

near Port Stephens, Australia, and *Lepidonotus simplicipes*, from Griffith's Point, Western Port, have no dorsal bristles, while *Polynoë ochthabolepis*, from the Queensland coast, has nothing else than a tubercle. There does not seem to be anything else in common. His *Polynoë asterolepis*, from Torres Strait, again, has only a spine in the dorsal division.

*Eulepis*, Grube.

*Eulepis wyvillei*, n. sp. (Pl. XIX. fig. 11; Pl. XX. figs. 2, 3; Pl. XXIV. figs. 2, 3; Pl. XXV. fig. 11; Pl. XIV<sub>A</sub>. figs. 4-6; Pl. XXXII<sub>A</sub>. fig. 7).

*Habitat*.—A single example was dredged at Station 33 (off Bermuda), April 4, 1873; lat. 32° 21' N., long. 64° 35' W.; depth, 435 fathoms; surface temperature, 68°·0; sea-bottom composed of coral mud.

It is a stoutish form about 18 mm. in length and 3 mm. in breadth.

The body is elongated, slightly tetragonal, firm and tapered a little at either extremity. The dorsum is rendered irregular by the prominent processes for the scales, and the dorsal projections of the feet. The ventral surface, again, is flattened, and forms a plane somewhat below the level of the feet. The body terminates in a central anal papilla with the opening directed backward.

The head is rounded and eyeless, marked only by central lines running back from the tentacle, which is a short conical process, somewhat enlarged at the base and with a bulbous tip. The long processes for the first pair of scales cover the greater part of the head posteriorly, leaving only the central region exposed anteriorly. On each side and a little in front of the tentacle is a short and thick antenna, slightly tapered towards the tip. The relation of the three processes is therefore different from that in *Eulepis hamifera*, Grube.<sup>1</sup> The palpi are comparatively short and gently tapered, with a linear ridge superiorly. They are smooth with the exception of a few very minute and often bifid papillæ near the tapering extremity. The first pair of feet bear the tentacular cirri, the shorter inferior organs having a more distinctly bulbous tip than the more elongated superior. The ventral cirrus is somewhat elongated in front, but soon becomes short and bulbous, with a clavate terminal appendage. At the base of the foot, internal to the foregoing, is a tumid enlargement, which seems to be the homologue of that at the base of the ventral papilla in the Polynoidæ. It forms the border to the prominent ventral edge below the feet. The surface of each is dimpled, but the presence of an aperture is uncertain. A flattened branchial cirrus, again, occurs on the fifth segment, and a well-developed one on the seventh, and generally thereafter on each segment without a scale. It is terminated by a minute clavate tip, which would appear to indicate that morpho-

<sup>1</sup> Annel. Fauna d. Philippinen, Taf. iii. fig. 8, 1878.