

canal posteriorly, for its conical termination projects freely into the dilated digestive tube, which throughout is larger proportionally than in *Aphrodita aculeata*, and does not exhibit the siphonal bend at the termination of the proboscis. The papillæ of the cuticle are less globular than in *Aphrodita aculeata*, having a somewhat ovoid shape.

This species evidently occurs, as many of its congeners do elsewhere, in great profusion at Kerguelen. It is briefly described by Prof. Grube¹ from specimens procured by the German exploring ship "Gazelle." It was the only species of the genus got in the Expedition. Although perhaps not a typical representative of the group, it shows how insecure the notion of Kinberg and De Quatrefages was, that *Lætmonice* diverges from *Hermione* in having the dorsal covering of felt over the scales. This has been dwelt on by Baird, Grube, and Claparède.

Lætmonice producta, var. *wyvillei* (Pl. VII. fig. 3; Pl. IV. A. figs. 9-11).

Habitat.—Dredged along with many other Annelids on very rich ground at Station 144A off Marion Island, December 26, 1873; lat. 46° 48' S., long. 37° 49' W.; in 50 to 70 fathoms; surface temperature, 41°·0; volcanic sand. Another Station is off Prince Edward Island, in 150 fathoms; and a third is Station 157 (about midway between the Antarctic regions and Australia), on March 3, 1874; lat. 53° 55' S., long. 108° 35' E.; depth, 1950 fathoms; surface temperature, 37°·2; Diatom ooze. The latter Station was also prolific in novelties.

This form on careful examination differs from the foregoing, even in external appearance. Thus the colour of the long dorsal bristles is much darker and duller than in the typical *Lætmonice producta*, and they also have less "sheen." The ventral surface is more villous or papillose, especially over the oral region. The head has somewhat shorter and more globular ocular peduncles, which, however, show no trace of eyes. The median tentacle is considerably longer, though it follows the same type. The process behind the ocular peduncle on each side is simple and much smaller. The length of the largest example is about 68 mm., and its breadth 25 mm., exclusive of the bristles. The number of segments is forty-three.

The great dark brown spines of the dorsum, traces of which occur on the fourth foot, quite differ from those of *Lætmonice producta*. They are rather stouter, especially at the tip (Pl. IV. A. fig. 9), and as a rule there are only three recurved fangs on each side, rarely four. The differences in general structure are shown by contrasting the figure just mentioned and fig. 5 of the same plate. The recurved teeth are directed more to one face than another, so that both are not well seen at the same time. Another divergence is the length of the inner dorsal bristles, which in the previous species form the conspicuous series over the scales. In *Lætmonice producta*, var. *wyvillei*, they are longer, and

¹ *Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin*, August 1877.