

intermediate bristles (Pl. XXXIA. fig. 5) have somewhat narrower wings than in *Dasychone wyvillei*; and the short series below these show only slightly broader wings and a somewhat shorter tip. On the whole the bristles approach those of *Dasychone japonica*.

The hooks (Pl. XXXIA. fig. 6) resemble very much those of *Dasychone japonica*, having only a single tooth in profile above the great fang. The anterior curvature of the neck, however, differs, greater prominence being given to the prow, and the posterior basal process is more pointed.

The greyish mud in the intestine showed a few Diatoms, Foraminifera, fragments of sponge-spicules, and Algæ.

The hypoderm is moderately developed and deeply coloured all over. The basement-tissue beneath is also visible throughout, and forms the usual ventral part, which, however, is limited in extent and has a median fissure. The fibres of the circular muscular coat pass across the nerve-area without spreading downward into the region beneath. The longitudinal ventral muscles are somewhat narrow and wedge-shaped, massive internally and pointed externally. The nerve-cords are situated about the middle of the space between these muscles, and present rather small neural canals superiorly. The longitudinal dorsal are broad transversely, and they are separated in the middle line only by a notch inferiorly.

No tube is present in the Challenger examples; but in Dr. Baird's preparation (no locality) two tubes occur. The anterior region of the tube is composed of greyish mud externally, while posteriorly the chitinous lining is exposed. Another series of specimens is also in the British Museum from St. Vincent, West Indies.

*Dasychone violacea*, (Schmarda) (Pl. LIII. fig. 3; Pl. XXXIA. figs. 7, 8; Pl. XXXIXA. fig. 7).

*Sabella violacea*, Schmarda, Neue wirbell. Thiere, I. ii. p. 34, Taf. xxii. fig. 187.

*Habitat*.—Procured at Sea-Point, near Cape Town, between tide-marks, December 1873.

The total length of a large example is 64 mm., of which the branchiæ constitute nearly 20 mm. This, of course, gives only an approximative idea of the living animal. Schmarda states that his specimens measured 80 mm., and that the branchiæ were 20 mm.

The body in the preparations is comparatively pale, but a tinge here and there indicates that in life it probably was purplish, the colour given by Schmarda. The dorsum is convex, a shallow median groove, however, occurring toward the tail. Only a trace of the continuation of the ventral median line is present in the thoracic region in the form of a groove, a little above the first bristle-tuft. The ventral surface, again, is