

Eunice ærstedii (?), Stimpson (Pl. XXXVIII. figs. 1, 2; Pl. XIXA. figs. 14, 15).

Eunice ærstedii, Stimpson, Marine Invert. Grand Manan, 1853, pp. 34, 35.

Habitat.—A single specimen of good size was dredged at Station 45 (off the coast of North America, near New York), May 3, 1873; lat. $38^{\circ} 34' N.$, long. $72^{\circ} 10' W.$; depth, 1240 fathoms; bottom temperature $37^{\circ} \cdot 2$ C., surface temperature $49^{\circ} \cdot 5$; sea-bottom, blue mud.

A smaller example occurred at Station 49 (a little farther north, off the same coast), May 20, 1873; lat. $43^{\circ} 3' N.$, long. $63^{\circ} 39' W.$; depth, 85 fathoms; bottom temperature

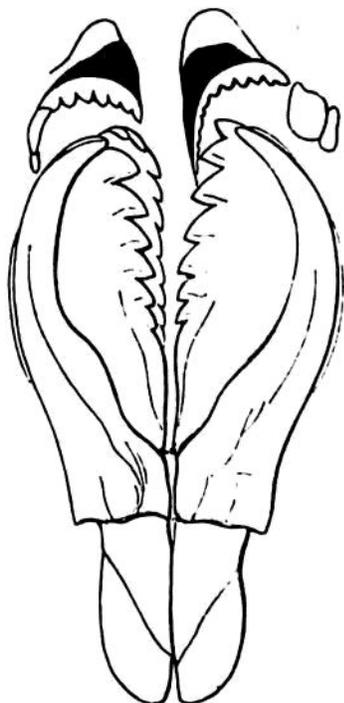


Fig. 34.

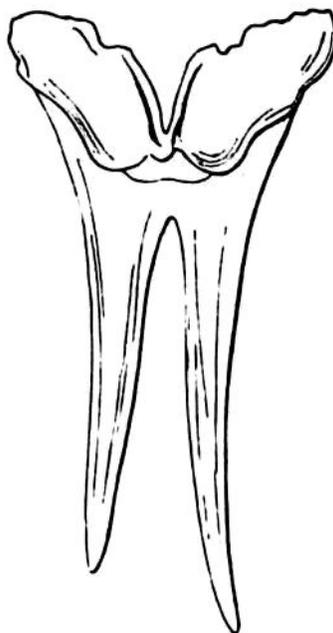


Fig. 35.

FIG. 34.—Maxillæ and dental plates of *Eunice ærstedii* (?), Stimpson, from Marion Island; $\times 15$ diameters.

FIG. 35.—Mandibles of the same species from the dorsal aspect; $\times 15$ diameters.

35° , surface temperature $40^{\circ} \cdot 5$; sea-bottom, gravel and stones. The other members of the fauna bore a close resemblance to those from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada.

Several specimens were dredged at Station 144A (off Marion Island), December 26, 1873; lat. $46^{\circ} 48' S.$, long. $37^{\circ} 49' 30'' E.$; surface temperature, 41° ; depth, 69 fathoms; sea-bottom, volcanic sand.

The latter examples are about 90 mm. in length and 5 mm. in diameter.

The head (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 1) (at present confining the remarks to those from Marion Island) very much resembles that of *Eunice norvegica*, Linn., from Bergen, Norway, the chief difference being that the tentacle and other cephalic processes are proportionally longer in the Norwegian forms. In both the most distinctly segmented process is the outer cirrus, and in each the tentacular cirrus extends forward beyond the anterior border of the buccal segment.