

*Lagisca antarctica*, n. sp. (Pl. XIII. fig. 1; Pl. XVI. fig. 3; Pl. XVIII. fig. 1; Pl. VIA. figs. 10, 11).

*Habitat*.—Numerous examples were dredged at Station 144A (off Marion Island), December 26, 1873, in 69 fathoms, amidst a profusion of other Annelids; lat. 46° 48' S., long. 37° 49' E.; surface temperature, 41°·0; volcanic sand. Some young specimens were also procured at Station 149H, off Christmas Harbour, Kerguelen, January 29, 1874; lat. 48° 45' S., long. 69° 14' E.; in 127 fathoms, amongst the debris of *Evarne kerguelensis*; surface temperature, 39°·0; volcanic mud.

The length of a large specimen is 40 mm., and the breadth including the bristles about 15 mm.

The outline of the body presents a somewhat rapid diminution posteriorly. Dorsally it is in several marked (beneath the scales) with brownish pigment, in bold and rather symmetrical touches. The ventral surface is pale, with the exception of a few flakes of brown at the mouth, and at the base of the ventral bristles.

On viewing the head from the dorsum, only the large posterior pair of eyes are distinctly seen, a little in front of the nuchal fold, and widely separated from each other (Pl. XVI. fig. 3), or just within the external border. The anterior pair are lateral, occupying a position somewhat in front of the middle line of the head, and only partially visible from the dorsum. They are, however, even larger than the posterior pair. The head is quite pale (whitish) in the preparation, and its iridescent cuticle is peculiarly wrinkled. The basal segment of the tentacle is whitish inferiorly, but toward the tip has two lateral brownish touches. The process itself is comparatively pale, only a little brownish pigment occurring beyond the dilated region. The basal division of the antennæ is also brownish, as likewise is the cylindrical region beyond and the lower part of the terminal filiform process. The dilated part is thus conspicuous by its whitish hue. The tentacular cirri have the centre of the cylindrical region pale, the basal and terminal portions brownish, while the enlarged part is pale, and the base of the filiform tip is brownish. The basal division is pale. The dorsal cirri generally present a slightly brownish basal division, followed by a deep brownish band at the base of the distal portion, fading toward the middle of the process, then a pale central region, a brownish region below and another beyond the pale enlarged part. The filiform tip is somewhat long. All the cirri are furnished with rather elongate clavate papillæ. The palpi are coloured pale brown, and have rather distinct papillæ with bluntly acuminate tips. The ventral cirrus is filiform and smooth. The ventral papilla occurs in its ordinary position, and is fairly developed as a slightly tapering process.

The papilla from which the dorsal bristles spring is tinted of a deep brownish hue, as also is the cuticular sheath of the spine. The bristles have the ordinary character of the genus, one of the intermediate forms being represented in Pl. VIA. fig. 10. The