

that of the former, both having the small hypodermic areolæ in the centre of the superior lamellæ. There is in the present form, however, a greater convexity toward the ventral border, and the base is broader. The inferior lamella is somewhat larger and less pointed. At the thirtieth foot (Pl. XXXII. fig. 9) a more decided divergence occurs, for the superior lamella is larger, more distinctly bevelled at the tip, and projects farther outward from the pedicle, than in the previous species. The ventral lamellæ are more acutely pointed than in the anterior region. There is no striking difference in the fiftieth and sixtieth feet, except the slight increase in the superior lamellæ. At the ninetieth foot, again, the tip of the latter is more acute in the present form, and its outline is different.

The terminal process of the bristles (Pl. XVA. fig. 1) is decidedly longer, and the spines on the tip of the shaft shorter than in *Phyllodoce sanctæ vincentis*. The serrations along the edge of the terminal region are much more distinct.

With the exception of a little fine mud containing a few minute spicula, the intestinal canal harboured only Gregarinæ, which were elongate-ovoid with a tapering tail.

Eulalia, Savigny.

Eulalia capensis, Schmarda, *char. emend.* (Pl. XXVII. fig. 7; Pl. XXXII. fig. 10; Pl. XIVA. figs. 16, 17).

Eulalia capensis, Schmarda, *Neue wirbell. Thiere*, I. ii. p. 86, pl. xxix. fig. 231.

Habitat.—Procured at Sea Point, near Cape Town, between tide-marks. Schmarda found his specimen under stones in Table Bay.

Length about 45 mm., and breadth, including the bristles, 3.5 mm. The specimen is incomplete posteriorly.

This form is somewhat larger and softer than the ordinary examples of *Eulalia viridis*, O. F. Müller, to which at first sight it bears a close resemblance; yet Schmarda does not contrast it therewith. His description and figures are in need of amendment.

In the preparation the dorsum is brownish-green, and the lamellæ olive-green. The eyes are somewhat larger than in *Eulalia viridis*, and there is externally a little dark pigment close to the base of the first tentacular cirrus on each side, but this has not the well-defined appearance of the outer ocular speck in *Eulalia viridis*, and corresponds to the pigment in the median line of the head posteriorly. The antennæ and tentacular cirri arise in the same manner as in *Eulalia viridis*, only they are shorter, thicker, and softer.

The dorsal lamellæ of the feet are larger than in the common form. Thus at the tenth foot, instead of the elongated triangular outline of that in *Eulalia viridis*, with its