

between the eyes, and it and the antennæ are long, slender, and moniliform. The pharyngeal region is extruded, as in the foregoing form, but its colour is dusky greyish, and it is not so horny. The palpi (frontal lobes) form two large, bluntly conical, flattened organs projecting from the snout.

The feet are furnished with longer bristles than in *Syllis setubalensis*. The dorsal cirrus (Pl. XXXIII. fig. 7) is more decidedly tapered from base to apex, and has a variable number of segments, generally about forty-four. The setigerous division is less rounded at the tip, and anteriorly is supported by a single strong spine, the tip of which is dorsal. There are about four stoutish bristles beneath it, each with a minute yet distinctly bifid terminal appendage (Pl. XV A. fig. 20), while the distal end of the shaft has a small style. The whole appearance is such as might be expected from a further development of the form seen in *Syllis setubalensis*. The bristles retain the same characters in the posterior region of the body (which is more complete than in the previous species), so that there is an evident distinction between them in this respect. The ventral cirrus is shorter than in *Syllis setubalensis*, and does not reach a vertical line from the tip of the setigerous division. It is also less inclined upward at the tip, and posteriorly becomes even less prominent.

This species approaches certain forms of *Eusyllis* in regard to the terminal pieces of the bristles, but at the same time these appendages are much shorter than any known example. The terminal pieces also differ considerably from those of *Syllis gracilis*, Grube.

*Syllis robertianæ*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXIV. figs. 1, 2; Pl. XXIX A. fig. 14).

*Habitat*.—Trawled at Station 320 (off the coast of Buenos Ayres), February 14, 1876; lat. 37° 17' S., long. 53° 52' W.; depth, 600 fathoms; bottom temperature 37°·2, surface temperature 67°·5; sea-bottom, green sand. It was in an incrusting Sponge on the tube of *Pista mirabilis*.

The specimen is 13 mm. in length, and fully 1 mm. in diameter anteriorly.

The body tapers gradually from before backward. The head is elongated transversely, the antero-posterior diameter being very short. The palpi are bluntly conical when viewed from the dorsum, and ventrally present the usual bulbous extremities. There are four eyes, situated along the arms of a very wide V. The anterior pair are much farther apart, are twice as large as the posterior, and quarter moon-shaped, the concavity being in front. The posterior pair are circular. The median and anterior tentacles are about the same length, and all are evidently articulated as well as very fragile. The tentacular and dorsal cirri are, like the former, elongated, about forty-one or forty-two articulations occurring in the dorsal. These organs are gradually tapered from base to apex.