

median line of the dorsum, but ventrally one is placed at some distance on each side of the central line. The inner surface of the proboscis is occupied by a firm deep yellow horny layer (pharyngeal region), having a dorsal tooth and two prominent lateral ridges.

The first feet do not differ much from their successors, which, when fully developed (Pl. XXXIII. fig. 3), present dorsally a very long cirrus with a short basal segment, its lower region appearing to be smooth in the preparation, while the distal is distinctly annulated. The setigerous process of the foot has a prominent conical papilla anteriorly and superiorly, the outline from this part sloping downward and inward. The bristles are pale, faintly tinged of a light straw colour, shafts and tips alike diminishing from above downward. The shafts (Pl. XVA. fig. 13, one of the longer forms) present the usual dilatation at the end, are devoid of transverse bars, have a slight curve, and are quite translucent. The somewhat elongate process has a terminal hook and a spur beneath. Instead of the two black spines so common in the Hesionidæ, there are five or six slender translucent spines. The ventral cirrus is modified into a huge lobe with a bluntly pointed tip, the whole being nearly as large as the rest of the foot.

The stomach and its cæcal appendages agree with those of the Syllidæ.

The specimens were sexually mature, two being laden with ova, which filled the lateral perivisceral regions.

In this form the hypoderm is largely developed over the dorsal region, but is comparatively thin on the ventral surface, so that the somewhat small nerve-area is slightly protected. The ventral longitudinal muscles are flattened, and the oblique are not strongly developed, though some of the fibres pass over the outer border of the nerve-area. Numerous ova occur in the perivisceral cavity anteriorly, chiefly arranged in a thin layer around the proboscis. The chief muscular mass of the latter is lateral, and in the preparation it is peculiarly waved and frilled. Moreover, this layer tapers off to a hiatus dorsally and ventrally, since the hypodermic and cuticular layers with an external band of transverse muscular fibres alone occupy the middle line.

At first sight this remarkable form resembles one of the Hesionidæ, the long cirri and the great size being especially striking; but a careful consideration of the structure of the head and its appendages, the structure of the feet and that of the proboscis with its tooth, ten distal and ten proximal papillæ, and other points, show that it is characteristically Syllidian. Langerhans,¹ apparently with reason, widens the original description of the genus by Malmgren, by admitting those with indistinctly articulated tentacles, but there is some doubt in regard to the species with simple tips to the bristles (*e.g.*, *Eusyllis kupfferi*, Langerhans) which he also includes. The grounds on which the latter are grouped with the former do not appear to me to be sufficiently reliable.

¹ *Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, Bd. xxxiii. p. 549, 1880.