

in *Eunice norvegica*. Superiorly is the usual brownish, granular region, which stretches downward at each side. In some sections a bar of pigment occurs below the neural canal. The examples from Marion Island and Station 49 differ from the foregoing in having the neural canal widely dilated, so that the brownish opaque region superiorly forms a wall to the canal, but this difference is probably evanescent. In all the specimens the cuticle is somewhat thick.

This *Eunice* seems to come near the *Eunice ærstedii* of Stimpson, the chief difference being the number of divisions in the branchiæ, which Stimpson states is five. The *Eunice macrochæta* of Schmarda¹ is also a closely allied form procured on the southern shores of Jamaica. It has similar branchiæ of three or four divisions. The dorsal cirri, however, are very short, whereas in *Eunice ærstedii* they are long.

Eunice vittata, Delle Chiaje (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 18; Pl. XXIA. figs. 10, 11).

Nereis vittata, Delle Chiaje, Memorie, vol. iv. p. 195, 1829; Descrizione e Notom., p. 101, pl. cvi. fig. 12.

Habitat.—Dredged at Station 162 (off East Moncœur Island, Bass Strait), April 2, 1874; lat. 39° 10' 30" S., long. 146° 37' E.; depth, 38 fathoms; surface temperature, 63°·2; sea-bottom, sand and shells.

This is evidently a young form, measuring about 18 mm. in length and about 1 mm. in diameter anteriorly. It is allied to the foregoing species, though there are certain evident differences.

The head has the tentacles and tentacular cirri distinctly annulated, at considerable intervals. The two anterior lobes (palpi) are well marked. The dental apparatus (Fig. 36) is pale, and the maxillæ much curved, features apparently common to immature forms. There are six teeth at least in the great dental plates. Three prominent teeth appear on the left lateral paired plate; at least six on the unpaired of that side, and this is also proportionally large, almost as large as the left great plate. The right lateral has at least seven teeth. The apparatus is too minute for other than microscopic discrimination, and hence the difficulty in regard to the curved plates. The dental apparatus on the whole corresponds with that of *Eunice vittata*.

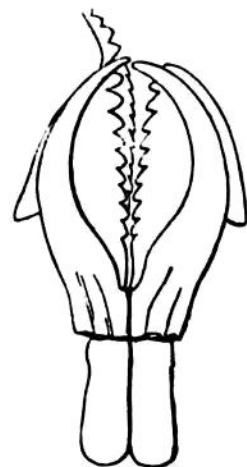


FIG. 36.—Maxillæ and dental plate of *Eunice vittata*; × 40 diameters.

The branchiæ are represented on the third foot by a simple filament, which increases to two and a rudimentary third on the tenth foot, three on the twentieth foot (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 18), and this seems to be the maximum. The branchiæ have two branches on the thirtieth foot. These organs are somewhat elongated, like those of *Eunice limosa*, Ehlers, and of similar (slightly tapered) shape. They are richly ciliated.

¹ Neue wirbell. Thiere, I. ii. p. 128.