

Each foot is furnished with two very powerful black spines, which have their tips attenuated and slightly curved. Superiorly are some brush-shaped bristles, the filaments of one edge being longer than those on the other. These bristles, however, do not seem to present specific differences, since in this species they exactly resemble those in the former. A series of simple, straight bristles occurs next, with slightly bent and attenuate tips, having hardly a trace of a wing. The jointed bristles (Pl. XIXA. fig. 10) inferiorly have a well-marked bifid tip to the distal region, the two divisions being more nearly equal than in *Eunice magellanica*. This, however, is not of much moment, since friction would account for the change. The outline of the wing also diverges from that in the species mentioned.

Most of the posterior hooks (Pl. XIXA. fig. 11) have the points so injured by friction that little more can be said than that they have a principal fang and a smaller process.

A feature of note in the sections of this species is the large size of the dorsal longitudinal muscles. The neural canal lies below the well-marked central region of the cords, and is smaller than in *Eunice magellanica*. The opaque, brownish granular region forms a wide arch above the cords, and passes down at each side.

This form somewhat approaches the *Eunice frauenfeldi* of Grube¹ from St. Paul (west coast of Africa). The latter has at most three divisions to the branchiæ, and they commence on the seventh instead of the tenth segment. The form of the foot is apparently very similar. Unfortunately the dentition is not minutely described or figured, and the same may be said of the bristles.

Eunice torresiensis, n. sp. (Pl. XXXVII. figs. 18, 19, 20, 21; Pl. XIXA. figs. 12, 13).

Habitat.—Dredged at Station 186 (Torres Strait), September 8, 1874; lat. 10° 30' S., long. 142° 18' E.; surface temperature, 77°·2; depth, 8 fathoms; sea-bottom, coral mud.

Two series occur, viz., two large fragments and a number of smaller specimens.

In the smaller specimens the tentacle is considerably longer than the antennæ, and reaches to the eighth or ninth segment. The antennæ are about a third shorter, and the outer processes less than the latter (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 18). The tentacular cirri extend forward rather beyond the anterior border of the buccal segment. All the foregoing processes are distinctly articulated, the terminal joints, indeed, being moniliform. The eyes lie a short distance behind the base of the outer process, and have their long diameter directed antero-posteriorly.

The dental armature (Pl. XXXVII. figs. 20, 21) is of a light brownish colour, with a dark brown band at the maxillary knee. The spatula-shaped posterior process of the

¹ Annel. Novara-Exped., Zool. iii. Bd. ii. p. 11, Tab. 1, fig. 3.