

and little removed from a transverse line. The outer pair, however, are somewhat anterior as well as very much larger than the inner; and while the latter are round, the former are ovoid. The anterior border of the snout is slightly notched, and just behind the latter is a slender median tentacle. On each side is another tentacle having an enlarged base and a segmented tapering tip. The next organs consist of two tentacular cirri, the dorsal being similar in shape to the pair in front, only somewhat larger and longer, the ventral shorter and more slender. The posterior situation of the eyes, the notch of the snout anteriorly, and its linear continuation backward, would seem to indicate some relationship to the soldered lobes of *Sphærosyllis*. Moreover, the aspect of the pharyngeal region and of the proventriculus is Syllidian, though the latter organ appears to be transversely ridged rather than papillose.

The foot behind the tentacular cirri is setigerous. Dorsally each foot (Pl. XXXIII. fig. 1) bears a cirrus of moderate length, slightly narrowed at the base, then widening and finally tapering to a filiform tip. The state of the preparation is indifferent, but anteriorly the distal region of each cirrus is distinctly segmented. The setigerous region is obliquely conical. The chief spine occupies the usual position in the Syllidæ. Above the spine is a single simple bristle (Pl. XVA. fig. 11) with a slightly bent tip which is acutely tapered. The bristles beneath (Pl. XVA. fig. 12, one of the superior) have elongated sabre-shaped terminal pieces, the point being simply hooked. The ventral cirrus is a simple subulate process which reaches somewhat beyond the tip of the setigerous region.

This form approaches that group of the Hesionidæ in which *Gyptis*¹ and *Ophiocromus*² are placed, the biramous foot showing superiorly a very rudimentary branch. In *Salvatoria kerguelensis* the latter has only a single simple bristle. The body somewhat resembles that of the Syllidæ in length.

Family SYLLIDÆ.

The Syllidæ of the Expedition are not very numerous, being only eleven in number, but one of the most remarkable animals procured by the Challenger occurs in the group, viz., *Syllis ramosa*, a form which throws off lateral buds so readily as almost to form a meshwork of living tissue, these buds being branches of the parent-stock, and having their alimentary canals connected with that of the original portion. Moreover, sexual buds are also produced at various points in the same manner.

Prof. Grube describes fifteen species from the Philippines, ranged under four genera, viz., *Syllis*, *Odontosyllis*, *Autolytus*, and *Platysyllis*, whereas the eleven Challenger

¹ Marion et Bobretzky, *Ann. d. Sci. Nat.*, ser. 6, t. ii. p. 50.

² Sars, *Oversigt o. d. K. D. Vid. Selsk. Forhandl.*, 1861, pp. 87, 88.