

occur also on the posterior scales, which show a few short cilia on the outer and posterior borders.

The dorsal division of the foot bears a group of pale yellowish bristles (Pl. VIIA. fig. 1, representing an average form) having a bare tip, and a series of short closely arranged spines along the side. Some of the longer bristles of this branch are of course more attenuated than that figured, while on the other hand the shorter kinds are more distinctly curved and stouter.

The ventral part bears similar pale yellow bifid bristles, which are both slender and translucent (Pl. VIIA. fig. 2, one from the middle of the series). The tips on the whole are rather short, but the rows of spines are well marked.

Fragments of Amphipods with strongly hooked claws and groups of long pin-shaped spicules of sponges occurred in the intestine of a specimen from the Strait of Magellan.

The median ventral area is of moderate size, and the cords, though flattened, are distinct.

The *Hermadion longicirratum* of Kinberg,¹ from the same region, somewhat approaches the foregoing, but diverges in the minute structure of the head, scales, and bristles. His *Harmothoë spinosa*² seems also to be an allied form, but it differs in the structure of both dorsal and ventral bristles, and more obviously in regard to the structure of the scales. It likewise came from the Strait of Magellan. The same may be said of Grube's *Polynoë fullo*³ from the same habitat (procured in the German ship "Gazelle"), for he states that the palpi (his subtentacula) are furnished with minute papillæ, while in *Lagisca magellanica* the organs are smooth. Moreover, there are none of the long conical papillæ near the posterior margin of the scales as in Grube's species. The *Harmothoë spinosa*, Kinberg, of Dr. Baird seems to be allied in the closest manner, but as the only specimen examined in the collection of the British Museum is devoid of scales, some ambiguity remains.

Lagisca magellanica, var. *murrayi* (Pl. XIX. fig. 1; Pl. IXA. figs. 13, 14).

Habitat.—Trawled at Station 310 (Strait of Magellan), January 10, 1876; lat. 51° 27' 30" S., long. 74° 3' W.; depth, 400 fathoms; bottom temperature 46°·5, surface temperature 50°·5; blue mud.

The specimens are fragmentary, but the form seems to be about the size of the ordinary *Lagisca magellanica*. It comes very near the latter and var. *grubei*, but differs from both in the greater comparative length and more pointed nature of the dorsal bristles, though *Lagisca magellanica* most resembles it in this respect. In neither of the other forms is the dilated condition of the smooth terminal portion of the

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 22, pl. vi. fig. 33.

² *Op. cit.*, p. 21, pl. vi. fig. 31.

³ *Op. cit.*, p. 515.