

the Philippines; but both scales and bristles differ, especially in regard to the serration of the dorsal, and the expansion of the ventral tips. In regard to the structure of the bristles, it is somewhat allied to *Malmgrenia*.

Eunoa yedoensis, n. sp. (Pl. XV. fig. 4; Pl. XIX. fig. 9; Pl. XA. figs. 11, 12).

Habitat.—Procured at Station 232 (a little south of Yedo, Japan), May 12, 1875; lat. $35^{\circ} 11' N.$, long. $139^{\circ} 28' E.$; depth, 345 fathoms; bottom temperature $41^{\circ} \cdot 1$, surface $64^{\circ} \cdot 2$; green mud, in which several other families of Annelids were represented.

A small and rather elongated species, about 12 mm. in length and 3 mm. in breadth. There are about forty bristled segments.

The head (Pl. XV. fig. 4) is furnished with four very distinct eyes, two of which are placed wide apart at the posterior border, and a larger pair slightly in front of the lateral prominence. The latter are only fully seen from the side. The tentacle is absent. The antennæ are rather thick at the base but tapered at the extremity. The palpi are comparatively short, and have a filiform tip. The dorsal cirri are somewhat slender, and their tips are long and filiform. Beneath the latter the surface is covered with a number of somewhat cylindrical cilia, which toward the base of the cirrus become sparsely distributed and clavate. The ventral cirrus is subulate, and extends very slightly beyond the base of the bristles. The ventral papilla is a well-marked cylindrical process.

The scales (Pl. XIX. fig. 9) appear to be fifteen pairs. They are covered with numerous rather distinct papillæ, and have on the posterior surface and edge a somewhat dense series of cilia, longest and most abundant at the outer border. These cilia correspond in outline with those on the dorsal cirri, being almost cylindrical. Toward the inner border posteriorly they are short, sparsely arranged, and clavate. Such are not common in the group.

The dorsal division of the foot bears proportionally long translucent bristles, which have a remarkably extended smooth portion at the tip (Pl. XA. fig. 11), the serrated region beneath comprising about eleven spinous rows. As the smooth portion at the tip considerably exceeds the spinous region in length, the latter is thus placed near the middle of the bristle. This form of bristle is peculiar and rare.

The ventral branch, again, has a series of translucent bristles with rather short and broad tips, simply hooked (Pl. XA. fig. 12, representing an intermediate form). The fine serrations on the edge are numerous and closely arranged. The setigerous inferior lobe slopes acutely upward from the ventral surface to the spine, thus giving a pointed character to the entire region.

The nerve-cords are somewhat flattened. The area is comparatively narrow.