

? *Sabella fusca*, Grube (Pl. LII. fig. 3; Pl. XXXA. figs. 4-6).

*Sabella fusca*, Grube, Annel. d. rothen Meeres, Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, Juno 1869, p. 36 (sep. Abl.).

*Habitat.*—Dredged off Port Jackson, Sydney, April 18, 1874; in 2 to 10 fathoms.

A fragment of about eighteen segments of the anterior region of a large *Sabella*, measuring 32 mm. in length (the branchiæ forming 18 mm. of this) and 8 mm. in diameter.

The body shows a slight median furrow dorsally, while ventrally the usual deep median groove comes forward to the second last scute behind the anterior region, curves outward to the right lateral region and up to the dorsum.

The cephalic collar commences on each side of the deep dorsal groove, and extends without a break to the ventral surface, where it forms a triangular lappet on each side of the median fissure. The collar is prominent, and coloured deep brownish at the ventral lappets.

The branchiæ form a very bushy tuft on each side, consisting of several series (in contraction), especially toward the ventral edge of the radioles. Each fan has upwards of sixty radioles, of a mottled purplish-brown colour, the pinnæ being darker than the mottled radioles. Although folded so closely in contraction, the fan in each case in all probability has only a single series of radioles in full expansion. The pinnæ are arranged very closely along the radioles, and gradually diminish toward the tip, ending first in short papillæ and then in mere crenations. The bare process at the tip is comparatively short and not much tapered.

The tentacle is little more than a third the length of the branchiæ, and is a simple tapering dark brown process attached to the dorsal edge of the fan.

The anterior region consists of eight bristle-bearing segments. The elongated dorsal bristles (Pl. XXXA. fig. 4) possess a very slight bend toward the tip, which is furnished with a narrow wing and a moderately attenuate extremity. The inferior group, again, consists of slender bristles with shorter tips (Pl. XXXA. fig. 5), a more decided curvature, and proportionally broader wings. Both sets of bristles are unusually slender. Posteriorly the tips of the two kinds are not much elongated, but as the example possesses only a fragment of this region, little can be said on the subject. The bristles throughout are of a pale golden colour.

The anterior hooks (Pl. XXXA. fig. 6) have the usual shape, the base being moderately elongated, and truncated posteriorly. It seems to be hollow. The crown has numerous minute teeth, about ten or eleven, appearing in profile above the great fang. The striæ of the neck and body are fairly developed, but not very bold. The ventral line shows a gentle convexity with an inflection posteriorly at the process. The hooks of the imperfect posterior region do not diverge to any extent.