

fibres inferiorly in the same direction. Large dilatations of the blood-vessels occur anteriorly at each side of the alimentary canal.

This species approaches Marenzeller's *Eunice microprión*¹ in the sparsely jointed tentacles, in the shape of the feet, the number of the branchial divisions, and also in the compound bristles ("Sichelborsten"); but it differs in having dorsal bristles without a distinct wing, whereas in *Eunice microprión* the wings are present. The posterior hooks also diverge to a certain extent. Moreover, in *Eunice microprión* the branchiæ commence as processes of three divisions on the sixth foot. The teeth of the great dental plates are more numerous in the new form, and the shape of the posterior processes of the maxillæ also differs.

Eunice edwardsi,² n. sp. (Pl. XXXVIII. figs. 14, 15; Pl. XXA. figs. 4-7).

Habitat.—Dredged at Station 145 (off Prince Edward Island); lat. 46° 43' S., long. 38° 4' 30" E.; surface temperature, 41°; depth, 140 fathoms; sea-bottom, volcanic sand.

A species of moderate dimensions, measuring between 70 and 80 mm. in length, and having a diameter of about 4 mm. at the anterior third.

The head (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 14) is characterised by tentacles of average length (the median reaching the third foot), moderately thick, though slightly tapered, and divided by constrictions into segments. The others have the usual proportions. The outer, however, are broken. The tentacular cirri are large and long, extending considerably in front of the anterior border of the buccal segment. The constrictions in these are wide apart, and perhaps the same exists in the others, for their preservation is less satisfactory. The frontal lobes are notched, but not deeply. In front of the outer tentacle is a distinct ocular spot on each side, and behind it (close to the outer side of the base of the inner tentacle) is a well marked eye.

The buccal segment is equal to about two of the succeeding, and its posterior moiety bears the cirri formerly mentioned. Its lobes are not much developed inferiorly and laterally.

The dental apparatus (Fig. 39) is pale brownish, with darker touches. The maxillæ offer no peculiarity. The left great dental plate has eight teeth, and the same number is found on the right. The left lateral paired plate has six, and at the end are two accessory plates. The left unpaired lateral has nine teeth. On the right lateral plate are eleven teeth, and two accessory plates. In the mandibles (Fig. 40) the dentary region is petaloid inferiorly, and its cutting edge has one or two irregular elevations.

The branchiæ are represented on the third segment by a small simple process. The latter increases in size to the tenth, where it is still a simple filament, rather more than half

¹ Südjapan. Annel., p. 27.

² Called after Prof. Milne-Edwards, who formerly did much good work amongst the Annélids.