

The dorsal bristles, even in the anterior feet, show only traces of wings, which are furnished with serrations at the margins. The brush-shaped forms present a broad summit. The bifid portion of the jointed bristles (Pl. XXA. fig. 11) is well marked and characteristic, the terminal hook being the larger. The tip of the shaft is serrated on the convex edge, and the internal striæ pass a considerable way downward.

There are two blackish spines; and the posterior hooks (Pl. XXA. fig. 12) are also blackish. These hooks appear to have only a single wing, and thus differ from the terminal portions of the bristles, which have two. The example figured is in the usual condition, viz., considerably worn. When a developing hook is observed in the tissues of the foot (Pl. XXA. fig. 13) its state is very different, for each process is produced and pointed.

The intestine contained greyish calcareous mud in which a few sponge-spicules, Ostracoda, and other organisms occurred.

In transverse section this agrees in the main with the typical form. The nerve-area is somewhat deeper, and an opaque region occurs superiorly in the preparations.

In general appearance this most closely approaches the *Eunice torquata* of De Quatrefages, though there are certain differences, probably resulting from variation, in the structure of the branchiæ and other parts. The species seems to have a considerable range.

*Eunice elseyi* (?), Baird (Pl. XXXIX. figs. 1-3; Pl. XXA. figs. 14-16).

*Eunice elseyi*, Baird, Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. x. p. 344.

*Habitat*.—Procured in the Arafura Sea.

Two sizes occur, one somewhat larger than the European *Eunice torquata*, and one smaller. Both are fragmentary. The larger measure about 45 mm. in length, and have a diameter of about 7 mm. at their widest part. The smaller range to a fifth of this size.

The anterior lobes of the head (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 1) are deeply fissured. In the larger specimens the tentacles are all less complete, as well as more irregular than in the smaller, but both are moniliform. In the most perfect they are somewhat long, and very boldly annulated at short intervals. The eyes are well marked, and in their ordinary position. The tentacular cirri do not reach the anterior border of the buccal segment.

The dental apparatus has various shades of brown, with darker touches. The maxillæ (Fig. 46) are distinctly curved, and at the tip present a short keel above the inner edge. The left great dental plate has five teeth, the right six. The left lateral paired plate has five or six teeth, the unpaired lateral of the same side six or seven. The right lateral has ten or eleven. Only a single accessory plate exists at the end of each lateral paired plate. It has a flat cutting edge. The mandibles (Fig. 47) present a deep notch on the external border, near the tip, ventrally.