

time is wasted in such a case without an adequate result. The *Lepidonotus dictyolepis* of Haswell,<sup>1</sup> from Watson's Bay, Port Jackson, appears to approach this genus (*Iphione*) so closely that it may be placed under it.

So little has been said about the typical species of this genus (*Iphione muricata*, Savigny<sup>2</sup>) that it has been thought proper on the present occasion to point out several additional features so as to elucidate the relations of the foregoing form. Besides the characters of *Iphione muricata* (Pl. IX. fig. 7) already given by Savigny, it may be mentioned that the outer border of the scales is furnished with peculiar spinous papillæ. The latter are loosely attached to the edge of the scale, so that they are very mobile. The spines on the papillæ were probably overlooked by Savigny, and they are frequently enveloped in muddy debris. Various ciliary growths also occur both on the scale and the spinous processes. The cicatrix on the dorsum of the foot for the attachment of the scale is remarkably large and long, and, moreover, there is an accessory surface appended to its anterior edge, externally. The dorsal bristles form a dense tuft at the anterior superior border of the foot, and consist of a central axis supporting a series of spikes like those of certain grasses. The secondary processes or pinnæ, which, unlike those of the Polynoidæ proper, are opposite, at first are somewhat adherent, then gradually become more closely arranged and more produced laterally, and by and by terminate in a slender tip. The ventral bristles have a simple hook at the extremity, and beneath a close series of transverse spinous rows.

Whether Kinberg's *Iphione spinosa* is different from *Iphione muricata*, Savigny, or a variety is a doubtful point. The statement that the head resembles that of *Iphione ovata* would seem to favour the latter view. It would have saved ambiguity, however, if he had clearly said in what respects the head differed and in what respects it agreed with Savigny's *Iphione muricata*. Grube,<sup>3</sup> again, correctly notices the presence of a small cephalic tubercle in the middle line posteriorly. He also speaks of the ventral papilla (or mamilla) as commencing on the fourth segment, but this is of little consequence, since the elevation indicating its presence is even more anterior. He does not mention spines on the cilia of the scales, which the addition of glacial acetic acid brings out very boldly, though it does not produce evidence of the carbonate of lime he mentions in their tissue. Such calcareous matter was probably extraneous, and thus deceived my friend, for sponges and other growths are common on the scales, which are essentially chitinous. Schmarða's *Polynoë peronea*<sup>4</sup> from Ceylon appears to be very closely allied to the foregoing if it be not identical therewith.

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales*, vii. p. 287.

<sup>2</sup> *Anneliden Fauna d. Philippinen*, p. 21.

<sup>3</sup> *Syst. des Annél.*, p. 21; *Annél. gravées*, pl. iii. fig. 1.

<sup>4</sup> *Neue wirbell. Thiere*, I. ii. p. 157, Tab. xxxvi. figs. 315, 316, a.