

rise to a beautiful tessellated aspect, apparently from its occurrence in rhomboidal nucleated cells, in regular rows and distinctly separated from each other.

The operculum forms a circular, somewhat fragile and slightly concave, shelly disk coloured very prettily by radiate bands of a pinkish or salmon hue, broader at the circumference and narrower at the centre. The rim of the operculum is double, the outline between the two rings being concave. In one small example no less than four tiers of the opercular rim are present (Pl. LV. fig. 3), the upper being smaller and less concave than usual. The operculum is supported on a stout peduncle with a broad wing at each side, terminating at the base of the region proper in a free conical process of the ordinary appearance. In one instance peculiar minute concretions occur on the tessellated epithelial surface of the wings, the rounded nodules being crystalline or spinose under the microscope. No rudimentary peduncle or operculum exists on the right side.

The anterior region is composed of seven segments, each carrying a pair of setigerous processes. The first is considerably in front of the others, and dorsal instead of lateral in position. It is also very much smaller, and the bristles, which are less perfectly developed, have a different direction. The other six pairs are deep yellow, have straight shafts, with the tips distinctly bent and furnished with well-marked wings (Pl. XXXIA. fig. 26). The posterior bristles, again, quite differ, presenting broad extremities obliquely tapering to a long filiform process at one side (Pl. XXXIA. fig. 27), and having the anterior or distal edge of the tip covered with spines, which also pass along the shoulder or broad process. The shafts of these bristles are nearly cylindrical.

The cephalic collar, which is continuous with the lamella passing backward beneath the bristle-rows on each side, presents a complex arrangement dorsally. A large frilled and fan-shaped process occurs at each dorsal angle, the outer edge being separated by a deep notch from the succeeding part. A peculiar region, having the aspect of a partially folded fan, comes next, and is generally placed beneath the former in the ordinary condition in the preparations, while it also is separated by a deep notch from the rest. The collar is continued ventrally and crosses to the opposite side, the margin being cut into broad scallops, but showing no median fissure. The thoracic prolongations of the respective sides join together ventrally behind the last uncinigerous process of the region.

Each thoracic uncinigerous row has a pigment-speck at the ventral end, just in front of its termination. The hooks (Pl. XXXIA. fig. 28) are somewhat triangular in outline, and have about fifteen teeth above the inferior one (great fang) which is peculiarly bent upward. With the exception of the first (or upper) two the teeth are large superiorly, and gradually diminish toward the inferior end. The last process (corresponding to the great fang) follows a similar direction at the base, but is curved upward at the tip. The dorsal line is comparatively long, and shows only a trace of an inflection a little below the middle. The basal line is somewhat convex and cuts off the anterior angle, so as to remove the usual projection. The body of the hook is boldly