

species range themselves under five genera. One of the most interesting discoveries in Prof. Grube's series is the occurrence of very large eyes, with lenses in the ventral pair, in *Odontosyllis hyalina* from the Philippines and Singapore. The ocular region in this species is so unusually large as to simulate the condition in the Alciopidæ. Eleven Syllidians are given in the same author's *Annulata Cærestediana*, chiefly from St. Croix, one of the Windward Islands; while only one species from West Africa was procured by the "Gazelle." A single new example also is described by Marenzeller from Southern Japan, but having the peculiarity of a "wing" at the tip of the bidentate terminal pieces of the bristles. Twelve species are mentioned by Schmarda, but his descriptions are somewhat indefinite.

In the present collection none occur beyond 600 fathoms, but in the "Porcupine" Ehlers¹ describes a form (*Syllis abyssicola*) from a depth of 1380 fathoms, and another from 1443 fathoms. They range to the littoral region; and especially abound in the waters of the Mediterranean, and those of Madeira, where they formed the subject of careful examination recently by Langerhans.²

Eusyllis, Malmgren.

Eusyllis tubifex, Gosse.

Habitat.—Dredged near Station 48 (off Le Havre Bank, Nova Scotia), May 8, 1873; lat. 43° 4' N., long. 64° 5' W.; depth, 51 fathoms; surface temperature, 38°·0; sea-bottom, rock.

The specimens are about the same size as the British examples, measuring 11 mm. in length and 1·5 mm. in breadth.

The body presents a slight narrowing from the anterior third backward, and is rounded dorsally, flattened ventrally.

The head shows four distinct eyes of considerable size, arranged along the limbs of a V. The tentacle rises from the central line, in a plane drawn between the two anterior eyes. The antennæ are somewhat shorter, but of similar shape, and spring from the anterior border in front of and slightly to the inner side of the anterior eyes. The palpi are distinct, and separated by a considerable interval. The tentacular cirri have a long dorsal and a shorter ventral division.

A few of the anterior dorsal cirri are long, the first exceeding even the dorsal division of the tentacular cirrus. They rapidly diminish, however, so that throughout the rest of the body they are of moderate length and slightly fusiform, narrowed at the base, dilating and then tapering to a blunt tip. The short setigerous division forms a

¹ *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 4, vol. xiii. p. 295, 1874.

² *Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, Bd. xxxii. pp. 513-591, Taf. xxxi.-xxxiii., 1879.