

Antinoë pulchella, from the mouth of the La Plata. The ventral branch has translucent pale straw-coloured bristles with simple hooked tips (Pl. XIA. fig. 3), while beneath are a comparatively small number of spinous rows, which, indeed, somewhat approach the arrangement in *Lepidasthenia*; and perhaps this form may also possess an elongated body. The superior ventral bristles have much longer tips than represented in the figure, which shows an average or intermediate specimen.

This form approaches *Lepidasthenia* in the diminution of the dorsal bristles, and it does not seem to fall under *Eunoa*. There is nothing in the description or figures of Schmarda's *Polynoë trochiscophora*¹ to connect it with the fragment from the Challenger.

The ventral area between the oblique muscles is narrow, and the nerve-cords are of considerable size and ovoid in section. A few *Loxosomæ* are parasitic on the dorsal aspect of the feet.

Eunoa abyssorum, n. sp. (Pl. XIA. figs. 14–16).

Habitat.—Trawled at Station 160 (south of Australia), March 13, 1874; lat. 42° 42' S., long. 134° 10' E.; depth, 2600 fathoms; bottom temperature 33°·9, surface temperature 55°·0; red clay.

Unfortunately the specimen has been dried, and all its scales are absent. It measures about 27 mm. in length, and including the bristles 13 mm. in breadth.

The head appears to be devoid of eyes, a common feature in forms from such depths. The cirri are of considerable length. There are thirty-eight bristled segments including those bearing the tentacular cirri, and the points of attachment of fifteen scales are indicated.

Both sets of bristles are straw-coloured. The dorsal branch has a series of stiff, acutely pointed bristles, with the spinous region rather short, though the spines are distinct (Pl. XIA. fig. 14, which represents an average example amongst the longer kinds). The ventral bristles have a well-marked simple hook at the end of the smooth portion, and a comparatively short spinous region (Pl. XIA. figs. 15, 16—the former representing one of the longer, and the latter one of the shorter and smaller inferior forms). The smooth portion at the tip has a slight convexity on the anterior or spinous edge.

The brownish debris in the intestine contained remarkable link-like spicular plates, as if pertaining to a fantastically armed *Synapta*.

The advantage of having the assistance of the bristles in establishing an accurate diagnosis is well seen in the case of this injured and dried form.²

¹ Neue wirbell. Thiere, I. ii. p. 151, Taf. xxxvi. fig. 310.

² The *Lepidonotus bowerbankii* of Dr. Baird, from Australia, appears to approach this genus (*Eunoa*), having ventral bristles, with a simple hooked tip. The dorsal bristles again are slender, and the scales have cilia.