

angle alone slightly projecting. The bristles of this division (Pl. XXIIA. fig. 9) resemble those of the European species. The superior or setigerous lobe of the inferior division differs from the latter in having three well-marked papillæ at the tip, and, as also in front, the tips of the bristles are perhaps more slender.

In transverse section this species agrees for the most part with the type observed in *Eone nordmanni*, though certain characteristic differences are present. Thus there is a marked median raphe dorsally, covered only by hypoderm and cuticle, while a very thick layer of circular fibres spreads out on each side, as far as the bases of the feet. Moreover, the dorsal longitudinal muscles have no fold externally as in the British species. The nerve-area, however, is similar in position and relations, though it is proportionally larger and less tapered superiorly.

There is no special objection to the view of Ehlers¹ that the genus *Eone*, Malmgren, should be merged in that of *Goniada*, Aud. and Ed., but it should be remembered that the structure of the dorsal division of the foot, both in soft parts and bristles, shows a decided difference, and the same may be said of the teeth. Further, Ehlers does not mention that between the body-walls of the common forms, *Goniada maculata* and *Eone nordmanni*, there is this divergence, viz., that in the latter the dorsal longitudinal muscles have a well-marked fold inferiorly, while in the former such is not the case. Too much weight, however, need not be put on this feature; and the present example is devoid of this fold. Wirén² follows Ehlers in including *Eone* under *Goniada*.

Family GLYCERIDÆ.

All the Glyceridæ in the Challenger collection occur at moderate depths, none going beyond 470 fathoms. In the "Porcupine" Ehlers found several species at considerable depths, for instance the ubiquitous *Glycera capitata*, Cœrsted, at the 630 fathoms' line. The number of species is six, four of which are new, and this compares fairly with the results of other voyages. Thus Grube in his *Annulata Cœrstediana* gives three new species, two in the collection made by the "Gazelle," and three in Semper's Philippine series. Kinberg again has three new species in the voyage of the "Eugenie"; while Schmarda describes no less than eight, but the majority of these were found between tide-marks.

The discrimination of the Glyceridæ in spirit is less easily accomplished than in most forms, considerable care being necessary.

As a rule the intestinal canal is empty, a condition either arising from the great muscularity of the animal, and its spasmodic contractions on immersion in spirit, or from the brief sojourn of the food (sandy mud) in the tract.

¹ Die Borstenwürmer, ii. p. 703.

² Vega Exped., Bd. ii. p. 403.