

*Polynoë attenuata*, n. sp. (Pl. XV. fig. 2; Pl. XX. fig. 9; Pl. XIA. figs. 8, 9).

*Habitat*.—Found between tide-marks at Sea Point near Cape Town, along with *Terebella*, *Sabella*, and *Sabellaria*, and from its great length and general appearance it would seem to be a commensalistic form, probably with the first mentioned.

The length of the single specimen is about 55 mm., and the breadth, including the bristles, about 6.5 mm.

The body is comparatively long and narrow, and the dorsum has a considerable amount of blackish pigment (anteriorly arranged in transverse bars) from end to end, the region behind the scales being beautifully marked with symmetrical touches. Moreover, the three rows (two lateral and a median) of prominent papillæ are in connection with the pattern, the lateral being pale while the median is dark. The ventral surface is quite pale anteriorly, but posteriorly each segment has some dark greyish pigment over the swelling for the ventral papilla, and between the patches of opposite sides is a somewhat linear arrangement of pigment-grains. Each segment, moreover, has a long lozenge of pigment on each side of the median pale band.

The head is somewhat dusky, with two eyes of moderate size placed near the posterior border a short distance within the margin, and two (of larger size), as in *Polynoë scolopendrina*, Sav., and *Harmothoë*, just below the peaks of the head in front. The tentacle arises from a large base, which fills up the space between the peaks. The column is comparatively thick, and slightly dilated below the filiform tip. It is brownish and freckled with the pale cilia which densely coat its surface and make a strong contrast with the same organ in *Polynoë scolopendrina*. The dilatation and filiform tip are pale. The antennæ proceed from bases which lie wholly beneath the former; and both are of the same olive-green colour as the tentacular base. The column of each agrees with that of the tentacle, but the enlargement below the tip is barely appreciable. The palpi are absent. The tentacular and dorsal cirri are all covered with short, thick clavate cilia, the dilated extremities of the latter showing a granular interior. The anterior cirri have a slight enlargement below the filiform tip, but throughout the greater part of the body they taper from the base upward. The base of the cirrus soon becomes connected with the pigment of the dorsum, and posteriorly the same dark grey coloration passes along the dorsal aspect of the column. The ventral cirri are short and subulate, and the tips do not reach the bases of the bristles. The ventral papilla is a well-developed cylindrical process.

There are fifteen pairs of scales which meet in the middle line of the dorsum anteriorly. The first has a greyish border all round with a whitish spot in the centre. The rest, as a rule, present a dark granular inner half, the outer being whitish, with a spot of the same blackish pigment. Structurally (Pl. XX. fig. 9) each is covered with short thick cilia,