

considerably from the Aphroditidæ in the structure of the head, the arrangement of the eyes, the armature of the proboscis, the form of the bristles, the presence of the antennæ (lateral tentacles of Grube), and other points, including the relationships of the great nerve-cords (which in the Aphroditidæ have the ganglia of the three first feet separate, *i.e.*, not united by transverse commissures), while such features are common to the rest. Taking the known facts into consideration, it would appear to be prudent at present to leave the various groups above mentioned in separate families as Malmgren has done.

The family of the Aphroditidæ is well represented in the collection, as may be inferred when it is stated that Kinberg in his Annelids of the Voyage of the Swedish frigate "Eugenie" mentions seven; that only two are noticed by Grube in Semper's great Philippine collection, and the same number (two) amongst the Annelids dredged in the German exploring ship "Gazelle"; further, that none occur in the same author's *Annulata Cæstediana*, and none in Schmarda's series; while the present collection affords no less than thirteen.

All the Aphroditidæ are deep-water forms, a feature at once dividing them from the other groups formerly mentioned. They are evidently active feeders, though their opportunities for such may sometimes be limited.

Mr. Haswell¹ has recently added to our knowledge of the segmental organs of *Aphrodita*. Their external apertures, he observes, are situated on the ventral surface close to the base of the parapodia, but there is no perforated papilla as in *Polynoë*. The segmental organs consist of small, flattened, and somewhat sigmoid sacs.

Aphrodita, Linnæus.

Aphrodita aculeata, Linnæus.

Habitat.—Dredged by H.M.S. "Knight Errant," in the Færøe Channel at Station 7, August 12, 1880, in 530 fathoms; bottom temperature 46°·5, surface temperature 57°; ooze. A small specimen.

Aphrodita australis, Baird (Pl. VII. figs. 6, 7; Pl. VIA. figs. 4-7).

Aphrodita australis, Baird, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. viii. p. 176, 1865.

Habitat.—Dredged at Station 163B, off Port Jackson, Australia, 3rd June 1874; lat. 33° 51' 15" S., long. 151° 22' 15" W.; depth, 35 fathoms; bottom temperature 63°, surface temperature 69°; hard ground.

The single young specimen is about 26 mm. in length and 18 mm. in breadth. Contrasted with an example of *Aphrodita aculeata* of the same length, it is very much broader, while the more abundant lateral hairs give it a woolly aspect. The dorsal felt

¹ *Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales*, vol. vii. p. 608.