

with a smooth, sharp point. The serrated rows are distinct, though the spines are not long.

The ventral branch has bristles with bifid tips and well-marked spinous rows (Pl. XIA. fig. 13, an average form). The secondary process forms an acute angle with the long axis of the hook at the tip; and the smooth portion between the latter and the commencement of the hispid rows is long.

This species somewhat approaches the *Polynoë* (? *Lænilla*) *lamellifera* of Marenzeller,¹ but it differs in the absence of the pear-shaped processes on the scales, which are also apparently less minutely spinous. The dorsal bristles of Marenzeller's form further do not show so long a smooth region at the tip, and the secondary process or spur of the inferior series has a different angle. Too much weight, however, should not be placed on the latter points, and but for the essential differences in the scales the two might have been united.

Lagisca darwini, n. sp. (an *Evarne juvenis*?) (Pl. VI. fig. 5; Pl. XIX. fig. 5; Pl. XIIA. figs. 1-3).

Habitat.—Trawled at Station 308 (in the Strait of Magellan), January 5, 1876; lat. 50° 8' 30" S., long. 74° 41' W.; depth 175 fathoms, surface temperature 51°·7; blue mud.

Two minute specimens of this form occurred, and though neither is perfect, one had a few scales attached. The longest measures a little over 2 mm. with a breadth of about 1·2 mm. The examples appear to be immature.

The head (Pl. VI. fig. 5) is furnished with four very distinct eyes, two being placed posteriorly, and two over the lateral eminence, so as to be entirely on the dorsum. The palpi are comparatively large, and taper rather abruptly at the tip. The tentacle is a simple filiform process diminishing from base to apex. The antennæ have the same structure. All these processes have sparsely distributed clavate cilia. The ventral cirrus reaches beyond the base of the bristles.

The scales (Pl. XIX. fig. 5) are pellucid and delicate, the surface being covered with minute spines, and the edge with short clavate cilia.

Both dorsal and ventral bristles are translucent and proportionally attenuated. The dorsal division bears an elongated and boldly curved series with comparatively long spinous rows (Pl. XIIA. fig. 1, representing one of the longer forms). The smooth portion at the tip is simply pointed.

The ventral branch has also elongated translucent bristles with peculiar tips, those of the upper forms being obscurely bifid (Pl. XIIA. fig. 2), while the lower (Pl. XIIA.

¹ Südjapan. Annel., p. 7, Tab. i. fig. 5.