

muscular mass is much less than usual. The ventral longitudinal muscles are also thick, being almost ovoid in section. The space between their inner borders is occupied by the large oblique and vertical muscles, which meet in the middle line, over the nerve-area. The latter is somewhat elliptical, wide in the centre, and pointed at each end. Two small neural canals exist on each side of the middle line. The hypoderm forms a distinct layer externally, but the cuticle is thin.

This species approaches the *Nephtys modesta* of Grube from Kerguelen.¹ It appears to differ from the latter in the form of the head, but as Grube gives no minute account of the bristles some degree of doubt remains. They are evidently very closely allied. A large Canadian form, dredged by Mr. Whiteaves in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, presents in a less degree the foliaceous condition of the branchiæ.

Nephtys malmgreni, Théel (?) (Pl. XXVII. fig. 2).

Nephtys malmgreni, Théel, K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., Bd. xvi., No. 3, p. 26 (Sep. Abd.), fig. 17, pls. i. and ii., 1879.

Habitat.—Dredged off Setubal, on the coast of Portugal, at Station II., January 13, 1873; lat. 38° 10' N., long. 9° 14' W.; depth, 470 fathoms; surface temperature, 57°·0; sea-bottom, green mud.

A form closely approaching this species was also dredged in the "Knight Errant" at Station 8, August 17, 1880; lat. 60° 3' N., long. 5° 51' W., in 540 fathoms.

A fragment of the body of a small *Nephtys* which was formerly procured in the "Porcupine" Expedition. All that need be said of it here is that the foot (Pl. XXVII. fig. 2) consists of two somewhat pointed lobes. The upper bears dorsally an ovoid lamella, and the branchial process, which is large, curves outward in this example, and has a considerable cirrus at its base. The long bristles have the usual curvature and serrations. The annulated or ribbed bristles are distinguished by their great length and the comparatively wide bars. No bristles are present in any of the inferior lobes, which are bluntly pointed. The ventral cirrus is somewhat lanceolate.

Family PHYLLODOCIDÆ.

The representatives of this family are few, but of the four, three are new to science, and one is remarkable in the group, in possessing the eyes largely developed, as in the neighbouring members of the Alciopidæ, the size of these organs far surpassing anything hitherto known in the Phyllodocidæ. Ehlers indeed characterises the family as having eyes which are mere pigment-specks without lenses,² and De Quatrefages agrees with

¹ *Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin*, vom Aug. 1877, p. 535.

² *Die Borstenwürmer*, Bd. i. p. 138.