

are less distinct, and there is no median longitudinal furrow internally on each side. A ridge occurs at each pole, and the clear globules exist in the hypoderm, which has a tolerably even disposition all round. The organ is less rounded in section than the preceding.

Family ACOETIDÆ.

The family of the Acoetidæ was established by Kinberg¹ (his Family IV. Acoëtea) for the two genera *Eupompe* and *Panthalis*. Only a single example occurs in the present collection, but it adds something to our knowledge of the group, since in addition to the pedunculated eyes (ommatophores) it presents a pair of sessile eyes behind them. Kinberg's reference to these organs, viz., "Oculi pedunculati duo; sessiles nullas vidimus," will no longer apply. Three species were procured by Kinberg, but none by Schmarda. A single example is mentioned in the collection made by the German ship "Gazelle," and another in Grube's Philippine Annelids. The representatives of the family seem to be comparatively rare in all parts of the world. Only one form occurs in Britain, viz., the northern *Panthalis ærstedii*, Kinberg.

Eupompe, Kinberg.

Eupompe australiensis, n. sp. (Pl. XXI. figs. 4, 5; Pl. XXIII. fig. 8; Pl. XXIV. fig. 4; Pl. XXIIA. figs. 2-6).

Habitat.—A fragment of the anterior region was procured at Station 186 (apparently off Cape York, Australia, and probably in Endeavour Strait), September 8, 1874; lat. 10° 30' S., long. 142° 18' E.; depth, 8 fathoms; surface temperature, 77°·2; sea-bottom composed of coral sand.

A large form, the fragmentary anterior region measuring about 50 mm. in length, the diameter at its widest part being 24 mm. It is tinted on the highly convex dorsum a fine bluish-purple, probably arranged in transverse bars in life; and a pale band occurs in the preparation at each segment-junction. The entire segment is closely and distinctly marked with transverse furrows.

The head (Pl. XXI. fig. 4) is characterised by the two large ommatophores, the tips of which would seem to project outward beyond the margin of the scales in life. The greater part of these organs is deeply coloured with blackish pigment. Unfortunately the tips are considerably injured. They are iridescent, but show no special corneal differentiation. The ommatophores are together wider than the head. A little behind the base of each peduncle, and rather to the outer side, is a small sessile eye; and between these

¹ Freg. Eugen. Resa, p. 24.