often absent in the sections (from imperfect preservation). The circular muscular coat is fairly formed, and a thin basement-layer occurs between it and the hypoderm. The fibres of the circular ring do not form so evident an inner boundary to the nerve-area as usual, and the latter passes inward between the ventral muscles. A large neural canal is also present (Pl. XXXVIIA. fig. 8). The longitudinal muscular layers are well defined, the ventral forming two elongated masses, bulky inferiorly and tapering superiorly, and occupying double the circumferential extent of the dorsal. The latter in section form two elliptical muscles on each side of the median line, and constitute the dorsal arch. The oblique muscles are inserted over the outer border of the nerve-area. The alimentary canal has circular and longitudinal fibres externally and a frilled epithelial coat of considerable thickness internally. Toward the thin upper region of each longitudinal ventral muscle is an ovoid sheath filled with minute spherical bodies with a nucleus, which are probably the reproductive organs.

This form somewhat approaches the *Praxilla collaris* of Claparède,[1] from Naples.

Praxilla lankesteri,[2] n. sp. (Pl. XXVA. fig. 3).

Habitat.—A form that at first sight can hardly be distinguished from the foregoing was dredged at Station 232 (south of Yedo, Japan), May 12, 1875; lat. 35° 11′ N., long. 139° 28′ E.; depth, 345 fathoms; bottom temperature 41°·1, surface temperature 64°·2; sea-bottom, green mud.

The cephalic plate agrees generally with *Praxilla köllikeri*, but there are no crenations on the dorsal margin, though it is notched in the middle line. There are also three segments provided with the simple inferior spine, and a collar at the anterior margin of the fifth segment as in the foregoing.

The hooks, however, show a slight divergence (Pl. XXVA. fig. 3), for the fascicle of bristles is attached close to the base of the chief fang inferiorly, whereas an interval occurs in the former example. Moreover, the crown is less elevated, and the teeth less numerous, about five, as a rule, being visible in profile above the great fang.

The somewhat coarse sandy mud in the alimentary canal of this form abounded in Diatoms, sponge-spicules, and other organisms.

While in external configuration there is a close similarity between this and the foregoing species, there is considerable divergence on section of the body-wall. Thus the hypoderm in the present species is thick, and the circular muscular coat is firm and well defined,—keeping the semicircular nerve-area quite outside its continuous ventral region. No neural canal is visible. The longitudinal ventral muscles form a compact and somewhat rhomboidal mass on each side, and do not occupy so large a part of the circumference.

[1] Annél. Chétop., p. 454, pl. xxvi. fig. 2.

[2] After Prof. Ray Lankester, who has paid much attention to the Annelida.