

This species agrees with the *Eurythoë pacifica*, Kinberg, as named by Prof. Grube in the Godeffroy Collection, except in slight particulars due to indifferent preservation and the wear of the bristles in the larger specimens. The same author, moreover, had under examination other examples from Tahiti and the Nicobar Islands.¹ Some from Samoa measure about a foot in spirit. The same form was found by Prof. Percival Wright in the Seychelles, and it appears to be identical with the *Amphinome bruguieresii* of De Quatrefages.² The *Eurythoë alcyonia* of Savigny from the Red Sea (Dr. Rüppell) is also closely allied, to judge from an example in the British Museum. The ventral bristles are smooth. A near form is the *Amphinome alba*, Baird, the ventral bristles of which are mostly smooth, only one showing a serration. In the British Museum the *Eurythoë* (*Amphinome*) *complanata* from the West Indies seems to have the tip of the ventral bristles quite smooth.

In the present state of our knowledge it is almost impossible to diagnose the forms referred to by the various authors, and it is probable that the same species has received several names. The laxity in this respect is shown by the fact that Kinberg in his description states that the ventral bristles are smooth, while his artist figures them with serrations.

One of the Ceylonese individuals of *Eurythoë pacifica* in the British Museum shows a few notches in the ventral bristles towards the tip, but no distinct serrations.

Eurythoë pacifica, var. *levukaensis* (Pl. XVI. fig. 5; Pl. IIA. fig. 14; Pl. IIIA. figs. 10-12).

Habitat.—Levuka, Fiji.

The examples are small, the longest measuring about 18 mm., and the diameter of the fragmentary larger specimen being 3 mm. One has fifty segments.

It is distinguished from the foregoing by the much more distinct segmentation, the rings being both larger and more deeply cut. The snout is more evidently bi-lobed, and the caruncle is proportionally broader, but it is doubtful how much reliance can be placed on spirit-preparations in this respect. The median tentacle is smaller than in either of the others. The eyes occupy the ordinary position, and are of a dull brown colour. The anterior pair (as usual) are considerably larger. The caruncle impinges posteriorly on the fourth segment. Inferiorly the mouth opens at the anterior border of the fourth body-segment, the three anterior somites sloping obliquely from the sides inward. The median folds (præstomium) show a distinct central hollow in front, though in this respect it agrees with the previous form.

The only indication of branchiæ on the first body-segment is an eminence at the base of the cirrus, but on the next is an inner tuft of two or three erect processes,

¹ Annel. Novara-Exped., Zool. Th., Bd. ii. p. 8. (sep. Abd.).

² Annelés, i. p. 398.