

as large round cords. The muscular and other arrangements seem to conform to the ordinary type.

A *Polynoë* with similar large and nearly connate eyes, which, however, are arranged longitudinally rather than transversely, is described by Panceri<sup>1</sup> under the name of *Pholoë brevicornis*; but the species clearly diverges from *Pholoë* in essential structure, indeed, is apparently allied to the *Hermadion pellucidum* of Ehlers. The absence of the dorsal tentacles may have been accidental. The species approaches *Alentia*.

*Polynoë (Admetella) longipedata*, n. sp. (Pl. XIV. fig. 5; Pl. XX. fig. 6; Pl. XIIA. fig. 17).

*Habitat*.—Two examples were dredged at Station 146 (to the east of Prince Edward Island), December 29, 1873; lat. 46° 46' S., long. 45° 31' E.; depth, 1375 fathoms; bottom temperature, 1°·5 C.; Globigerina ooze.

The larger specimen (a female) measures about 65 mm. in length and 20 mm. across the widest part of the body and the fleshy part of the feet, or 30 mm. inclusive of the bristles.

The body is somewhat fusiform in outline, being rather more tapered anteriorly than posteriorly. It is pale and soft, and the great length of both feet and bristles is characteristic. There are upwards of sixty segments in the one and fifty in the other.

The head (Pl. XIV. fig. 5) is comparatively small, totally devoid of eyes, and its limited area much encroached on by its processes. It is wide in front and narrow behind. A prominence on each side posteriorly resembles an ocular region, but there is no trace of pigment, nor any indication of its having been a pale eye. The tentacle is absent, but judging from the large area occupied by its base in the middle of the head, it seems to have been of considerable size. From the front of the base outward on each side is attached a thin flattened process, broad at its origin and tapering to a blunt tip. It thus lies above the antennæ, and apparently is homologous with the scale at the base of the tentacle in the Sigalionidæ. This is the only example in which such a process has occurred in the Polynoidæ, and its presence is therefore both suggestive and important. The antennæ are somewhat small and filiform, their delicate tips extending only a short distance beyond the ends of the former processes. The palpi are both large and long, and taper from base to apex. They are smooth, and their margins show only very fine crenations from contraction. The tentacular and dorsal cirri are very long (though shorter than the palpi), smooth, and somewhat translucent, with a slight enlargement below the attenuate tip. The ventral cirrus is filiform and comparatively short (not reaching the tip of the setigerous region). It springs from the middle of the free portion of the foot. In the

<sup>1</sup> La Luce e gli organi luminosi di alcuni anellidi. *Atti Accad. Sci. Napoli*, t. vii. p. 16, Tab. iii. figs. 13-15, and Tab. iv. figs. 6-8, Napoli, 1875.