

since the ventral bristles in the form procured by the Challenger are serrated like the dorsal. The size of the eyes also diverges. Further investigation is therefore necessary

*Notopygos labiatus*, n. sp. (Pl. II. fig. 6; Pl. IV. fig. 2; Pl. IIA. figs. 5, 6).

*Habitat*.—Trawled at Station 201 (in Basilan Strait, to the south of the Philippine Islands), in lat.  $7^{\circ} 3' N.$ , and long.  $121^{\circ} 48' E.$ , in a depth varying from 84 to 102 fathoms; surface temperature,  $83^{\circ} 0$ ; bottom—stones and gravel.

It was accompanied by *Polynoë*, *Eunice*, *Serpula*, and a small Holothurian with long ambulacral processes. As further evidence of the hard nature of the ground is the occurrence amongst the bristles of fragments of tubes formed solely of sponge-spicules, ranged round the wall in a transverse manner or reticulated together to form the branched end of the tube (*Terebella?*). There were also in the same shelter a few fragments of gravel.

This is a comparatively large form, measuring about 30 mm. in length by 9 mm. in breadth, and having the sides and dorsum protected by a dense series of stiff bristles, which are pale green throughout. The body has the usual shape, and consists of from twenty-five to twenty-eight well-marked segments. On the dorsum a triangular brownish area indicates the middle line at each segment-junction. The ventral surface is marked by a median line. The head is furnished with a caruncle which extends to the posterior part of the fifth body-segment. It is of a deep blackish hue below the inferior frills. The lamellæ are somewhat lax and spongy, but symmetrically arranged; the lower being very regularly folded and more rigid. The front of the organ is bounded by a median and two lateral folds, while posteriorly the pointed tip is formed by a coalescence of the transverse plaits. Close to the front of the caruncle is the comparatively short median tentacle, while after an interval in front of the head are the two superior tentacular cirri, which resemble the former in shape. The inferior are placed on each side of the prominent lips. The rounded head lies in front of the caruncle, and has a large eye on each side anteriorly, and a smaller, separated by a considerable interval, behind. The great oral folds or lips project in front of the head when viewed from the dorsum. The hinder part of the mouth is formed by the third body-segment. Posteriorly the body terminates in two thick club-shaped processes.

The branchiæ in contraction form small tufts composed of two divisions, viz., a small outer and a larger inner. The outer bears a series of pinnæ, with occasionally secondary pinnæ, while the inner, in the form of a miniature bush, likewise shows minor branches. All have specks of pigment, so that they are slightly greenish in spirit. In their ordinary position in the preparation the main stem is external, the pinnæ being directed inward toward the middle line.

The pale greenish dorsal bristles are very prominent, and are large, stiff, and fragile.