

Family GONIADIDÆ.

Only one or two representatives of this family have, as a rule, occurred in the collections made during the various voyages. The only one procured in the Challenger inhabited 10 fathoms' water. None are mentioned by Schmarda. Kinberg in his annelids of the "Eugenie" describes five, under four genera, while Grube mentions but one in the series from the "Gazelle," and another in the Philippine collection.¹ Ehlers found *Eone nordmanni* at a depth of 725 fathoms from the "Porcupine," and *Goniada maculata* a little deeper.

They range to the extreme north and far southward, as well as to the intermediate warmer area.

Eone, Malmgren.

Eone trifida, n. sp. (Pl. XLII. fig. 4; Pl. XXIIA. figs. 8, 9).

Habitat.—Dredged at Station 167A, Queen Charlotte Sound, Cook Strait, June 27, 1874; lat. 41° 4' S., long. 174° 19' E.; depth, 10 fathoms; surface temperature, 51°·5; sea-bottom, mud.

A small and incomplete specimen, about 12 mm. in length and less than 1 mm. in breadth.

The body agrees in appearance with that of the ordinary form, the only noteworthy difference being in the shape of the feet, which, especially behind the middle, are on the whole shorter.

The teeth somewhat resemble those of *Eone nordmanni*, the maxillæ presenting a basal region with a central aperture and three or four prominent denticulations. The smaller paragnathi have about four teeth on the free edge.

At the tenth foot the three processes are much shorter than in *Eone nordmanni*, and the median or setigerous lobe is more evidently and symmetrically bifid. The bristles, however, do not present any noteworthy difference. The three lobes of the foot in the European form are long and nearly equal, but in the Challenger species the setigerous lobe is much more bulky than either of the others (Pl. XLII. fig. 4), and bifid. Moreover, the shafts and tips of the bristles are decidedly longer (Pl. XXIIA. fig. 8).

At the fiftieth foot the differences are even more pronounced. Instead of the two long lobes in each division of the foot in *Eone nordmanni*, the new form shows dorsally a short lobe with a smaller process beneath. The setigerous lobe is blunt, the inferior

¹ Annelidenfauna d. Philippinen, p. 185.