

lined with a delicate membrane which projects from 6 to 10 mm., is probably the last mentioned species (*Sabella saxicava*).<sup>1</sup>

*Sabella zebuensis*, n. sp. (Pl. LII. fig. 2; Pl. XXIXA. figs. 20–22).

*Habitat*.—Dredged at Station 209 (off Zebu, one of the Philippines), January 22, 1875; lat. 10° 14' N., long. 123° 54' E.; depth, 95 fathoms; bottom temperature 71°·0, surface temperature 81°·0; sea-bottom, blue mud.

A somewhat flattened species, the longer fragment measuring about 85 mm., of which, however, about 40 mm. belong to the branchiæ. The diameter anteriorly is about 4·5 mm.

The body is rounded dorsally and flattened ventrally, and, with the exception of a minute blackish dot a little above each bristle-tuft in the posterior region, is devoid of pigment. Only a slightly elevated broad ridge occurs on each side of the dorso-cephalic groove, the collar ceasing at each side a little within the first bristle-tuft. It proceeds ventrally from the latter point as a prominent lamella, and ends on each side of the ventral fissure in a conspicuous lappet, thin at the extremity, but massive at the base. The anterior part of the dorsum presents a peculiarly streaked appearance, apparently from the perivisceral corpuscles shining through the translucent integuments, some of these bodies or aggregations of them assuming a stellate aspect. Ventrally the median line (*sulcus abdominalis*, M. Sars) passes forward, in one to the posterior part of the second scute, in the other to the scute behind the anterior region. The first scute has an excavation anteriorly on each side of the median line.

The branchiæ are remarkably long, and amount to twenty-two or twenty-three on each side. They are pale in the preparation, with the exception of a deep brown band of considerable breadth at each side dorsally below the basal web. It forms thus a conspicuous mark. The pinnæ are very slender, so that the branchiæ are remarkably soft and delicate, spreading out in the spirit somewhat like moist cotton. Toward the tip of each radiole the pinnæ diminish, first to short blunt papillæ, and then to mere crenations of the inner edge. The radioles terminate in long slender filiform extremities.

The two tentacles are comparatively short, and have the form of tapering grooved organs.

On each side of the mouth, and just above the median ventral flaps, is a sac-like diverticulum, the cavity of which communicates with the mouth. It is therefore a labial pouch.

<sup>1</sup> Compare with *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 4, vol. ii. pl. xx. figs. 5–8, 1868.