

The genus is characterised by the condition of the scales, which do not cover the dorsum, and by the structure of the bristles.

The body is somewhat flattened and elongate, and in the preparation devoid of pigment. The head is much injured, and all that can be said is that the anterior peaks are unusually distinct and firm, and that there are traces of ocular pigment posteriorly and laterally. The palpi are short and smooth; and the antennæ are also smooth. Neither dorsal nor tentacular cirrus is present. The ventral cirrus is a smooth tapering process like the antenna, and reaches beyond the bases of the bristles. The ventral papilla is very distinct from the fourth or fifth bristled segment backward. It is a small slightly tapered process, and is carried on the inner edge of the foot. Claparède made the interesting observation that in his *Hermadion fragile* (a closely allied form) this organ opens by a ciliated canal into the interior of the foot near the reproductive masses.

The bristles are pale, translucent, and of moderate length. The dorsal group is made up of translucent bristles with but three or four, and in one or two of the shorter forms, five prominent though somewhat blunt spines to represent the rows usually seen in such structures (Pl. XA. fig. 13, which represents one of the thicker long forms in which the spines are less developed than in the shorter kinds). In a few of these bristles a thin ridge runs from each side of the spine, apparently the homologue of the spinous row.

The ventral tuft consists of rather long and large translucent bristles, the superior having elongated and more distinctly spinous tips, the inferior shorter and broader tips (Pl. XA. fig. 14). The termination is somewhat strongly hooked, and beneath is a distinct though small secondary process. The spinous rows are numerous and close. The inferior setigerous lobe slopes acutely upward to the prominent cone containing the spine superiorly.

Both sets of bristles are peculiarly translucent, and after preservation in calcium chloride numerous granules occur toward the base of the hollow shaft.

The longitudinal ventral muscles present a well-marked inferior convexity in section. The ventral area is of considerable width, but the cords are flattened and indistinct. The cuticle and hypoderm are both very attenuate. Ova of various sizes occur in the perivisceral chamber, so that the specimen is a female.

Claparède¹ thought his *Hermadion fragile* (the *Polynoë pellucida* of Ehlers) was closely allied to Kinberg's *Hermadion magalhaensi*, especially as the scales did not cover the dorsum; but a minute examination of all the characters shows that there is very little in common, while on the other hand the structure of the foregoing and other allied forms demonstrates the necessity for instituting a new genus. The *Polynoë longicirra* of Schmarda,² from the southern shores of Ceylon, resembles this group in the

¹ Annél. Chétop., p. 72.

² Neue wirbell. Thiere, I. ii. p. 152, Tab. xxxvi. fig. 309.