

absent. The ventral cirrus is a tapering subulate process extending about as far outward as the setigerous lobe of the foot. It has a few clavate papillæ. Both it and the dorsal are readily detached. The ventral papilla is a small process directed between the feet.

The dorsal division of the foot has a series of rather long dull yellowish bristles, the outer, or those nearest the ventral, being very long and attenuate; indeed, with the exception of the short forms, all possess a much tapered and rather straight terminal region, so that the bristles (Pl. VIII A. fig. 12, an intermediate one) are comparatively slender and translucent. The rows of spines are fairly developed.

The ventral branch carries a dense group of slender bristles with attenuate spinous tips, the latter being bifid, though superiorly and inferiorly this feature is not very evident. The secondary process is minute and nearly in the long axis of the bristle (Pl. VIII A. fig. 13, representing an average example). They are semitranslucent, and for the size of the species are very delicate.

The body seems to be loaded with male reproductive elements, and the proboscis projects posteriorly from the fragment.

Transverse section demonstrates that the dark pigment invades the entire hypoderm and forms a thick layer on the dorsal arch of the body, especially at the outer border of the dorsal longitudinal muscle. The nerve-cords are large and rounded, resting below on the hypoderm, and bounded internally (*i.e.*, dorsally) by connective tissue. In the section the ventral area (containing the cords) projects considerably, so that a horizontal line opposite the oblique muscles would leave them external. The hypoderm within the chitinous lining of the proboscis is as deeply tinted with pigment as that surrounding the body, and consequently the nerve-cords of the organ (which abut on the muscular layer) are unusually conspicuous.

The *Hermadion fuliginum* of Dr. Baird, from the Antarctic Expedition, is an allied form probably referable to the same genus, and diverging from *Hermadion* proper. The position of the eyes, which are situated quite differently, and the structure of the ventral bristles, which are much more elongate, at once discriminate the species. The same blackish-brown body characterises both. In another preparation, while the position of the eyes remains the same, the inferior ventral bristles are somewhat shorter.

### *Eupolynoë*, M'Intosh.

#### *Eupolynoë mollis*, M'Intosh.

*Eupolynoë mollis*, M'Intosh, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 4, xvii. p. 319, 1876.

*Polynoë mollis* (M'I.), Grube, Annelidenausbeute von S.H.S. "Gazelle," p. 513.

*Eupolynoë mollis*, Transit of Venus Exped., Phil. Trans., extra vol., 1879, p. 259, pl. xv. figs. 5-9.

*Habitat*.—A fragment of the anterior end occurred at Station 149 (Royal Sound, Kerguelen), January 18, 1874; depth, 100 fathoms.