truncated cone, the two pale spines reach the upper angle, while the tuft of moderately elongated bristles occurs beneath. The latter have short bifid tips, as in the British examples, from which, indeed, the specimen cannot be distinguished. The ventral cirrus constitutes a broadly lanceolate process, which is hardly so long as the setigerous region.

The distribution of this species would seem to be wide. Langerhans[1] found it at Madeira. It ranges from tide-marks to deep water.

Eusyllis kerguelensis, n. sp. (Pl. XXIX. fig. 4; Pl. XXXIII. fig. 3; Pl. XVA. fig. 13).

Habitat.—Dredged at Station 149H (off Christmas Harbour, Kerguelen), January 29, 1874; lat. 48° 45′ S., long. 69° 14′ E.; depth, 127 fathoms; surface temperature, 39°·8; sea-bottom, volcanic mud.

The fragments of the anterior end of this gigantic form measure from 12 to 18 mm., and the average breadth is about 5 mm., so that the size is considerable for the group.

The dorsal surface is somewhat rounded, the ventral flattened, and both are marked by the closely arranged grooves of the numerous segments. The head is distinguished by its irregular surface, for it is cut by longitudinal and transverse grooves into three areas. Anteriorly are two large flattened palpi, which appear to be exceptionally thin in contrast with others in the group. A somewhat elongated tentacle springs from the middle of the head, while anteriorly two shorter organs of a similar nature pass off from the margin of the snout above the palpi. The eyes occur nearly in the corners of a parallelogram, and the anterior pair are the larger, the pigment in the preparations passing so far over the anterior elevation as to be available for vision anteriorly and externally. There is a well-marked elevation on each side of the deep median groove, between the posterior pair of eyes; and outside the latter a distinct horizontal fold of the head, running to the median furrow behind. Two long, coiled tentacles are attached to each side of the buccal segment, in front of the feet, and somewhat elevated above them.

All the cirri and cephalic processes show a distinctly moniliform arrangement toward the tip, but the basal region is smooth. There is thus an intermediate condition between *Syllis* and *Eusyllis*, the former having articulated organs, the latter smooth.

In one example the proboscis is extruded, and it consists of a basal region marked by ten lamelliform papillæ arranged in a circular belt, each showing a depression in the centre of the summit, as if indicating a tendency to split. The next division, which issues telescope-like from the former, is deeper dorsally than ventrally, and terminates in a thin edge. Just within the latter are ten conical papillæ, one being situated in the

[1] *Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, Bd. xxxii. p. 552, 1879.