

especially in the posterior half of the animal. About the middle of the body the structure of the tip of each bristle resembles that in Pl. IA. fig. 13. The long limb beyond the fork has serratures like those seen in the corresponding region of the dorsal bristles, and the shaft is extremely long, nearly cylindrical for the greater part of its length, and terminates inferiorly in a pointed extremity, as formerly indicated in the dorsal bristles. Moreover, the same shortening of the tips anteriorly and the elongation posteriorly characterise the ventral bristles. In the posterior bristles the longer limb of the fork is in many slightly curved inward at the tip.

At the inner margin of the dorsal bristle-tuft, and a little in front and to the exterior of the branchia is situated a long filiform cirrus, which is tinted brownish-green superiorly, such forming a distinction, therefore, between this form and *Chloeia*. Another cirrus, the homologue of that in *Chloeia*, springs from the posterior part of the dorsal bristle-papilla, and like the former is extremely long and attenuated, with the pigment placed distally. The ventral cirrus occurs in its usual position, viz., rather below and behind the ventral bristle-tuft. It is also furnished with pigment distally.

When dredged up, it was referred (*vide* Atlantic, vol. i. p. 176) by Dr. v. Willemoes Suhm to the family Amphinomidæ, sub-family Euphrosyninæ, with many of the characters of the genus *Euphrosyne*. It approaches Grube's genus *Notopygos* in general configuration, and in the presence of the branchial cirrus, but differs materially in regard to the structure of the branchiæ and the nature of the bristles, both of which show a nearer approach to *Chloeia*. In the present unsatisfactory condition of the *Chloeia* group, and though Kinberg's description of the genus can hardly be followed, I have thought it best not to make a new genus, but to place it under his *Chloenea*.¹ In the structure of the body-wall and the arrangement of the nerves it agrees with *Chloeia*. The perivisceral corpuscles are largely developed, and the wall of the stomach is loaded with refracting cells and granules, the contrast between this region and the more rigid intestinal canal with its lobose and more translucent glandular papillæ being well marked.

Notopygos, Grube.

Notopygos megalops, n. sp. (? *crinitus*, Grube, var.) (Pl. I. fig. 1; Pl. IIA. figs. 3, 4).

Habitat.—Dredged at Station 36 (off the Bermudas) April 22, 1873, in 30 fathoms, amongst coral.

The body is about 9 mm. in length and 3 mm. in breadth, is fringed by a dense series of pellucid bristles, and consists of about nineteen segments besides head and tail. The segments are distinctly marked, those in the middle of the body having the greatest antero-posterior diameter, as in the previous form.

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 86.