

structure of the dorsal bristles, but his figures are so indefinite that no opinion can be expressed concerning the ventral.

*Hermadion*, Kinberg.

*Hermadion kerguelensis*, n. sp. (Pl. XI. fig. 5; Pl. XII. fig. 1).

*Hermadion longicirratum*, Kinberg, Baird, Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. viii. p. 196.

*Hermadion longicirratum*, Kinberg, M'Intosh, Transit of Venus Exped., p. 258, pl. xv. figs. 1-4.

*Habitat*.—Many specimens of this large species were dredged at Station 149, off Kerguelen Islands, January 9, 1874; lat. 49° 8' S., long. 70° 12' E.; Accessible Bay; depth, 20 fathoms; volcanic mud. Also at Station 149B, off Royal Sound, Kerguelen, January 17, 1874; lat. 49° 28' S., long. 70° 30' E.; depth, 25 fathoms; surface temperature, 40°·5; volcanic mud. Station 149c, Balfour Bay, Royal Sound, Kerguelen, January 19, 1874; lat. 49° 32' S., long. 70° 0' E.; depth 60 fathoms; volcanic mud; large numbers. Port William, Falkland Islands, in 5 to 10 fathoms.

This is one of the largest of the Polynoidæ, specimens measuring upwards of 80 mm. in length and about 30 mm. (inclusive of the bristles) in breadth.

The body is elongated and narrowed posteriorly, the greatest transverse diameter occurring a little behind the anterior third. It is not much flattened. The number of bristled segments ranges from forty-two to forty-five.

The head (Pl. XI. fig. 5) is comparatively small, devoid of the anterior peaks on each side, and in the preparations the eyes are somewhat indistinct. Two are situated laterally just in front of the nuchal fold, and two on the anterior region, the latter being only partially seen from the dorsum. They are most distinct in young specimens.

The basal portion of the tentacle is much developed, and the column has the usual enlargement below the filiform tip. The tentacle is pale beyond the basal region, then becomes tinted towards the enlarged part—the latter and the filiform tip being pale. A series of short clavate cilia are sparsely scattered over its surface with the exception of the filiform termination. It is interesting to observe that the basal processes of such structures are never furnished with papillæ or cilia, whereas the distal parts are so very frequently. The former would seem to belong to the same system as the cuticular surface in the neighbourhood. The bases of the antennæ are considerably below the tentacle, and thus the appearances materially differ from those in *Lepidonotus* in which, likewise, there are no anterior peaks. The antennæ are like the tentacle on a smaller scale; and the tentacular and dorsal cirri are similar. The palpi are brownish, of average length, and pointed at the tip. Minute cilia with the ends truncate rather than clavate occur on their surface, from a little above the base almost to the tip.