

*Chloeia fusca*, n. sp. (Pl. II. figs. 1 and 2; Pl. IA. figs. 14, 15; Pl. IIA. figs. 1, 2).

*Habitat*.—Dredged near Banda (a Station off the Moluccas), 1st October 1874.

The entire body of this species is iridescent dusky brown, with a well-marked pale median dorsal stripe from the caruncle to the tail. This pale band is rendered very distinct by a darker brown belt on each side, so that there are really three stripes on the dorsum. The body is about 18 mm. long, and consists of twenty-three segments. The latter are broader from before backwards than in *Chloeia flava*, and on the whole are more evidently marked.

The head is well-defined, and bears posteriorly a caruncle, which extends to the fifth body-segment. The folds of the organ are more lax than in *Chloeia flava*; indeed they form a series of distinct vertical lamellæ, which are easily separated externally down to the ventral fold. The four eyes are distinct, two being at the anterior border and two toward the posterior border of the head in front of the caruncle. At the anterior end of the latter is a very long tentacle, which exceeds the caruncle in length. Like the caruncle it is pale buff in the preparation, without any special development of pigment. Two shorter tentacular cirri spring from the anterior border of the head; and the inferior cirri at the sides of the labial folds are pale, short, and slender. The labial folds are large and prominent, and the mouth opens immediately behind, *i.e.*, at the anterior border of the third body-segment, which has two curved rugæ in the middle line.

The branchiæ commence on the fifth body-segment, and continue to the tail, about seventeen being visible; while the first four feet, on the other hand, have a second (smaller) dorsal cirrus, placed to the inner side of the bristle-tuft. In the preparation the organs are directed backward, with the pinnæ placed outward and backward, so that the main stem is internal, a feature less prominent in *Chloeia flava*. There are generally five branches on each side of the main stem, each furnished with secondary pinnæ, the basal branch on the outer side being larger than the rest. Their colour throughout is slightly ferruginous.

Most of the bristles had been swept from the dorsal tufts, only the anterior and posterior segments having escaped. The bristles on the whole are more opalescent than in *Chloeia flava*, though a tinge of the same characteristic greenish-yellow occurs in all. As, however, many of the best marked and most typical bristles are absent, the following remarks will probably require qualification when a complete example is obtained. Three types are apparent in the dorsal tuft; first, a very slender elongate kind, which diminishes from the lower third to a little below the fork (Pl. IA. fig. 14), the slender tip extending far beyond the point figured; and one tinted of a deep yellow throughout this region, the long limb of the fork being extremely produced, and, like all the other tips of the dorsal bristles, minutely granular from microscopic projections. The next kind (Pl. IIA. fig. 1) has either a deep yellow tip and pale shaft, or is more elongated, with a pale attenuated