minute form with two leaf-like tentacles, is found in the English Channel. (ix.) *Onchnesoma,* with *2* species, and (x.) *Tylosoma,* with I species, have no tentacles, only one brown tube, and only one retractor muscle. Both genera are found off the Norwegian coast. The last named is said to have numerous papillae and no introvert.

Authorities.—Selenka, “Die Sipunculiden,” *Semper's Reisen* (1883), and *Challenger Reports,* xiii. (1885); Sluiter, *Natuurk. Tijdschr. Nederl. Ind.* xli. and following volumes; Andrews, *Stud. Johns Hopkins Univ.* iv. (1887-1890); Ward, *Bull. Mus. Harvard,* xxi. (1891); Hatschek, *Arb. Inst. Wien,* v. (1884) ; Shipley, *Quart. J. Micr. Sci.* xxxi. (1890), xxxii. (1891), and xxxiii. (1892); *P. Zool. Soe. London* (1898), and Willey’s *Zoological Results,* pt. 2 (1899) ; Horst, *Niederland. Arch. Zool.,* Supplementary, vol. i. (A. E. S.)

**SIQUIJOR,** a town of the province of Negros Oriental, Philip­pine Islands, on a small island of the same name about 14 m. S.E of Dumaguete, the capital of the province. Pop. (1903) after the annexation of San Juan, 19,416. There are sixty-four barrios or villages in the town, but only one of these had in 1903 more than 1000 inhabitants. The language is Bohol-Visayan. The principal industry is the raising of coco-nuts and preparing them for market. Other industries are the cultivation of tobacco, rice, Indian corn and hemp, and the manufacture of *sinamay,* a coarse hemp cloth. The island is of coral formation; its highest point is about 1700 ft.

**SIR** (Fr. *sire,* like *sieur* a variant of *seigneur*,@@1 from Lat. *senior,* comparative of *senex, “* old ”), a title of honour. As a definite style it is now confined in the dominions of the British crown to baronets, knights of the various orders, and knights bachelor. It is never used with the surname only, being prefixed to the Christian name of the bearer; *e.g.* Sir William Jones. In formal written address, in the case of baronets the abbreviation Bart, Bart. or Bt (baronet) is added after the surname,@@2 in the case of knights of any of the orders the letters indicating his style (K.G., K.C.B., &c.). In conversation a knight or baronet is addressed by the prefix and Christian name only *(e.g.* “Sir William”). The prefix Sir, like the French *sire,* was originally applied loosely to any person of position as a mere honorific distinction (as the equivalent of *dominus,* lord), as it still is in polite address, but Selden *(Tilles of Honor,* p. 643) points out that as a distinct title “ pre­fixed to the Christian names in compellations and expressions of knights ” its use "is very ancient,” and that in the reign of Edward I. it was “so much taken to be parcel of their names ” that the Jews in their documents merely transliterated it, instead of trans­lating it by its Hebrew equivalent, as they would have done in the case of *e.g.* the Latin form *dominus.*

How much earlier this custom originated it is difficult to say, owing to the ambiguity of extant documents, which are mainly in Latin. Much light is, however, thrown upon the matter by the Norman-French poem *Guillaume le Mareschal,@@3* which was written early in the 13th century. In this *Sire* is obviously used in the general sense men­tioned above, *i.e.* as a title of honour applicable to all men of rank, whether royal princes or simple knights. The French king’s son is “Sire Loeis ” (*l*. 17741), the English king’s son is “Sire Richard li filz le roi ” (*l*. 17376); the marshal himself is “ Sire Johan li Mareschals ” (17014). We also find such notable names as “ Sire Hubert de Burc ” (ZZ. 17308, 17357) and “ Sire Hue de Bigot"—

“ Qui par lignage esteit des buens, E aprés son pere fu cuens,” @@4

and such simple knights as “ Sire Johan d’Erlée ” (Early in Berks), the originator of the poem, who was squire to William the Marshal, or “ Seingnor Will. de Monceals,” who, though of very good family, was but constable of a castle. Throughout the poem, moreover, though *Sire* is the form commonly used it is freely interchanged with *Seignor* and *Monseignor.* Thus we have “ Seingnor Huc. de Corni ” (Z. 10935), “ Sire Hug. de Corni ” (Z. 10945) and “ Mon- seingnor Huon de Corni *”j (l.* 10955). Occasionally it is replaced by *Dan (dominus), e.g.* the brother of Louis VII. of France is “ Dan Pierre de Cortenei ” (*l*. 2131). Very rarely the *e* of *Sire* is dropped and we have *Sir: e.g. "*Sir Will.” (Z. 12513). Sometimes, where the surname is not territorial, the effect is closely approximate to more modern usage: *e.g. “* Sire Aleins Basset,” “ Sire Enris li filz Gerolt ” (Sir Henry Fitz Gerald), “ Sire Girard Talebot,” “ Sire Robert Tresgoz.”

It is notable that in connexion with a name the title *Sire* in the poem usually stands by itself : sometimes *mis* (my) is prefixed, but never *li* (the). Standing alone, how­ever, *Sire* denominates a class and the article is prefixed: *e.g. les seirs d'Engleterre—*the lords of England—(Z. 15837).@@6 “Sire,” “ Seignor ” are used in addressing the king or a great noble.

It is thus not difficult to see how the title "Sir ” came in England to be “ prefixed to the expressions of knights.” Knight­hood was the necessary concomitant of rank, the ultimate proof of nobility. The title that expressed this was “ Sire ” or "Sir ” prefixed to the Christian name. In the case of earls or barons it might be lost in that of the higher rank, though this was not

@@@1 Certainly *not* “ from Cyr, *κυp,* a diminutive of the Greek word *κύριοs*” (F. W. Pixley , *A History of the Baronetage,* 1900, p. 208).

@@@2 For not very obvious reasons some baronets now object to the contracted form “ Bart.,” which had become customary. See Pixley, *op. cit.* p. 212.

@@@s Edited in 3 vols., with notes, introduction and mod. French translation by Paul Meyer for the Soc. de l'Histoire de France (Paris, 1891).

@@@4 “ Who was of good lineage and after his father became earl.”

@@@6 Cf. *l*. 18682. N’entendi mie bien *li* *sire*

Que *mis sire* Johan volt dire.