

widely separated eyes posteriorly, and a larger pair situated on the anterior lateral prominence. The tentacle is absent. The antennæ are subulate and brownish, with a filamentous tip. The dorsal cirri have a characteristic fusiform appearance, from the gradual nature of the dilatation and the long filiform tip. They are sparsely covered with clavate cilia which in length barely attain three-fourths the diameter of the thickest part of the cirrus. The ventral cirri are rather slender and small, and also possess a few short clavate cilia.

The scales seem to be fifteen pairs. The smaller first pair are rounded, and studded with tubercles and minute spines. The latter occur along the anterior border, while the larger are scattered over the outer and posterior areas, in the form of low blunt processes, five or six along the posterior border being very large. The scales are thin and translucent, and thus show all the markings clearly. The border is quite smooth throughout. The scales from the middle of the body have the greater part of the surface covered with small tubercles, while the isolated large blunt conical forms occur within the posterior border and neighbourhood, a few intermediate kinds being situated within the outer border. The scales are mottled with touches of brown, best marked round the area of attachment.

The brownish pigment of the dorsum of the body posteriorly is very prettily arranged in lozenges and touches, as often seen in species of *Lagisca*.

Evarne, Malmgren.

Evarne kerguelensis, n. sp. (Pl. VI. fig. 4; Pl. XIX. fig. 6; Pl. VIA. figs. 12-14).

Habitat.—One example was procured by the dredge at Station 149E (Kerguelen Island, off Greenland Harbour), January 21, 1874; lat. 49° 37' S., long. 70° 16' E.; depth, 30 fathoms; volcanic mud.

Many others were obtained amongst the bristles of *Lætmonice producta*, dredged off Christmas Harbour in the same region, January 29, 1874; depth, 127 fathoms.

This new form, when compared with the well-known *Evarne impar*, Johnston, from Europe, is smaller, and the feet and bristles are proportionally shorter, thus giving the body to the naked eye a firmer appearance and more defined outline. The brown pigment of the dorsum (after removal of the scales) is also in a large and more uniform transverse bar in each segment. The length of the larger form is about 13 mm. and the breadth about 4 mm., whereas a good example of the British *Evarne impar* measures from 18 to 20 mm., and has a transverse diameter of 7 or 8 mm.

The head has considerably smaller eyes than *Evarne impar*, but they hold the same position. The tentacle shows more evident cilia, a feature, however, only apparent, and due to the presence of parasitic growths. The organ has a longer filiform tip than