

The dorsal cirrus does not show distinct annulations. The foot bears in front two pale spines, and in the posterior region of the body, in addition, a strong curved hook (Pl. XXI A. fig. 11) with three teeth, viz., a main fang and two smaller processes above it. It differs from that in *Eunice bassensis* in having the latter more prominent, but such may be due to differences in age. *Eunice limosa*, Ehlers, has a similar elevation of these terminal hooks.

The dorsal bristles present no peculiarity. The compound forms (Pl. XXI A. fig. 10) have a stoutish, slightly curved shaft, without distinct striæ in the dilated part at the tip, though the margins of the latter are serrated. The distal region has a widely bifid extremity.

In transverse section the oblique muscles form a strong plate over the nerve-area. The nerve-cords are comparatively large, and the neural canal is normal in position. At the bases of the feet, and on each side of the alimentary canal inferiorly are cellulogranular masses, probably connected with reproduction. The cuticle is dense. The longitudinal dorsal muscles form a comparatively uniform arch superiorly, only a little enlargement occurring at the inferior margin of each. The ventral longitudinal muscles are ovoid in section.

*Eunice vittata*, Delle Chiaje, var.? (Pl. XXXVIII. figs. 3, 4, 5; and Pl. XIX A. figs. 16, 17).

*Habitat*.—Several specimens occurred between tide-marks at Bermuda in June 1873.

The examples vary in size, the larger having a diameter of about 3 mm.

The general aspect of the form resembles the European *Eunice vittata*, Delle Chiaje. The head (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 3), however, presents much more distinctly articulated tentacles. The frontal lobes are similarly separated only by a deep notch. The eyes are large, and show a pale lens-like centre. The tentacular cirri barely reach the anterior margin of the buccal segment.

The dental apparatus in this form is curiously barred with brown and black pigment.

The branchiæ commence on the fifth foot and cease about the thirtieth. They have five divisions on the twentieth foot (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 4), in which the ventral cirrus is more tumid at the base than in the thirtieth (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 5), though the divisions of the branchiæ are the same.

The setigerous region of the foot has yellowish spines. The tips of the jointed bristles (Pl. XIX A. fig. 16), while differing from the representation given by Prof. Ehlers,<sup>1</sup> yet very closely approach the same parts in specimens of *Eunice vittata* from Guernsey.

In the developing (or most complete) posterior hooks (Pl. XIX A. fig. 17) the crown is

<sup>1</sup> *Op. cit.*, Taf. xv. fig. 18.