

those represented; and all the characters are better marked in the large examples from Greenland. The latter very well bear out C̄rsted's original remark—to the effect that the branchiæ are two or three lobed. In the present specimen, however, the organ next the dorsal median line is sometimes quadripartite. C̄rsted also observes that there is no dorsal cirrus, but near the base of the latter branchial process is an organ which seems to be the homologue of the cirrus in the other forms, and which he had overlooked. This species is entered in the American fauna by Stimpson,¹ who states that it is not uncommon on muddy bottoms. It is not mentioned by Prof. Verrill in his dredgings on the coast of New England; and no example was obtained by Mr. Whiteaves in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, though the other forms procured at this Station closely resembled those from the latter region. In this form the nerve-cords seem to be placed farther inwards than in *Euphrosyne foliosa*, or than in *Euphrosyne capensis*. The layers of the body-wall—cuticular, hypodermic, and muscular—are largely developed. The proboscis has a well-marked chitinous layer (usually thrown into numerous wrinkles in the preparations) just within its external investment *in situ*. In his excellent brochure on the Annelids of Denmark,² Tauber includes this species, but he labours under a misunderstanding in comprising *Hipponoë jeffreysi* as a synonym.

Family AMPHINOMIDÆ.

Few representatives of this family were procured by the Challenger. In Grube's *Annulata C̄rstediana* three are noticed. Sixteen are mentioned by Kinberg, but it is doubtful how many of these came from the voyage of the frigate "Eugenie." Four occur in Grube's list from the ship "Gazelle"; while five are included in Semper's Philippine series of the same author. Schmarda describes nine. The moderate number obtained by the Challenger probably depended on the prevalence of the common kinds amongst the shore rather than the deep-sea fauna, though the occurrence of others as surface-forms doubtless increased the list. They are chiefly southern, though the patient and successful labours of the elder Sars and those of his distinguished son have added two species to the northern fauna, viz., *Eurythoë borealis* and *Paramphinome pulchella*,³ both ranging to the British shores. Moreover, both forms occur occasionally in deep water (about 600 fathoms) while extending to comparatively shallow water, or, in the case of *Eurythoë borealis*, to the tidal region. Those procured by the Challenger with one exception do not pass to a greater depth than 100 fathoms, several inhabiting the littoral region. The exception, however, is marked, for *Chloenea atlantica*, n. sp., descends to no less a depth than 1525 fathoms.

¹ Marine Invertebrata of Grand Manan, p. 36.

² *Annulata Danica*, Kjobenhavn, 1879, p. 78.

³ On some Remarkable Forms of Animal Life, &c. i., 1872, p. 45. This species was probably first described by the author from specimens procured off Shetland by Dr. Gwyn Jeffreys, *vide Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, vol. xxv. p. 406.