

had neither palpi nor tentacular cirri. The *Polynoë antarctica* of Kinberg,¹ from the same region, differs in the structure of the scales, cirri, and bristles.

Lagisca magellanica, n. sp. (Pl. XIII. fig. 5; Pl. XVIII. figs. 3, 4; Pl. VIIA. figs. 1, 2).

Habitat.—Procured by the trawl at Station 308 (Strait of Magellan), January 5, 1876; lat. 50° 8' 30" S., long. 74° 41' W.; depth, 175 fathoms; surface temperature, 51°·7; blue mud.

Also from Station 149H (off Christmas Harbour, Kerguelen), January 29 1874; lat. 48° 45' S., long. 69° 14' E.; depth, 127 fathoms; surface temperature, 39°·0; volcanic mud.

The largest example (from Station 308) measures 32 mm. in length, and with the bristles is 10 mm. in diameter.

In some the dorsum is tinted light brown, but the ventral surface in all is pale.

The head is somewhat broad and large, and furnished with four conspicuous eyes, two of which are situated at the posterior border and wide apart, and two (the larger) on the lateral prominence (Pl. XIII. fig. 5). This arrangement of the eyes seems to be common in *Lagisca*. The head and the basal division of the tentacle are quite pale. The distal portion of the latter is equally pallid, nearly cylindrical, or with very slight enlargement below the filiform tip. The antennæ and tentacular cirri are also pale and conform to the same structure; moreover, all these processes are covered with moderately long clavate papillæ. The palpi are pale, and under a high power quite smooth, only the fine crenations of the contracted cuticle and hypoderm being visible. The ventral cirrus is quite smooth; and the ventral papilla, though less developed in this genus than in *Lepidonotus*, is fairly prominent, and directed posteriorly between the feet.

The scales appear to be fifteen pairs, though none of the examples is complete. The first is rounded and covered with a dense series of small spines, while round the free border are numerous cilia which are slightly clavate and somewhat short (Pl. XVIII. fig. 3). The surface of attachment presents in this and all the others a narrow brownish ring. A first scale had apparently two *umbilici*, but the origin of the second mark is uncertain. The first scales are either pale or flecked with brownish grains. The succeeding are marked with similar grains, and in some also have a very distinct brown pigment-patch in the centre. If the latter be well developed the accessory grains are few or absent; whereas when the grains are abundant the central area is rather an aggregation of grains than a well-marked pigment-patch. The scales are delicate and translucent, the anterior having a slightly pinkish or skin hue, and the eyes are seen through them. The only opaque parts are the spines (Pl. XVIII. fig. 4). The latter

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 23.