

The *Lepidonotus stellatus* of Dr. Baird,<sup>1</sup> from the Australian seas, is apparently similar. The scales have a V-shaped arrangement of tubercles, the open end of the V being posterior. The lucid dots alluded to by Dr. Baird are probably hypodermic, and by transmitted light are arranged very prettily in groups. The dorsal bristles seem to be better developed in Dr. Baird's species, being larger and more numerous, but the ventral approach those of the present form closely, though the tips are not identical. No stripes appear, moreover, externally, only the V-shaped mark of the scales. Another allied Annelid, lately collected by H.M.S. "Alert" in the same regions, shows two parallel longitudinal (to the axis of the body) ridges toward the outer border of the scale.

The division of the Polynoidæ to which these various forms belong seems to be confined to the Australian seas.

*Polynoë capensis*, n. sp. (Pl. IV. fig. 4; Pl. XV. fig. 1; Pl. XIX. fig. 4; Pl. IXA. figs. 4, 5).

*Habitat*.—Two examples were dredged at Station 141 (near the Cape of Good Hope), December 17, 1873; lat. 34° 41' S., long. 18° 36' E.; depth, 98 fathoms; bottom temperature 49°·5, surface temperature 66°·5; green sand.

Length about 25 mm., and breadth nearly 9 mm.

The body is rather elongated and narrow, and when the scales are present is tinted a dull blackish-grey. On removal of the latter organs the centre of the back throughout the greater part of the body is pale, but a little granular pigment occurs on the dorsum of each foot. Posteriorly also the last six or seven segments show in each a broad bar of pigment in front and a narrow one behind, rather regularly disposed. A little pigment is present on the same region ventrally, and on the bases of the feet generally.

The head (Pl. IV. fig. 4) is somewhat elongated from before backward, and, as in *Lepidonotus*, there are no prominent anterior peaks, the frontal edges running into the bases of the antennæ, which are conspicuous on the sides of the tentacle. Two rather small eyes are situated at the posterior border, and two larger in front of the lateral prominences. The pairs are thus wide apart, and somewhat like those of *Polynoë scolopendrina*. The tentacle is absent in both, but a loose organ probably represents it. This is somewhat fusiform, narrowed a little at the base, and tapered at the pale tip. It is blackish-grey in colour. The antennæ are also blackish-grey, and tapered from base to apex. The tentacular and dorsal cirri have a tendency to assume a fusiform condition. The basal region of each is dark greyish, the column blackish-grey, and the slightly tapered tip pale. All are rather short and smooth. The ventral cirri are long and large,

<sup>1</sup> *Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, vol. viii. p. 185.