

the extremities reaching far beyond the bases of the bristles. They are smooth, dark greyish at the base, from which they taper to the pale tip. The ventral papilla is a slightly tapered process, proportionally smaller than in *Lepidonotus*. The tumid region from which it arises is slightly tinted with the greyish pigment posteriorly.

The ovoid scales appear to be fifteen in number on each side, and have the exposed parts of a dull blackish-grey, and as the boundary line of the pigment is nearly straight, the pale anterior or covered region is sharply defined. They are quite smooth, with the exception of a triangular group of blunt tubercles near the anterior notch.

The dorsal branch of the somewhat short foot bears a series of feebly developed pale bristles, which under a lens sometimes resemble minute zoophytes, from the growth of a large thecate Infusorian. They have (Pl. IXA. fig. 4, which represents a short and broad form in profile) a short and peculiarly curved tip, and very fine rows of spikes along the margin, especially prominent toward the extremity.

The ventral division (which is acutely pointed superiorly) carries equally pale bristles with a well-marked hook at the tip (Pl. IXA. fig. 5, an intermediate form), and a small but well-defined secondary process beneath. The superior group possesses longer spinous rows, but a less distinct hook, the latter being best developed in the inferior series. The middle bristles, again, have the spinous rows faintly marked.

The head quite differs from that of *Halosydna* as well as from *Lepidonotus*, but it is more closely allied to the latter. The bristles, again, approach those of the former.

*Polynoë pustulata*, n. sp. (Pl. X. fig. 3 ; Pl. XVII. fig. 2 ; Pl. IXA. figs. 6, 7).

*Habitat*.—Two specimens were procured between tide-marks at Bermuda.

A somewhat elongated species, the larger though incomplete example measuring 38 mm. in length and nearly 8 mm. between the tips of the bristles.

The dorsum shows a little blackish pigment in the middle line, usually arranged, after the anterior third, in two somewhat lozenge-shaped patches in each segment. The ventral surface is quite pale.

The head is similar to that in *Lepidonotus*, having the antennæ developed on a level with and on each side of the base of the tentacle. Two somewhat small eyes are situated at the posterior border, externally, and between them is a conical nuchal projection. The anterior pair are placed on the lateral prominence, and are slightly larger. In the smaller example there is a considerable amount of pigment developed on the head. The tentacle is longer than the palpi, and has a swollen extremity, with a filiform process. The antennæ are also of considerable length, their filiform tips extending beyond the palpi in one specimen, but these comparative lengths are not much to be relied on except in carefully preserved animals. The palpi have peculiar papillæ on their surface, the base