

The proboscis ends in a prominent puckered os which projects into the commencement of the capacious glandular intestine in the ordinary state of the parts. The latter canal contains in many cases elongated firm greyish masses of mud with sponge-spicules, Diatoms, fragments of Crustacean cuticle, and other debris.

The same whitish parasitic structure is found in this form as described in *Nychia cirrosa* from Holsteinborg.<sup>1</sup>

The excellent condition of the specimens procured in the Challenger Expedition enables a more perfect estimate to be formed of the structure and relations of this form. It evidently differs from any species described by Kinberg. The structure of the head, scales, bristles, and the frequent presence of the long median caudal cirrus, are characteristic. It is true Malmgren attributes a median caudal style to *Polynoë scolopendrina*, Sav., but such is of little moment so far as this well-known form is concerned, for it has two short caudal styles, as usual in the group. The head agrees somewhat closely with that in the species last mentioned. The occurrence of a single median caudal style is a peculiarity in certain examples; others show a pair, and one or two a larger and a smaller. The nearest of the three species described by Kinberg from the Strait of Magellan is *Hermadion magalhænsi*, which closely resembles the present form in regard to the structure of the ventral bristles, and there may be some ambiguity in his remark that the dorsal bristles and cirri are smooth. The coarsely granular scales and the divergent dorsal and ventral bristles readily distinguish his *Hermadion longicirratum*, just as the bifid ventral bristles separate his *Polynoë antarctica*. In the British Museum are numerous specimens which had been referred by Dr. Baird to Kinberg's species, as I also did formerly. The localities have been indicated by Dr. Baird. The latter author's *Hermadion ferox* appears to be one of the Palmyraceæ allied to his *Hermione chrysocoma*.

#### *Polynoë*, Savigny.

*Polynoë* (*Langerhansia*) *euplectellæ*, n. sp. (Pl. XV. fig. 6; Pl. XIX. fig. 7; Pl. IXA. figs. 8, 9).

*Habitat*.—Dredged in *Euplectella* at Station 209 (off the Philippines), January 22, 1875; lat. 10° 14' N., long. 123° 54' E.; depth, 95 fathoms; bottom temperature 71°·0, surface temperature 81°·0; blue mud. Various remarkable Sponges, Gephyreans, and Molluscs occurred on the same ground.

The species is very fragile and translucent, apparently not well adapted for other than commensalistic life. Its length is about 21 mm. and breadth 7 mm.

The body is long, narrow, and flattened, slightly tapered in front of the anterior third, and more so posteriorly. It is pale throughout.

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond.*, vol. xxv. p. 216, 1877.