the ventral surface, is marked by a hiatus. On each side of the median line ventrally it terminates in a long triangular flap, which is mottled with purplish-brown internally. In every instance the tube and its secretion are fixed to the latter, and cannot be removed without rupture.

The branchiæ, which as a rule are the only parts that escape adhesion to the tube, are about twenty-six on each side, two or three at the ventral edge of the fan being short and small. The radioles, which are by no means stiff, seem to have their external surface grooved. Toward the base the fan presents both dorsally and ventrally a series of tolerably uniform purplish-brown bands, from the regularity with which the pigment-specks on the radioles are arranged. Distally the pigment is less uniform, though rows are occasionally seen. Each radiole, for instance the first dorsal, shows about twenty-three pigment-specks, from base to apex, the brownish pigment deeply tinting the pinnæ at each spot, so that during expansion the appearance in life must have been beautiful. The axis of the radiole, marked by transverse bars, becomes cellular towards the tip. Externally the radioles are furnished at somewhat regular intervals with pairs of appendages, as in the previous species, only the elevations and the superior or terminal processes are more distinctly developed (Pl. XXXIXA. fig. 4). The pinnæ, which become shorter toward the extremity, rather abruptly diminish to four or five short papillæ, and cease, the terminal filament being in the preparations slightly enlarged in the middle and constricted below the somewhat bulbous tip.

The number of segments in the anterior region appears to be eight, but, as formerly mentioned, a clear view of these is not attainable. The long dorsal bristles (Pl. XXXA. fig. 19) have slender tips with narrow wings; while the inferior shorter series possess wider wings and a less attenuate termination (Pl. XXXA. fig. 20). Besides these, as usual, a series that hardly projects beyond the setigerous lobe occurs. The tips of these are shorter and the wings considerably broader. The extremities of the posterior bristles are extremely elongate.

The anterior hooks (Pl. XXXA. fig. 21) show a moderately developed crown, with about six or seven small teeth in profile above the great fang. The neck is rather elongated, and the basal prolongation posteriorly comparatively short. The anterior projection or prow is gently curved, the distance between the base of the great fang and the basal line being great. The posterior hooks present more distinctly developed teeth above the great fang.

The structures recognisable amongst the greyish mud forming the fæcal pellets are numerous Diatoms, and a few Radiolarians and minute ova.

The tube is constructed of greyish mud, and microscopically contrasts strongly with the foregoing, in regard to the large amount of quartzose sand-grains, fragments of sponge-spicules, and minute arenaceous Foraminifera. It is friable, and easily detached from the branchial region, but the secretion glues it to the rest of the animal. Toward the