

are shorter. In *Eunice filamentosa* the branchiæ commence from the twenty-fourth to the thirty-fourth foot, whereas in *Marphysa goodsiri* they begin on the twenty-fifth or twenty-sixth, and in both are often bifid posteriorly. It also approaches Grube's *Eunice paupera*<sup>1</sup> from the Philippines, especially in the dentition. The tentacles of this form are not articulated. The branchiæ occasionally have three divisions posteriorly. About the same number (ten) are simple in each species. Another form closely connected with the present is *Eunice hamata* of Schmarda<sup>2</sup> from the coral reefs of the south of Jamaica. The general arrangement of the dental apparatus is similar, though Schmarda's figure of the maxillæ diverges and is apparently erroneous posteriorly. The bristles in both are allied. Schmarda mentions that the branchiæ arise in the middle of the body and consist of only two processes, and that the dorsal cirrus is short and thick. The ventral cirrus, which he says is absent, had probably been overlooked.

*Nicidon*, Kinberg.

*Nicidon balfouriana*,<sup>3</sup> n. sp. (Pl. XXXIX. figs. 4-6; Pl. XXA. figs. 17, 18).

*Habitat*.—Trawled at Station 170 (off the Kermadec Islands, north of New Zealand), July 14, 1874; lat. 29° 55' S., long. 178° 14' W.; depth, 520 fathoms; bottom temperature 43°·0, surface temperature 65°·0; sea-bottom, volcanic mud.

The specimen is fragmentary, the total length being about 20 mm., and the breadth 2·5 mm.

The head (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 4) bears a series of tolerably elongated and rather thick tentacles, which are slightly annulated, at intervals, the central being somewhat shorter than the adjoining pair, perhaps from injury. The palpi are separated by a deep fissure. The tentacular cirri barely reach the anterior border of the buccal segment. The latter shows only a slight forward projection at the side of the oral curve. The eyes are somewhat ovoid (the long axes being antero-posterior), and lie at the bases of the external tentacles.

The dental apparatus (Fig. 58) is pale brownish, with a few darker touches. The spatulate posterior processes have a margin of black. The maxillæ are gently curved. The left great dental plate has six teeth; the right possesses seven. The left lateral paired plate is very small, and has two or three minute teeth, the first accessory plate adjoining it having a larger area, indeed, the second is nearly as large. The first accessory on each side has a dark rim, most distinct on the straight inferior

<sup>1</sup> Annel. Fauna d. Philippinen, p. 160.

<sup>2</sup> Neue wirbell. Thiere, I. ii. p. 125.

<sup>3</sup> Named in remembrance of my old friend and teacher, Prof. J. H. Balfour, of Edinburgh.