

he and Blainville¹ term the species *Chloeia flava*. Kinberg² separates the *Chloeia flava* of De Quatrefages as *Thesmia flava*, since it differs in the structure of the bristles; and the remarks by Dr. Baird³ on the latter author's species are important. Thus I agree with him in considering that *Chloeia incerta*, De Quatrefages, cannot be separated from *Chloeia flava*, and that probably an error has crept into his description of the dorsal bristles of the latter. The observation of De Quatrefages that *Chloeia furcigera* is distinguished by having bifid bristles in both dorsal and ventral series only shows that the true nature of these organs in the group was misunderstood, since all are morphologically bifid. Finally, Prof. Grube describes the occurrence of the present form from Amboina, Salavatti, and Cape Verde, in the collection made by the German frigate "Gazelle," as well as in that made in the Philippines by Prof. Semper. The same author points out⁴ that his *Chloeia ceylonica*⁵ is only a young form of *Chloeia flava*; while the *Chloeia pulchella* of Dr. Baird in the British Museum seems to be the same species. It was procured by H.M.S. "Herald" from Raine Islet, North Australia. *Chloeia flava* appears, on the whole, to be an eastern type.

The larger of the two Japanese examples is less than 3 inches, and therefore does not come up to the original specimen procured by Pallas; and this difference in size would appear to correspond with the diminution in the number of segments. Pallas mentions forty segments, whereas M. de Quatrefages says from thirty-five to thirty-seven. In the present case the segments numbered respectively thirty-five and thirty-eight.

The body is somewhat fusiform in outline, but the addition of the bristles gives it an ovoid appearance. The head is small, and dorsally almost wholly occupied by the tentacles and caruncle. Anteriorly are four tentacles, the inferior pair being pale in the preparation, widely separated at the base, and considerably shorter than the superior. The latter (which alone are mentioned by Pallas) arise close together in front of the caruncle, and are pale ventrally, but tinted of a rich madder-brown dorsally. Behind them is the large rugose caruncle, which consists of an elevated, doubly crenate crest and a wrinkled horizontal portion; moreover, the middle of the crest is marked by an interrupted brown line. The organ, fixed to the first two segments, extends to the commencement of the fourth, and terminates in a free tapering extremity. Attached in a groove at the anterior end of the caruncle is the long brown median tentacle, which is about twice as long as the pair in front of it: like the rest it is a simple subulate process. In a line with the anterior margin of the latter, or in the smaller form decidedly in front, is a large pigment-speck, and behind it a smaller, on each side, so that, as mentioned in the Mediterranean *Chloeia*,⁶ four is the correct number of eyes, and not two, as mentioned by Savigny and many of his successors. Kinberg⁷ noticed the error,

¹ Dict. d. Sci. Nat., art. "Vers."

³ Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. x. p. 230.

⁵ Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1874, p. 326.

⁷ Freg. Eugen. Resa, pl. xi. fig. 1.

² Öfversigt k. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl., 1867, p. 86.

⁴ Annel. Fauna d. Philippinen, p. 10.

⁶ Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond., vol. ix. p. 396.