

somewhat acute point, in this form there is a broad ovato-lanceolate process which diminishes very slightly till near the tip. The ventral lamella is much more rounded at the extremity than in *Eulalia viridis*, so that its outline forms the greater part of an ovoid. The shape is nearly the same at the thirtieth foot (Pl. XXXII. fig. 10). At the fortieth and fiftieth feet the dorsal lamella is less broadly lanceolate than at the tenth, but it never assumes the acutely lanceolate outline of that in *Eulalia viridis*. The ventral lamella is as distinctly differentiated as in front. From the sixtieth to the ninetieth foot the superior lamella becomes more triangular, from an increase in breadth at the base. The inferior, on the other hand, diminishes in depth (vertical diameter). A slight elongation of the dorsal lobe is again noticed toward the one hundred and tenth foot and the tail, as far as the latter is present. The setigerous lobe of the foot is for the most part in indifferent preservation, so that its outline is ambiguous. The bristles (Pl. XIV. figs. 16, 17, from the anterior third of the body) seem to have tips of about the same proportional length as in *Eulalia viridis*, and the differences in the curves of the end of the shaft are slight. The shafts, however, are decidedly shorter than in *Eulalia viridis*, and their distal ends more obtuse.

*Genetyllis*, Malmgren.

*Genetyllis* (?) *oculata*, n. sp. (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 1; Pl. XV. figs. 2, 3; Pl. XXXIII. figs. 1-8).

*Habitat*.—Dredged at Station 214 (in the Celebes Sea, south of Mindanao), February 10, 1875; lat. 4° 33' N., long. 127° 6' E.; depth, 500 fathoms; bottom temperature, 41°·8; sea-bottom, blue mud.

The specimen (which has been slightly dried) measures about 20 mm. in length and 4·5 mm. in breadth at its widest portion.

At first sight the form of the body and the remarkable development of the eyes cause it to resemble an *Alciope*, especially as only a single loose dorsal lamella exists. The dorsum is brownish throughout, the pigment here and there being removed by attrition of the cuticle. Ventrally the colour is pale brown or dull yellowish. The body is somewhat spindle-shaped, tapering more decidedly from the middle toward the head, than posteriorly toward the tail.

The head is small, the greater part of its area being occupied by the two very large eyes, which leave only a small median triangular space in front and another posteriorly. Each eye has a belt of deep brown pigment, best marked dorsally, all round the large transparent cornea, which looks outward and downward as well as forward. Just in front