

downward superiorly. This probably indicates the special fold in certain of the Sigalionidæ. The space between these muscles is considerably less than in the Polynoidæ. The dorsal longitudinal muscles are simple and almost connate superiorly. The proboscis seems to approach that of the Polynoidæ in general structure.

The genus *Eupompe* was established by Kinberg in 1855<sup>1</sup> for the reception of an example of the Acoetidæ from the vicinity of Guayaquil, Ecuador, South America. From this species that dredged by the Challenger is separated by the form of the cephalic processes and cirri, the presence of the pair of sessile eyes behind the ommatophores, and the structure of the bristles. None of the brush-shaped bristles,<sup>2</sup> moreover, seem to occur in this species.

#### Family SIGALIONIDÆ.

The examples of this family are twelve in number, three ranging themselves under *Thalenessa*, one under *Sigalion*, two under *Psammolyce*, five under *Leanira*, and one under *Eupholoë*.

The genus *Thalenessa* was established by Dr. Baird in 1865 for *Sigalion edwardsi*, Kinberg, but as it appears to be unnecessary to constitute a genus for a form that readily falls under *Sigalion*, it has been selected for the present group, all of which are new.

All the species included in the genus *Psammolyce* are likewise novel, and four of the five species falling under *Leanira* are new. A distinct genus also requires to be constituted for the novel type *Eupholoë philippensis*, a form apparently intermediate between *Psammolyce* and *Pholoë*.

The collection made by the Challenger compares favourably with those made by other expeditions. Thus, for example, nine are given by Kinberg, one by Schmarda, four by Grube in his Philippine Annelids, and five in his list of Annelids from the "Gazelle."

The species range from shallow water (5 fathoms and under) to 1000 fathoms, the same genus (*Leanira*) in the present instance occurring at each extremity.

#### *Thalenessa*, Baird, char. emend.

Head with four large eyes, a very short tentacle, and a pair of antennæ. Scales leaving the dorsum uncovered anteriorly, and furnished with ramose papillæ on the margin. The feet present lamellar processes at the tip, and the ventral bristles are much stronger than in either *Sthenelais* or *Sigalion*. The ventral cirrus is also longer. It approaches *Leanira* in the structure of the head.

<sup>1</sup> Öfversigt k. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl., 1855, p. 386.

<sup>2</sup> Freg. Eugen. Resa, Taf. vii. fig. 35, Ga.