

Eunice, sp. (?) Pl. XXXIX. fig. 19 ; Pl. XXI A. figs. 12–14).

Habitat.—A fragment of the posterior end of a somewhat flattened large form, procured between tide-marks at Bermuda, June 1873.

Each foot presents dorsally a single long branchial filament, but these organs diminish and then altogether cease a considerable distance in front of the tail. A very short and somewhat conical cirrus occurs beneath the foregoing, and extends outwards to the middle of the greatly projecting setigerous region. The ventral cirrus is also very short and broad, hardly extending so far outward as the base of the great ventral spine.

The dorsal bristles are of the ordinary type, and are accompanied by numerous brush-shaped forms (Pl. XXI A. fig. 12) presenting an elongated filament at each end (one being longer than the other). The compound bristles (Pl. XXI A. fig. 13) have the end of the shaft striated, distinctly serrated at the margin, and much dilated. The proportionally elongated terminal piece has the limbs of the fork nearly equal at the tip.

Each foot has a strong light brownish spine which pierces the apex of the greatly produced setigerous region immediately below the upper edge ; and inferiorly a single strong dark brown spine with the tip slightly curved (Pl. XXI A. fig. 14). The latter corresponds to the bifid or trifid hook usually present in other forms of *Eunice*.

The intestine is occupied chiefly by masses of brownish Algæ, amongst which are a few anchor-plates of *Synapta*, muddy sand and Foraminifera, with fragments of *Melobesia* and Echinoderms.

In transverse section the nerve-area lies over the circular coat, with the oblique and vertical muscular fibres as a support on each side. Superiorly an arch (enclosing the blood-vessel) is formed by the diverging muscular fibres from the alimentary canal. The fragment approaches the Onuphididæ, but it is probably a portion of one of the Eunicidæ.

Marphysa, De Quatrefages.

Marphysa goodsiri, n. sp. (Pl. XXXVIII. figs. 6–8 ; Pl. XIX A. figs. 18–20).

Habitat.—From shallow water, St. Thomas, West Indies.

The anterior portion of a somewhat small species, measuring about 2.5 mm. in diameter in front.

The head (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 6) has the anterior lobes separated by a notch, very much as in the former species. The tentacles are rather short, and apparently slightly