

Superiorly is a series of simple tapering bristles, having a well-marked curve at the commencement of the wing, which is distinctly serrated. The brush-like forms present a narrower tip than in the foregoing, though still of considerable breadth (Pl. XIXA. fig. 3), and the spikes have a different arrangement at the sides. The jointed inferior series show a curved terminal hook, and a secondary one about the same length, set at a right angle (Pl. XIXA. fig. 4). The dilatation of the tip of the shaft is pronounced, and both sides are serrated. In addition to the brownish spine is a single long pale brownish hook (Pl. XIXA. fig. 5, which represents a complete example).

So far as can be observed, this form agrees in most respects with the two species just mentioned.

*Eunice*, Cuvier.

*Eunice magellanica*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXVII. figs. 12–15; Pl. XIXA. figs. 6–9).

*Habitat*.—Trawled at Station 308 (in the Strait of Magellan), January 5, 1876; lat. 50° 8' 30" S., long. 74° 41' W.; depth, 175 fathoms; surface temperature, 51°·7; sea-bottom, blue mud. Also in the same Strait at Station 311, January 11, 1876; lat. 52° 45' 30" S., long. 73° 46' W.; depth, 245 fathoms; bottom temperature, 46°; surface temperature, 50°; sea-bottom, blue mud.

This species is of considerable size, average examples measuring 160 mm. in length and about 10 mm. in breadth at the widest part.

The body in all is rounded anteriorly, from the proboscidian enlargement, but flattened from above downward throughout the rest of its extent. A considerable portion in front remains nearly of the same diameter, but thereafter a gradual diminution occurs toward the tail.

The head (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 12) has the usual bilobed condition characteristic of the group, and the three dorsal processes are of considerable length. The largest and longest is the tentacle, which is more than three times the antero-posterior diameter of the buccal segment. Like the rest of the processes it is articulated at intervals. The antennæ are only a little shorter. In none are these organs delicately tapered; indeed, in several they seem to be in process of regeneration, being blunt and short. The outer tentacles are about half the length of the foregoing, often less. Their articulations are distinct. The tentacular cirri, which are similarly jointed, spring from the anterior border of the buccal segment, and their tips just reach its anterior margin. An eye of considerable size is situated on a little eminence running backward from the base of the outer tentacle. It has no "lens." The organ is only visible in the preparation on folding the nuchal collar backward. The frontal lobes are well marked. The buccal