The ventral area between the oblique muscles is large, and the nerve-cords seem to be minute, forming a small flattened band on each side, at the edge of the great longitudinal muscle of the region. This separation, with atrophy of the cords, is peculiar, and merits further attention. The only doubt arises from the condition of the specimen, but this of itself could hardly cause the change.

Eunoa mindanavensis, n. sp. (Pl. XI. fig. 6; Pl. XVII. fig. 6; Pl. XIIA. figs. 7, 8).

Habitat.—Trawled at Station 201 (in Basilan Strait, off Mindanao, one of the Philippines), October 26, 1874; lat. 7° 3′ N., long. 121° 48′ E.; depth, 82 fathoms; surface temperature, 83°·0; stones and gravel.

A fragment of the posterior end of a well-marked species furnished with whitish papillose scales. The diameter of the specimen is 3·5 mm. including the bristles.

The scales (Pl. XVII. fig. 6) are pale throughout, somewhat ovoid, and densely covered with minute papillæ, interspersed with larger ones, which are quite visible under a lens. In front of the scar for attachment the papillæ are for the most part small, though a few larger occur amongst them, especially toward the outer edge. The latter is furnished anteriorly with short stout cilia, which, however, as we proceed backward, assume a spinose form. By transmitted light these blunt spines present a central granular region, with a constriction in the middle, and a clavate upper part, the whole strengthened by the translucent chitinous deposit externally, and having at the tip a pair of short prongs, rarely more.

The dorsal division of the foot bears a series of minute, pale bristles, strongly curved, the tips being acutely pointed and furnished with very fine (almost obsolete) serrations (Pl. XIIA. fig. 7).

The ventral series again consists of bristles with simple tips, which are pointed rather than hooked (Pl. XIIA. fig. 8, which represents an average example). The distal region is on the whole short and wide, and it is marked by very fine transverse striæ from the obsolete spinous rows.

The cirri, so far as can be ascertained from the fragment, are moderately elongated smooth tapering processes, with very slender tips. The ventral cirri extend beyond the bases of the bristles.

The specimen is a male, the sperm-masses filling up the area beneath the alimentary canal, and, indeed, extending both laterally and superiorly.

The nerve-area is small and almost spindle-shaped, as might be expected from its position.

This form apparently approaches Grube's *Polynoë ampullifera*,[1] from Bohol, one of

[1] *Op. cit.*, p. 35.