

The bristle-tufts show one or two slender dorsal forms (Pl. XXXA. fig. 7) with a serrated and just perceptible narrow wing, and a finely tapered tip; also one or two inferior bristles with a spathulate extremity (Pl. XXXA. fig. 8) and a delicately tapered median process which is finely spinous. The spathulate expansion seems to be due to a modification of the wings.

The hooks (Pl. XXXA. fig. 9) differ from those of the preceding and other *Sabella* in having no posterior prolongation of the base, in this respect resembling *Laonome kröyeri* and also from Claparède's *Laonome salmacidis*.¹ The crown is remarkably oblique and very long, the serrations above the great fang being minute. The neck is short, and the dorsal outline, after an incurvation, becomes convex opposite the basal enlargement.

Unfortunately the body-wall of this species was so soft that beyond the statement that it seemed to correspond in general structure with *Sabella pavonina* little can be said.

The form differs from *Laonome kröyeri* in the structure of the bristles and hooks, and in the presence of the pigment-specks at the anus. Kinberg² describes another species from the Strait of Magellan.

The *Sabella fusco-tænia*, Grube (var. *phaetænia*, Solander?), from Ceylon, in the British Museum, has uncini (both anterior and posterior) approaching those of the group in shape, that is, each is devoid of the elongated posterior process.

The *Laonome japonica*, Marenzeller,³ from Southern Japan, differs from the *Laonome kröyeri*, Malmgren,⁴ and the present species in the shape of the hooks. They resemble those of the ordinary *Sabella*.

Branchiomma, Kölliker.

Branchiomma vesiculosum, Montagu? (Pl. XXXA. figs. 10-12).

Amphitrite vesiculosum, Montagu, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xi. p. 19, pl. v. fig. 1.

Habitat.—Dredged at Station 75 (off Fayal, Azores), July 2, 1873; lat. 38° 38' N., long. 28° 28' W.; depth, 50 to 90 fathoms; surface temperature, 70°·0; sea-bottom, volcanic mud.

The total length is about 50 mm., of which the branchiæ are 13 mm. The extreme diameter of the body anteriorly is about 6 mm.

The body is more flattened than in *Sabella*, gradually tapered from before backward, and the segments are very distinctly marked. The dorsum shows no trace of a longitudinal furrow, but the ventral scutes from the tip of the tail forward to the second

¹ Annél. Chétop., p. 427, Tab. xxv. fig. 4.

² *Op. cit.*, 1866, p. 354.

³ Südjan. Annel., p. 16, Taf. iii. fig. 1.

⁴ Nordiska Hafs-Annulater (*Öfversigt k. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl.*, 1865), p. 400, Tab. xxvii. fig. 85.