

the average development, rising from the posterior and outer angle of a prominent elevation, and in the preparations being directed between the feet, or upwards and outwards. The palpi are of moderate length and smooth. They taper rather quickly toward the filiform termination. The tail is completed by two long styles (cirri).

The scales amount to fifteen pairs, and are pale, slightly translucent and milky, and show thinly scattered small papillæ on their free surface, and a few clavate cilia along their posterior border (Pl. XVIII. fig. 2). The scar of attachment, in the anterior third of the body, is toward the anterior and outer region of the scale; posteriorly in the elongated scales it is more nearly central. The finely branched nerves are well seen. The first and second scales, as usual, show the papillæ very distinctly.

The feet are furnished with a much denser as well as a darker yellowish series of bristles than those of *Polyeunoa levis*, with which it was associated. The dorsal division has a series of stoutish bristles (Pl. VIIA. fig. 14) with well marked and rather broad, smooth tips, and close spinous rows. Such bristles are not round, but conspicuously angled, a feature best seen in the larger examples of the Polynoidæ. The group shows a definite arrangement of longer, straighter, and more pointed forms next the ventral series (*i.e.*, externally).

The ventral bristles superiorly possess rather long tips (Pl. VIIA. fig. 15, representing one of the larger forms) and distinct spinous rows. The bifid tip is less evident than in those from the middle of the series (Pl. VIIA. fig. 16). The secondary spur of the same tip is broad and strong, and the spinous rows in all the ventral bristles are very boldly marked. A minute *Loxosoma* with transversely striated stalk, and many Foraminifera, occurred amongst the bristles.

In one specimen fragments of a hydroid zoophyte, sponge-spicules, Diatoms, and Crustacean debris occupied the intestine.

There does not appear to be anything distinctive in the sections of this form, or of the other varieties of *Lagisca magellanica*.

*Lagisca peracuta*, n. sp. (Pl. IV. fig. 6; Pl. VIIA. figs. 10, 11).

*Habitat*.—Several specimens were dredged off St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, July 1873.

All the examples are incomplete, the longest measuring about 14 mm. in length and 4.5 mm. in breadth.

The flattened dorsum is somewhat regularly tessellated throughout with brownish markings, and a tinge of the same colour extends to the bases of the feet.

Toward the posterior third of those with the pigment well developed the segments