

but only one (*Lamproderma longicirra*) from New Britain in the collection of the "Gazelle." Schmarda, again, mentions a single *Hesione* and six species of *Cirrosyllis*, but the position of some of the latter, as Ehlers truly says, is doubtful. Two species of the group are recorded by Kinberg in his voyage, and Marenzeller describes one from Southern Japan.

Many new genera have, within comparatively recent years, been added to the group by Claparède, Grube, De Quatrefages, Marion and Bobretzky, and Ehlers.

Hesione, Savigny.

Hesione pacifica, n. sp. (Pl. XXIX. fig. 2; Pl. XXXII. fig. 14).

Habitat.—Dredged at Station 172, July 22, 1874 (off Nukalofa, Tongatabu); lat. 20° 58' S., long. 175° 9' W.; depth, 18 fathoms; surface temperature, 75°·0; sea-bottom, coral mud.

A species about 23 mm. in length, and (with feet) nearly 4 mm. in breadth at its widest region.

The body is somewhat fusiform in outline, and the cuticle is iridescent throughout. The dorsal surface is convex, while the ventral is grooved by a longitudinal furrow.

The head is bluntly conical in shape, broader posteriorly than in front. Anteriorly are two short and somewhat slender tentacles, arising from the front of each lobe, and at some distance from each other. Two eyes are situated in the line of a V on each side, the anterior being slightly larger. On the buccal segment a single cirrus occurs on each side. Grouped behind this are three pairs of attenuated cirri, the dorsal considerably longer than the ventral, and all being filiform and tapering. The proboscis is only partly protruded, but shows no processes. It appears to be quite smooth on section.

The first bristled foot bears a long dorsal cirrus (filiform and tapering like those in front), a thick setigerous process, and a somewhat long ventral cirrus. The foot (Pl. XXXII. fig. 14) springs from a curious prominence (slightly marked in this case) which projects laterally in each segment. This projection forms a kind of raised cushion with characteristic vertical wrinkles, and extends from the anterior to the posterior margin of each segment. The number of segments bearing bristles is sixteen. Unfortunately not a single complete bristle could be found. All had been broken and the tips lost. The spine, as usual in the genus, is black. The dorsal cirrus springs from a conspicuous basal segment, above which the organ appears to be only crenulated, till near the tip, where it is distinctly segmented. It may be segmented throughout in life. The ventral cirrus is slightly enlarged at the base, which springs directly from the ventral edge of the foot.