

two kinds—smooth and crenated in the fissure, while the bifid ventral bristles are all smooth. There are about fifty-seven segments. Length, 45 mm.; breadth, 12 mm.

*Habitat.*—Under stones between tide-marks at Sea Point, near Cape Town, South Africa, November 1873.

The species seems to be tolerably abundant at the Cape, and it is noteworthy that it was the only one procured by Kinberg and Schmarda in their well-known travels. It is evident that both refer to the same form, as Prof. Ehlers<sup>1</sup> more than suspected, and consequently Kinberg's name has the priority. It belongs to the first group of Ehlers, viz., those having the sides of the segments furnished with both cirri and branchiæ, all the latter, moreover, being ramose. Grube describes the same species from St. Paul, in his account of the Annelids of the "Novara" Expedition.<sup>2</sup>

The body of *Euphrosyne capensis* is proportionally longer, more finely spinose and more flattened than that of the British *Euphrosyne foliosa*. Kinberg observes that the caruncle is semiglobose anteriorly—a feature that has not been seen in these examples. Schmarda, again, describes and figures seven tentacles (Fühler) in connection with the caruncle, but such apparently is a misapprehension. None showed any trace of the rudimentary clavate tentacles observed by Ehlers in his *Euphrosyne racemosa*. In front of the puckered opening of the mouth are the two kidney-shaped pads, separated by a deep median fissure. These pads are probably of some importance as pivots during the complex actions of the buccal apparatus. A typical segment of the body consists of a convex dorsal and a flattened ventral arch. The former is bare in the middle line, but has laterally a superior division carrying a dense series of bristles and a posterior row of the branchiæ, with a cirrus at the dorsal margin and another midway between the bristles and the branchiæ. The latter is the longer and shows a slight constriction in the middle, but neither tapers much. The inferior division, again, presents a tuft of bristles, and inferiorly and posteriorly a cirrus, which is generally more slender at the tip than either of the foregoing. All the cirri are shorter and stouter than in *Euphrosyne foliosa*. The dorsal row of bristles is comparatively short when contrasted with *Euphrosyne borealis*, and even less boldly marked than in *Euphrosyne foliosa*; while their apertures in the thick cuticle appear as if punched out. Kinberg's figure is a very fair, though not quite accurate, representation of the serrated kind, while Schmarda's deviates still further from nature. The curve of the tip (Pl. IA. fig. 1) is less pronounced than in *Euphrosyne foliosa*, and the disproportion between the processes better marked. When viewed antero-posteriorly, the notches on the limbs of the fork are observed to be due to transverse grooves. At the dorsal edge as well as in the centre of the row many with a smooth fork occur (Pl. IA. fig. 2), the long process being much attenuated. All the smooth bristles project considerably beyond the

<sup>1</sup> Die Borstenwürmer, i., 1864, p. 65.

<sup>2</sup> Annel. Novara Exped., p. 6 (sep. Abd.).