

tip beyond the fork, and very conspicuous grains toward the end of the longer limb. The third type (Pl. IIA. fig. 2) has the usual serrations on the edge of the long limb, and each is tinted deep yellow from a little below the dilatation of the fork to the tip. The figure represents an intermediate form, some being longer, and with more distinctly-marked serrations.

The ventral bristles in structure resemble Pl. IIA. fig. 1, some having the tips deep yellow, others being pale or very slightly tinted. As a rule the long limb of the fork is somewhat more slender than in the case of the dorsal, and posteriorly this feature is much more developed. The granular (shagreen) aspect of the tips is also present in the ventral bristles, an average example of which is shown in Pl. IA. fig. 15, from one of the anterior feet.

The dorsal cirri spring from the usual position at the posterior border of the dorsal bristle-papillæ, and are slender, the tip being very finely and gradually attenuated. The base and tip are somewhat pale, the rest deep purplish-brown. The ventral cirrus tapers from base to apex, is pale and much shorter than the dorsal. The caudal styles are absent. A little granular matter and sand only were present in the stomach, and it is curious that both this and the previous species should have the intestinal tract so empty.

Observations.—Kinberg¹ mentions two species from the east besides *Chloëia flava*, viz., *Chloëia bengalensis* and *Chloëia malaica*, but as no description or figure is given, it is impossible to identify them. Accordingly it has been deemed prudent to give the present form a new name. It will readily be distinguished when descriptions of the two first-mentioned are published. The *Chloëia parva* of Dr. Baird resembles this form in the outline of the body, but differs in other respects. Its locality is unknown. The *Chloëia macleayi* of Mr. Haswell, from Australia, differs in the structure of the bristles (so far as description goes) and in coloration. Prof. Grube's *Chloëia ceylonica* likewise appears to have a dark body.

Chloënea, Kinberg.

Chloënea atlantica, n. sp. (Pl. I. fig. 4; Pl. IA. figs. 10-13).

Habitat.—Dredged at Station 3 (south of the Canaries) 18th February 1873, lat. 25° 45' N., long. 20° 14' W., in a depth of 1525 fathoms; bottom temperature 37°·0, surface 68°·0; hard ground. Two specimens were found adhering to the remarkable sponge *Poliopogon amadou*, Wyv. Thoms., which grew upon the calcareous axis of a dead *Corallium*, coated with peroxide of manganese.

The body (measuring 12 mm. in length and 5 mm. in breadth) is short and somewhat ovoid, wide at its anterior third but tapering posteriorly, and composed of about

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 86.