

the pedicle of the scale (the active region in which regeneration of the latter occurs). This is situated somewhat nearer the body than the pedicle of the cirrus in those feet bearing such. Beyond is the dorsal bristle-papilla placed at the anterior border of the foot, which is also separated by a larger interval from the scale-peduncle than from the basal region of the cirrus. From the lower part of the division an acute process, ensheathing the spine, projects outward and forward, the latter direction also being followed by the fascicle of long slender pale bristles. These are slightly narrowed at the base, dilate upward and again diminish toward the tip, which has the usual curve backward (Pl. XXXIIA. fig. 3). The distal region shows indications of the usual spinous rows in the form of lateral serrations having a whorled disposition, so that the lateral notches seem alternate.

Beyond the dorsal setigerous process and the ventral cirrus, which in antero-posterior views are nearly opposite, the outline of the foot is somewhat lanceolate, the long pointed apex being formed by the spine and its investment. All the bristles are extremely elongate and translucent, those above the spine (in lateral view) presenting a dilated or probe-pointed tip (Pl. XXXIIA. fig. 4), with very fine serrations of the ordinary kind beneath, the latter being closer and more distinct than in the dorsal bristles. The shafts are slightly narrower than the tips. Below the spine the extremities of the upper forms are also probe-pointed, but they are broader, and thus more boldly distinguished from the shaft. Toward the inferior border, again, there are several with even broader and shorter tips, which are pointed, and the serrations on the edge are closer (Pl. XXXIIA. fig. 5).

The specimen is in an indifferent condition, but so far as can be seen the ventral area is remarkably short; indeed, the oblique muscles meet in the middle line, and in section the large rounded nerve-cords lie beneath.

Polynoë platycirrus, n. sp. (Pl. III. fig. 4; Pl. XVI. fig. 2; Pl. XIX. fig. 3; Pl. VIIIA. figs. 14, 15; Pl. IXA. fig. 1).

Habitat.—Dredged sparingly at Station 162 (off East Moncœur Island, Bass Strait), April 2, 1874; lat. $39^{\circ} 10' S.$, long. $146^{\circ} 37' E.$; depth, 38 fathoms; surface temperature, $63^{\circ} \cdot 2$; sea-bottom, sand and shells.

A pale fragment also occurred at Station 163, April 4, 1874; lat. $36^{\circ} 57' S.$, long. $150^{\circ} 34' E.$; depth, 2200 fathoms; bottom temperature $34^{\circ} \cdot 5$, surface temperature $72^{\circ} \cdot 0$; sea-bottom, green mud. Trawled likewise at Station 163A (off Twofold Bay, Australia); lat. $36^{\circ} 59' S.$, long. $150^{\circ} 20' E.$; in 120 to 150 fathoms; surface temperature, $71^{\circ} \cdot 0$; green mud.

The length of the largest example is about 45 mm., and its total breadth nearly 10 mm.

The body is elongated and flattened, tapered slightly anteriorly and more so posteriorly. It is specially characterised by its great flattened lancet-like cirri, and the peculiar striated brownish scales.