

developed, and the basal line is very slightly convex. The body and basal process are closely striated.

The intestinal pellets showed a few sponge-spicules, minute *Globigerinæ* and Radiolarians, with an occasional long hair from a minute Crustacean.

Externally the body-wall shows cuticle and hypoderm with pigment. The latter forms a prominent cushion with a central fissure over the median ventral region. Sections of what appear to be coils of blood-vessels also occur in this region. The circular muscular coat is somewhat stronger dorsally than ventrally, where in the middle line it spreads out a little below the nerve-cords. The latter are ovoid, and have a large neural canal, with a limpid coagulable fluid. The ventral blood-vessel lies between them superiorly. The longitudinal dorsal muscles toward the end of the anterior third of the body are more than twice the bulk of the ventral. They form a long symphysis in the middle line, and the suspensory ligament of the alimentary canal springs only from the inferior end of the junction. They are most massive at the bulbous external border. These muscles are traversed by various vertical fibres, which join the line of fibres bounding the inner surface of each muscle. The ventral muscles are sausage-shaped, and in section diminished at each end. They are also intersected by vertical fibres. A slender band connects the under surface of the digestive canal with the blood-vessel and central area between the nerves.

This species is widely distributed, since it occurs both on the British coasts and the Atlantic shores of Southern Europe, as well as the Mediterranean.

No tube was present, but Montagu and Claparède found it either of mud or of small stones. The site of the tube in this genus is occasionally remarkable. Thus Claparède<sup>1</sup> found that of *Branchiomma vigilans* placed amongst the felted hairs of *Aphrodita aculeata* at Naples, the posterior end of the tube being fixed to the head of the unwilling host, and the anterior opening either at the anus or laterally between the feet. A very similar species was found by Semper in the Philippines, and termed by Grube *Sabella acrophthalmos*.<sup>2</sup>

#### *Dasychone*, Sars.

*Dasychone bairdi*,<sup>3</sup> n. sp. (Pl. XXXA. figs. 13-15; Pl. XXXVIII A. figs. 5, 6; Pl. XXXIX A. figs. 2, 9).

*Habitat*.—From the shore at Bermuda, June 1873.

The length of an average example is about 55 mm., of which the branchiæ form 18 mm. The diameter in front is 4 mm.

The body of this form presents a somewhat flattened aspect, more rounded, however,

<sup>1</sup> *Annél. Chétop.*, Supplement, p. 137.

<sup>2</sup> *Annél. Fauna d. Philippinen*, p. 258.

<sup>3</sup> Named in remembrance of Dr. Baird, who did valuable work amongst the Annelidan and other departments in the British Museum.