

The members of the family have thus a varied distribution, ranging from the surface to the bottom, and from great depths to the littoral region. It has to be noted, however, that the species found at the surface have generally been on floating timber or other buoyant substances.

The *Chloeia* group is at present in a somewhat unsatisfactory state, even the number of eyes having been for a long time erroneously described; indeed it is only about twelve years ago that Kinberg and W. Baird made this correction. The head must thus have been superficially examined by Savigny, Lamarck, Audouin and M.-Edwards, Risso, Grube, Schmarda and De Quatrefages. Even in the work of the last-named author a form called *Aristenia conspurcta*, Sav., is admitted amongst the Amphinomaceæ of uncertain seat. Now the figures in Savigny's plate (pl. ii. figs. 4<sup>1</sup>-4<sup>4</sup>) clearly show that a *Trophonia* from the Red Sea has been represented, and that probably from bad keeping or otherwise certain changes had caused the artist to represent branchiæ. The actual structure of the dorsal and ventral bristles of the forms described up to the present date is shrouded in considerable obscurity, and though Kinberg's plates partly improve this condition, they also show that more yet remains to be done.

The bristles throughout the Amphinomaceæ have certain characters in common, viz., brittleness, calcareous composition, oleaginous contents often forming crystalline aggregations, and the well-marked tubular structure. In the Mediterranean *Chloeia* from the "Porcupine" the unusual form of a dorsal bristle with a simple tip (Pl. IIA. fig. 7) occurs, but it is interesting to observe that there is a distinct bend (on the right in the figure) a little below the serrations, and that in certain examples which have no evident serrations there is a rudimentary indication of the spur.

In regard to the structure of the bristles, again, the examples of the *Chloeia* group that have occurred in this collection and in the "Porcupine" range themselves under six heads. (1) The Mediterranean *Chloeia* from the "Porcupine," which has its dorsal bristles simple and serrate, and the ventral very slightly bifid. (2) Those from East Indian and Arafura Seas (*Chloeia flava*), in which the dorsal bristles are boldly serrated and bifid (small spur), and the ventral more distinctly bifid than the former. (3) *Chloeia fusca*, from the region near the Moluccas, which has bifid bristles of three kinds, viz., (a) very slender and attenuate, (b) with stout, short tips, and (c) with longer tips, serrated externally, while the ventral bristles are bifid and smooth. (4) In this and the two following a second dorsal or branchial cirrus is present, and the bifid dorsal bristles are of two kinds—(a) boldly bifid and smooth, and (b) bifid and serrated externally on the long limb. The ventral bristles are bifid and serrated internally on the long limb. The branchiæ are branched. It comes from the Atlantic (Canaries). (5) From the Bermudas. In this both dorsal and ventral bristles are bifid and serrated only on the inner side of the long limb, and the tips of both are short. (6) From the Philippine Islands. The dorsal bristles are very strong, with smooth bifid tips. The ventral are