

slight wing, and a number of brush-shaped forms (Pl. XIXA. fig. 7), one lateral filament being generally longer than the others. Beneath the spines are the compound bristles, each having a stout slightly curved shaft, with a dilatation and an obliquity at the free end (Pl. XIXA. fig. 8), the convex edge, moreover, being minutely serrated, and furnished with a terminal bifid portion protected by a guard.

About the thirtieth foot another black spine is introduced inferiorly, and continues to the posterior end of the body. It has a bifid tip, a small process occurring on the crown, and a much larger one forming a hook beneath (Pl. XIXA. fig. 9). The bifid tip, which on the whole is slightly developed, is guarded by a pair of short wings.

The tail is terminated by two tapering styles of considerable length, and articulated as in the frontal processes.

The specimens are somewhat numerous, and are accompanied by tough parchment-like cases,<sup>1</sup> which seem to have been formed amongst zoophytes, after the manner of those of *Thelepus* on our own shores. The tubes, moreover, are slightly branched. This branching is more distinctly seen in what appears to be a similar tube (Fig. 28) kindly forwarded by Mr. H. J. Carter from the Gulf of Manaar. In this case the tube grows amongst the branches of a horny sponge (*Hircinia clathrata*), resembling a coarse officinal one.

The intestine is filled posteriorly with pellets of a dull greenish substance, amongst which are many sponge-spicules, fragments of perforated calcareous plates, pieces of a minute calcareous tube, and other debris.

In transverse section the body-wall in the main agrees with *Eunice torquata*, De Quatrefages. The longitudinal ventral muscles, however, are less bulky internally. The strong oblique muscles pass to the ventral border of the nerve-area and curve outward within the circular muscular coat, which as usual extends continuously across the region. The nerve-area appears like an investment of the large neural canal; while superiorly an opaque brownish granular mass occurs above the nerve-cords. The longitudinal dorsal muscles (which are about the same size as the ventral) are massive inferiorly, but diminish towards the median dorsal line.



FIG. 28.—Tube, probably of an *Eunice*, attached to a sponge (*Hircinia clathrata*, H. J. Carter), Gulf of Manaar.

*Eunice magellanica*, n. sp. (young?).

*Habitat*.—Dredged at Station 149 (Accessible Bay, Kerguelen); lat. 49° 8' S, long. 70° 12' E.; depth, 20 fathoms; sea-bottom, volcanic mud.

<sup>1</sup> Like those of *Eunice floridana* of Ehlers, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, vol. v., No. 12, p. 273.