

The parallel ridges and triangular tuberculated elevations on the scales of certain Australian Polynoidæ in the British Museum would seem to indicate stages in the production of these remarkable processes.

The dorsal branch of the foot bears a somewhat small tuft of slender and moderately elongated bristles (Pl. XI A. fig. 10). The tip is rather blunt and the smooth portion very short. The spinous rows again are somewhat small and closely arranged. The structure of the bristle thus differs very considerably from that of *Lepidonotus squamatus*.

The ventral bristles, on the other hand (Pl. XI A. fig. 11), have smooth simply hooked tips with a pair of very large spurs at the summit of the spinous rows. The latter are proportionally small.

The dorsum is characterised by the presence of a lozenge-shaped space imprinted on each segment so as to leave a deep indentation at the bases of the feet. The impressed space is marked by four, five, or six linear transverse parallel ridges. Moreover, immediately behind the head are two dermal processes, connate in the middle and free at the sides; and posterior to the foregoing are two small eminences or papillæ.

The anus opens nearly opposite the penultimate foot. Nothing of note occurred in the alimentary canal.

Prof. Grube states that the palpi (his *subtentacula*) are smooth, but, as mentioned, such is only the case to the naked eye. The accurate structure of the bristles also escaped him and still more his artist, for the beautiful and costly steel engravings of this work are unfortunately not reliable in regard to structure, and once more exemplifies the trite remark that every zoologist should be more or less an artist. In his specimens the elytra were flecked with white, and the dark pigment was greenish-black. It is probable that this well-marked species exhibits considerable variation in regard to colour. Grube's examples were procured by Semper at Pandanon, one of the Philippines.

#### *Eunoa*, Malmgren.

*Eunoa iphionoides*, n. sp. (Pl. XVII. fig. 4; Pl. VIII A. figs. 1, 2).

*Habitat*.—Procured by the trawl at Station 166 (off the coast of New Zealand), June 23, 1874; lat. 38° 50' S., long. 169° 20' E.; depth, 275 fathoms; bottom temperature 50°·8, surface temperature 58°·5; Globigerina ooze.

A small form about 11 mm. in length, and including the bristles 6 mm. in breadth. It is of a uniform pale hue with the exception of the yellowish bristles and the minute black dots on the scales. The body is elongate-ovoid.

The head presents posteriorly two rather large eyes—wide apart, and two still larger