they correspond with the anterior.

The tip of the body presents a somewhat prominent terminal anus, the folds of which exhibit a little reddish pigment.

The fine muddy sand in the alimentary canal shows Diatoms, Radiolarians, and a few sponge-spicules, with hairs of minute Crustacea.

The species inhabits a tube composed of closely aggregated and minute grains of