

on the lateral eminence in front of these. All are seen from the dorsum. The tentacle is longer than the palpi, and shows a slight enlargement below the very long filiform tip. It springs from a large basal segment which occupies the middle of the anterior margin of the head. The antennæ are subulate, and their tips reach the terminal third of the palpi. The latter are of moderate length, with tapering tips. Only very minute papillæ (seen under a power of 350 diameters) occur on one side, so that they are comparatively smooth. The tentacular and dorsal cirri agree with the tentacle, the long filiform tips of the cirri projecting beyond the bristles. The dilated terminal region has rather long clavate papillæ, but these organs diminish above and below this part. The subulate ventral cirrus is furnished with shorter clavate papillæ.

There are fifteen pairs of scales, and they completely envelop the dorsum after the manner of *Iphione*. The first scale is rounded, dotted with the black spines, and bordered with rather long clavate cilia. The others (Pl. XVII. fig. 4) are studded with similar chitinous spines, the larger of which have the extrinsic blackish pigment, and cilia along their outer border. In section the tissue of the scale is dense. The scales are proportionally large and massive. They diminish in thickness from the surface of attachment to the margin.

The dorsal branch of the foot has a series of somewhat slender elongate bristles with comparatively short pointed tips (Pl. VIIIA. fig. 1, the figure representing a stoutish form, as some are much more slender). The rows of spines are well marked and distinctly separated. The longer forms are extremely slender toward the tip.

The ventral bristles again have simple hooked tips like those in *Eunoa*,¹ with well-marked row of spines. On the whole the terminal region is short (Pl. VIIIA. fig. 2).

The ventral area between the oblique muscles is of moderate size, and the cords are ovoid. The ventral cuticle is quite smooth. This form approaches *Lagisca* in the structure of the head and scales, but no bifid bristle occurs in the inferior group. It quite differs from *Iphione* in the character of the dorsal bristles and other particulars. It also comes near to *Polynoë macrolepidota* of Schmarda, from Auckland and New Zealand, but the spines on the scales of this species are much longer, and the cilia more abundant on the edge, as well as longer. Schmarda's figures² of the bristles are deficient in precision.

¹ I see no disadvantage in adopting Malmgren's genus *Eunoa*, on structural grounds. Dr. Hansen (Norske Nordhavs-Exped., p. 24) seems to have overlooked the essential characters which are common throughout the Polynoidæ, e.g., the general correspondence of the dorsal cirri with the tentacle and tentacular cirri. Thus he makes a new species (*Polynoë islandica*) for a form in which the former processes are smooth while the latter are ciliated. If we bear in mind the characters just mentioned, it is probable that this imperfect specimen is an abnormal example of *Eunoa arstedii*, Malmgren.

² Neue wirbell. Thiere, I. ii. p. 155.