

fig. 3) present tips that are almost simple as in *Evarne*. It is sometimes difficult to say what the exact structure of these tips is, for the bristles are small and extremely translucent. A slight projection occurs in some beneath the hook, as in the figure.

This form approaches *Evarne* both in the arrangement of the eyes and in the structure of the bristles.

The nerve-cords are comparatively large.

Eulagisca, n. gen.

Eulagisca corrientis, n. sp. (Pl. XIII. fig. 4; Pl. VIIA. figs. 3, 4).

Habitat.—A single specimen was trawled on hard ground at Station 320 (off the east coast of South America south of Buenos Ayres), February 14, 1876; lat. $37^{\circ} 17'$ S., long. $53^{\circ} 52'$ W.; depth, 600 fathoms; bottom temperature $37^{\circ} \cdot 2$, surface temperature $67^{\circ} \cdot 5$; green sand.

A fragmentary example also occurred at Station 150 (between Kerguelen and Heard Islands), February 2, 1874; lat. $52^{\circ} 4'$ S., long $71^{\circ} 22'$ E.; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom temperature $35^{\circ} \cdot 2$, surface temperature $37^{\circ} \cdot 5$; coarse gravel. The feet of the specimen, however, showed *Globigerina* ooze. Length about 38 mm.; breadth of the widest part, including bristles, 15 mm. This fragmentary example was evidently larger.

The body is characteristically narrowed posteriorly as commonly seen in *Lagisca* and *Evarne*. The dorsum is barred and flecked with brown, and there is a dark brown patch on the papilla for the scale and its homologue on the other feet.

The head (Pl. XIII. fig. 4) has the pointed anterior processes tipped with brown, and the basal portion of the tentacle (which is absent) of the same colour. The eyes are remarkably large, the second pair being situated at the margin of the head posteriorly, and each has a lenticular whitish opacity in the centre. The anterior pair occupy the projecting lateral region, and are only partially visible from the dorsum. A similar central whitish opacity is present. From the large size of the organs those of each side are separated by a very narrow interval. The antennæ and tentacular cirri are absent. A single palpus showed rather elongated acute papillæ on its surface. Just in the middle line beneath the insertions of the tentacles and between the bases of the palpi is a short conical process, marking the central part of the superior oral arch, which is slightly bent upward at this point. A brown band leads from the centre of the roof upward to this process, which is also brownish, and at each side is a dark brown pigment-mass. This subtentacular cirrus is remarkable.

The dorsal cirri show a scarcely appreciable enlargement below the filiform tip. Their surface has numerous elongated slender cilia with a distinctly bulbous extremity.