

The branchiæ are united by a web at the base, and form two masses of slightly twisted radioles, which have a smooth tapering filament at the tip. The dorsal edge of the cephalic collar forms a large and somewhat fan-shaped flap, and is separated by a deep notch at the lateral region from the ventral division. The latter is less prominent in the middle than at the sides, but the edge is entire with the exception of a few frills. It seems to present the usual relations in the thoracic region.

The bristles of the anterior division (Pl. XXXIA. fig. 19) are of a pale yellow colour, and have very delicately tapered tips, only distinguished from the shaft by a slight curvature. The wings are very narrow. The developing forms have broader tips. The posterior bristles show the usual linear form, and their tapered extremities are slightly curved.

The anterior hooks (Pl. XXXIA. fig. 20) present an elevated crown, which is slightly bulbous toward the summit, a deep dorsal concavity and numerous small teeth above the great fang. The latter does not project so far beyond the prow as in *Protula capensis* or *Protula lusitanica*. The general outline of the hook is less rhomboidal than in the former species. The crown is more elevated, and the great fang less produced at the tip than in the *Protula* from St. Andrews.

The posterior hooks diverge very little from the foregoing. The dull greyish sandy mud in the alimentary canal contained numerous Diatoms and a few Radiolarians.

The species inhabits a comparatively smooth, coiled tube, marked here and there by wrinkles and soldered to other tubes or its own coils. This is unusual in the *Protula* of British waters, though it is not a feature of much moment.

In transverse section the body-wall at the termination of the anterior third presents a considerable thickness of hypoderm, especially ventrally, the deeper region characteristic of the latter commencing, externally, on each side about the middle of the ventral longitudinal muscle. The circular muscular coat is thin but distinct. The longitudinal dorsal are proportionally less bulky than in such as *Protula arafurensis*, and they are as massive superiorly as inferiorly. More than a third of each muscle leaves the circular coat inferiorly and rests on the oblique, so that a part (thin edge) overhangs the outer end of the longitudinal ventral. The inner edge superiorly is pointed, and separated by a wide hiatus from its fellow. The longitudinal ventral muscles are not quite half the bulk of the former, and are elongate-ovoid in shape. The nerve-cord lies against the inner border, and intervenes between them and the neural canal, though a thin stratum of longitudinal fibres, as in certain other species, passes externally to both nerve and canal, and appears almost to join that of the opposite side. The neural canal contains the usual coagulable fluid. Within the circular muscular coat dorsally is a firm though thin band of fibres which courses on each side along the inner margin of the longitudinal dorsal muscle, joins the oblique fibres from the outer surface of the latter at its inferior border, and slants to the ventral edge on each side of the middle line, the fibres running into