

cirrus, which projects outwards as far as the tip of the former region. A little within the margin of the latter is a blood-vessel, large below but diminishing dorsally.

The setigerous lobe bears two long brownish spines. Superiorly the simple bristles show no evident wing, though slightly dilated beyond the shaft. They taper to a fine point. The brush-shaped bristles accompanying them have rather wide tips. The shafts of the compound bristles (Pl. XXA. fig. 26) present a distinct curve below the dilatation. The terminal piece is long, and the guard or wing is bevelled at the tip, for the lower process of the fork comes off nearly at a right angle.

At the twentieth foot (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 22) the two spines of the setigerous region have become blackish, and inferiorly a brownish-black bifid hook appears. The chief fang of the latter is long, and the distal process is also well marked. The ventral cirrus forms a broad and somewhat triangular lobe.

A noteworthy feature in transverse sections of this form is the great size of the ovoid ventral longitudinal muscles, which surpass the dorsal in bulk. When sections are made through the nerve-cords in the line of the ganglia the area is large and rounded, and an indistinct canal exists superiorly, though some doubt still remains on this point. In certain very thin sections two small canals are present, but only one is well defined. The edges of the ventral longitudinal muscles almost touch in the middle line, being separated by the narrow pedicle of the nerve-area. In the general character of such sections this form approaches the Onuphididæ.

The Eunicidæ characterised by a very limited distribution of the branchiæ are *Eunice bellii*, Aud. and Ed., which is occasionally found on our own shores, and *Eunice stragulum*, Grube, from the Philippines. Kinberg likewise constituted the genus *Nausicaa*,¹ for a species devoid of tentacular cirri, and in which the short simple (cirrus-like) branchiæ were confined to the segments seven to eleven. It was found at St. José, near Panama.

Family ONUPHIDIDÆ.

The Onuphididæ are fairly represented in the collection, eleven species referable to the genus *Nothria* being present, and several others, included under the genera *Hyalinæcia* and *Onuphis*. This contrasts very favourably with previous Expeditions. Thus four are described by Kinberg in the voyage of the frigate "Eugenie." This author has no example of *Nothria*, but the representatives of the genus *Diopatra* are numerous, the reverse being the case in the collection of the Challenger. The Philippine collection of Grube produced only a single member of the group, and only two occur in that of the exploring ship "Gazelle." None are given by Schmarda, and only

¹ *Öfversigt k. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl.*, 1864, No. 10, p. 565.