

being curved and diminished to a blunt point. The inferior hooks (Pl. XXA. fig. 7) have likewise thick shafts, while the tips are rather attenuate. Both the terminal and great fang are comparatively short.

The intestinal contents consisted of various chitinous shreds, spinous in some cases, a few claws of minute Crustacea, numerous Diatoms and Radiolarians.

In transverse section no special feature occurs, except the dilatations of the neural canal. The nerve-area is moderate in depth.

Grube¹ meagrely describes from a figure of *Ørsted's* a species from Punta Arenas in Costa Rica, which is of an ochreous colour with whitish spots anteriorly, as if reticulated. The thick clavate and short tentacles are not articulated. The eyes are four. The dorsal cirri are not segmented and scarcely longer than the bristles. He again alludes to this form in his later remarks on the Eunicidæ,² referring especially to the club-shaped tentacles. He places the species, which he thinks had simple (cirrus-like) branchiæ, under his third subgenus, *Marphysa*, without the tentacular cirri on the buccal segment, a statement which at once distinguishes it from the present form.

Eunice aphroditois, Pallas (Pl. XXXVIII. figs. 16, 17 ; Pl. XXA. figs. 8-10).

Habitat.—Dredged off Port Jackson, Sydney, April 18, 1874, at a depth of 2 to 10 fathoms; and also procured between tide-marks at Samboangan. This fine species ranges throughout the Indian Seas, the first example having been brought to Pallas from the coast of Ceylon. The specimen measures about 230 mm., with a diameter, at its widest part, of nearly 12 mm. across the bases of the ventral cirri.

In general appearance (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 16) it agrees with the description given by Prof. Ehlers.³ Certain minute points in the anatomy, however, diverge, and hence it is necessary to go into details. Thus while the maxillæ of this form (Fig. 41) agree in contour with the figure of the author just mentioned, there is in addition a prominent keel on the dorsal surface. The sharp inner edge does not show the slight denticulations noticeable in the large form from Samboangan. The maxillæ in these large specimens do not seem to have much free motion, since they are clasped by external processes from the great dental plates. They appear to be less curved also than in the smaller forms. In the present example a calcareous (?) deposit occurs on the dorsal surface of the tip of the left maxilla. The left great dental plate has six teeth, and the same number occurs on the right; whereas Ehlers gives four and five respectively as the corresponding numbers in *Eunice aphroditois*, Pallas. The left lateral paired plate has five denticulations, two of these being marginal (one at each end), and the first accessory lateral plate terminates superiorly in a long conical tooth. The left unpaired plate has seven teeth. Ehlers

¹ *Annulata Ørstediana*, p. 60. ² *Schles. Gesellsch.*, 1877, p. 23. ³ *Die Borstenwürmer*, Bd. ii. p. 306.