

In one example (viz., that having no ventral furrow in this part) the anterior region has eight bristle-tufts, and in the other ten pairs of bristles occur. The dorsal group in each tuft consists of elongated bristles (Pl. XXIXA. fig. 20) with narrow wings and tapering tips; while the inferior have short tips with broader wings (Pl. XXIXA. fig. 21). The extremities are hardly broad enough to lie flat, and hence are generally seen in profile, as in the figure. Similar proportions exist in the posterior group, though the tips of both kinds are much attenuated.

The anterior uncinigerous rows do not fill the space between the bristle-bundles and the ventral scutes so completely as in *Potamilla*, a considerable interval occurring next the scutes. The hooks (Pl. XXIXA. fig. 22) present a boldly marked dorsal convexity, a distinctly serrated and long crown which encroaches on the base of the great fang. The posterior basal projection is short, and the majority present a slightly downward curve at the tip. The basal or ventral line is inflated in front of the foregoing curvature. The body of the hook is more or less striated. Those near the tip of the tail present a somewhat shorter base, and the serrations on the crown are more evident.

Amongst the fine mud in the alimentary canal are a few Diatoms, fragments of sponge-spicules, minute *Globigerinæ* and other Foraminifera.

No tube is present.

The body-wall in the anterior third agrees in the main with that of *Sabella pavonina*. The hypodermic pad has a deep median fissure, and, as in the species mentioned, a canal. Moreover, small blood-vessels appear in the basement-layer beneath the hypoderm.

Sabella assimilis, n. sp. (Pl. XXIXA. figs. 23-25).

Habitat.—Dredged at Station 320 (off the South American coast, near Buenos Ayres), February 14, 1876; lat. $37^{\circ} 17' S.$, long. $53^{\circ} 52' W.$; depth, 600 fathoms; bottom temperature $37^{\circ} \cdot 2$, surface temperature $67^{\circ} \cdot 5$; sea-bottom, green sand.

The specimens are small, reaching about 30 mm. in length and 1.5 mm. in diameter anteriorly.

The body presents the ordinary shape, the ventral furrow proceeding forward to the second scute behind the anterior region, which (scute) it splits to the right of the median line. No furrow occurs on the dorsum. The cephalic collar anteriorly has dorsally a somewhat long triangular flap on each side, then it diminishes toward the ventral border, which it barely touches before disappearing. The number of segments in the anterior region is variable, one example showing seven, the other eight.

The pale branchiæ are proportionally long, and the radioles are devoid of any dorsal