

abdomen. These are the only genera which are very closely allied to it: the other Polyclinidæ may be all readily distinguished from *Amaroucium* by the characters of the branchial aperture, the structure of the branchial sac, and the condition of the stomach and the test (consult table, p. 152).

This genus is one of the largest in the Polyclinidæ, and contains some of the commonest and most widely distributed forms. In addition to Savigny's and Milne-Edwards' species, others have been described by Olivi, Renier, Della Valle, von Drasche, and others, and now at least eleven new species and several varieties have been added by the Challenger investigations. These new species may be distinguished by means of the table which follows.

It would have been much better in this and all the similar tables if I could have included all the known species of the genus. I have done so wherever it was possible, but in many cases the descriptions of the older species are so short and so imperfect that from the absence of any details of their structure it is quite impossible to include them in the tabular schemes or assign them to their proper positions in the genus.

