

a diminished state in the subsequent feet, assuming from before backward a more ventral position. The arrangement of this curious fold is well seen on viewing the tip of the foot directly. It forms a rim extending continuously from the dorsal to the ventral margin posteriorly, and then, with a break, passes along the front of the foot to its summit, where a sinus again occurs.

Superiorly the first foot has a comparatively short group of stoutish serrated bristles. This division is widely separated from the inferior series, which has superiorly a few bristles with numerous joints, and a well-marked claw, with a secondary process at the tip. Below is the central series of strong bristles (Pl. XIII A. fig. 9) with short tips, likewise furnished with a secondary process. The inferior series, again, approach the superior in having numerous joints in the tip, but they are much more slender. Both divisions of the foot show numerous long papillæ. The ventral cirrus forms a long, smooth tapering process which arises near the palpus and has a slightly bulbous tip.

Proceeding backward, it is found that considerable alteration takes place in the structure of the foot. The bristles of the dorsal division (Pl. XIII A. figs. 7, 8) more closely approach the ventral. The superior and inferior bristles of the ventral series (with many-jointed ends) are generally absent, only the stout central bristles remaining, and their tips are reduced to a single segment (Pl. XIII A. fig. 10), which has a few minute serrations along the inner edge, but they are neither so well marked nor so numerous as posteriorly. The latter (tip) gradually becomes longer toward the posterior extremity of the body, and shows many minute serrations along its edge, but it never assumes the many-jointed condition seen in the first foot. The rows of spikes at the distal end of the shaft also become very conspicuous toward the tip of the tail. Each foot (Pl. XXIII. fig. 6) bears, on the prominences above its base a branchial cirrus with long cilia, and one or two ciliated cups along the superior border. Moreover, on the side of the body there are, in addition, a few minute top-shaped ciliated processes. The ventral cirrus is filiform and slender, and, behind the anterior sixth, reaches the base of the ventral bristles.

The specimen is a female, and is distended with ova posteriorly.

In the structure of the body-wall this form approaches *Eulepis*, and diverges from both *Sthenelais* and *Sigalion*. The ventral longitudinal muscles are less bulky and rounded than in the two genera mentioned, and, moreover, the outer border folds upward and forms a distinct spiral arrangement, and there is a special disposition of the dorsal longitudinal muscles, the inner or lower lobe of which is pinnate in transverse section, so that three lobes appear. The nerve-area is like that of the Polynoidæ and *Eulepis*, in having a free space between the oblique muscles. The cords are much flattened, and the hypodermic area between them and the dense cuticle is very narrow. A transverse band of connective tissue and fibres passes over the cords, and a granular pigment-patch occurs at the inner border of each ventral longitudinal muscle, from which it thins off