

band rests on the cords, the lower part (next the ganglion) being more translucent and granular, the outer more opaque.

The perivisceral lining is bordered with large nucleated granular cells—the perivisceral corpuscles.

The proboscis has the usual structure.

This species, subsequently to the remarks of Pallas and Savigny, formed the subject of the late Prof. Grube's inaugural dissertation,¹ chiefly with regard to the digestive, vascular, and nervous systems. It is a characteristic western form. The *Amphinome gigas* in the collection of the British Museum is this species from the Atlantic Ocean.

Prof. Grube mentioned it as one of the Annelids of Madeira in 1857, and it has since been found there by Prof. Langerhans, whose figures² of the bristles, however, deviate from those procured by the Challenger, since the serrations of both dorsal and ventral bristles are much fewer. This author notes the calcareous nature of the bristles, which in this respect agree with those of others of the group, e.g., *Chloeia fucata*.³ The form described by Dr. Baird under the name of *Amphinome didymobranchiata*,⁴ from the Island of Ascension, seems to approach this genus (*Hermodice*) in the size and structure of the caruncle and in other particulars.

Eurythoë, Kinberg.

Eurythoë pacifica, Kinberg? (Pl. II. figs. 3, 4; Pl. III. fig. 3; Pl. IIA. fig. 13; Pl. IIIA. figs. 5-9).

Habitat.—Several specimens occurred at Bermuda between tide-marks. It seems to extend to both great oceans, the coral reefs of the Pacific being a favourite haunt. Grube⁵ describes a form from Tahiti and the Nicobar Islands, which he doubtfully refers to the same species. Kinberg's specimens came from the shores of the islands of Eimeo and Foua.

The body is somewhat flattened and rectangular in section, slightly pointed in front, and gradually diminished posteriorly. The specimens are comparatively small, the longest measuring about 65 mm., with a breadth of 7 mm. One had one hundred and five body-segments.

The snout differs from that in *Hermodice* in having a broad lobe in front, shaped somewhat like a hoof, and bearing the two tentacular cirri, one pair superiorly in front of the eyes, and another inferiorly toward the posterior border. The head carries the rather elongated and linear caruncle, which impinges on the fourth body-segment, and has anteriorly the median tentacle ending in a filiform tip, the organ being

¹ De Pleione carunculata, *Regiomontii Prussorum*, 1837.

² Die Wurmfauna Madeiras, *Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, xxxiii. p. 277, Taf. xiv. fig. 8.

³ *Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, ix. p. 396.

⁴ *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, xxiv. p. 449, pl. xlv.

⁵ *Annel. Novara-Exped.*, p. 8.