

canal is capacious, its first division being largely dilated and covered by transverse rugæ. A powerful layer of longitudinal muscular fibres is developed externally at the posterior part of the proboscis.

The central organ of the nervous system occurs in the caruncular region, a little in front of the median tentacle, in the form of a bilobed mass. It is interesting that the separate nerve-cords in front are smaller in proportion than the trunks after they form the double cord. The nervous system on the whole is feebly developed.

On each side, in a line with the median tentacle, is a large ocular (?) organ, which appears to be single. Section, however, shows that there are two deep centres of the pigment, and that there is a tendency to facets on the surface. Each mass forms a prominent oval projection, and appears minutely dotted under a lens.

On the dorsum of the second body-segment are a number of prominent warty rugæ of the hypoderm.

Two small specimens from the Atlantic, named by Prof. Grube *Amphinome vagans*, differ in no respect from the foregoing. They came from the Godeffroy Museum. This species is probably the *Amphinome pallasii* of De Quatrefages,¹ from the Azores and the Antilles, and is certainly the *Pleione tetraæda* of M.-Edwards.²

Hermodice, Kinberg.

Hermodice carunculata, Pallas (Pl. V. ; Pl. IIIA. figs. 1-4).

Hermodice carunculata, Auctorum. It is doubtful whether Seba's Millepod amarina amboinensis, Seba, Thes. Ser. Nat., i., tab. lxxxviii. p. 131, be the same.

Habitat.—A large specimen measuring upwards of a foot in length was procured at the surface of the sea near the Bermudas, while a bleached example about a fourth the length comes from the littoral region of the same islands. Two others were found at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, in July 1873; and two were collected at St. Thomas, West Indies, in March of the same year.

In those best preserved the characteristic features are the dull greenish or slate-bluish finely corrugated dorsum, the small size of the branchial tufts as compared with *Amphinome rostrata*, the pale buff of the ventral surface, and the alternation of the dorsal processes.

The body is even more distinctly tetragonal than in *Amphinome rostrata*, this character being heightened by the issue of the bristles from the prominent angles. The diminution of the body posteriorly is well marked. The segments are clearly defined, and range from sixty-seven to seventy, and in the large example to one hundred and fifty-five. On the ventral surface a large vessel runs along the median line and is visible externally. The anus opens as a somewhat symmetrically corrugated orifice on the dorsum, and there is a peculiar papilla, projecting posteriorly at the lower border.

¹ Annelés, i. p. 394.

Règne Anim. ill., pl. viii. bis, fig. 1.