

trifid, and the same remarks apply as in the foregoing case when compared with Prof. Ehlers' figure of *Eunice vittata*, and the actual specimen from Guernsey.

In transverse section this very much resembles the foregoing, the only difference being the somewhat narrower and deeper nerve-area, a condition probably connected with the state of the preparation.

*Eunice cirrobranchiata*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXVIII. figs. 9, 10, 11 ; Pl. XIXA. figs 21–24).

*Habitat*.—Found between tide-marks at Bermuda in June 1873.

The fragment is about 30 mm. in length and about 4.5 mm. in breadth. Unfortunately it appears to have been dried.

So far as the specimen shows, the head has comparatively short tentacular processes, which also appear to be slightly articulated. The buccal segment is large, with a much produced lobe on each side. The tentacular cirrus is short, scarcely stretching forward to the middle of the segment.

The maxillæ (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 9) are strongly curved, and tinted of a dull madder-brown hue. The left great dental plate has five prominent, sharp teeth. There are also five on the right (the fifth being small). They diminish in size from before backward, and the brownish chitin is tipped with a translucent margin on the free edge of each tooth. The left lateral paired plate has only a single tooth. The unpaired plate of the same side has seven teeth. The right lateral plate has eight teeth. The mandibles (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 10) show a broad irregular, slightly produced margin, and the roots are comparatively broad.

The branchiæ commence about the twenty-third segment, in the form of a single long process, springing from the base of each cirrus dorsally. The organs increase in length posteriorly, two long processes occurring on the fiftieth and sixtieth feet (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 11).

The foot bears dorsally a moderately elongated cirrus, which, in the tenth foot, does not reach the tip of the superior (simple or winged bristles), though it is somewhat longer posteriorly. The base of the process is supported by a series of simple bristles, which represent the dorsal tuft. The upper bristles (Pl. XIXA. fig. 21) are long, straight, and stout, the tip being somewhat short, with a wing at each side. Short brush-like bristles accompany them. Then follow a series of jointed bristles (Pl. XIXA. figs. 22 and 23, the latter being considerably compressed). The tip has a strong fang, with a smaller hook above it, both being guarded by a wing. A single dark spine occurs in each foot anteriorly, but toward the twentieth foot a dark brownish hook appears (Pl. XIXA. fig. 24). The terminal hook of the latter is well marked, and the fang beneath large and strong. The short wing guards both points.