him.[1] The great enlargement of the cephalic ganglion in this form is probably in connection with the development of the eyes.

In his Annulata Œrstediana[2] five species, chiefly South American, are described by Grube, and the same number in the Philippine series.[3] The latter, however, are in all probability littoral forms. No species is mentioned in the Annelids of the "Gazelle." Thirteen are described by Schmarda[4] and nine by Kinberg,[5] but none come from great depths, the majority frequenting shallow water, and a few even being caught at the surface.

The Phyllodocidæ are common between tide marks; and in the present collection none occur under 500 fathoms, that being the depth at which the new type (*Genetyllis oculata*) with the large eyes was dredged.[6]

Phyllodoce, Savigny.

Phyllodoce (*Anaitis?*) *sanctæ vincentis*, n. sp. (Pl. XXVII. fig. 9; Pl. XXXII. fig. 8; Pl. XIVA. figs. 14, 15).

Habitat.—Dredged off St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, July 1873.

A small and incomplete form, measuring 32 mm. in length, and at its widest part (about the middle) measuring 2·5 mm. including the bristles.

The dorsum is marked by a little brownish pigment in front, and there are traces of pigment-bars at the junctions of the segments throughout.

The head (Pl. XXVII. fig. 9) is somewhat altered by the extrusion of the proboscis, presenting a bluntly triangular shape, and having two large blackish eyes a little in front of the posterior border. Each is marked by a minute whitish speck, the indication of a "lens." Anteriorly are four short subulate antennæ. The contraction of the region succeeding the head makes it difficult to say whether the tentacular cirri follow the arrangement in *Anaitis* or *Phyllodoce;* that is, whether they arise from three segments (*Anaitis*) or from two (*Phyllodoce*). These processes are of moderate length, and simply tapered.

In the anterior region of the body the superior lamellæ (the homologue of the dorsal cirrus) of the feet are borne on well-marked pedicles, and are large and lanceolate. The setigerous region is moderately produced and bifid. The bristles (Pl. XIVA. fig. 14) have the terminal region of the shaft dilated and spinous. The distal division is rather long, gently tapered, and finely serrated. The spines along the edges of the dilated ends of the shafts are best seen in antero-posterior view (Pl. XIVA. fig. 15). The

[1] Annelés, t. ii. p. 113.
[2] *Vidensk. Meddel. f. d. nat. Foren. i Kjøbenhavn*, 1857–58.
[3] Annel. Fauna d. Philippinen.
[4] Neue wirbell. Thiere, Bd. I. part ii. p. 82 *et seq.*
[5] *Öfversigt k. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl.*, Bd. iv. p. 240, 1865.
[6] Prof. Moseley mentions (*Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci.*, vol. xvii., N.S., p. 11, 1877) a bright green *Eteone* from 1127 fathoms, lat. 41° 57′ N., long. 9° 42′, but it was not forwarded with the others for examination.