

Valparaiso), December 14, 1875; lat.  $33^{\circ} 31' S.$ , long.  $74^{\circ} 43' W.$ ; depth, 2160 fathoms; bottom temperature  $35^{\circ} \cdot 2$ , surface temperature  $62^{\circ} \cdot 0$ ; sea-bottom, blue mud.

It is of good size, 38 mm. in length, and 15 mm. in breadth inclusive of the bristles. The head is devoid of any trace of eyes, so that it forms another example of the influence of habitat on these important organs. The bristles and other parts correspond with the previous specimens. A developing foot exhibits setigerous lobe, cirrus, dorsal and ventral bristles in miniature, showing that the reproduction of all these parts occurs simultaneously, and that the peculiar characters of the bristles exist independently of size.

The intestinal canal of this example contained a quantity of dark brownish mud, in which were sponge-spicules, vegetable and other organic debris.

The ventral area is well marked, but thin, and the nerves are greatly flattened. The hypoderm externally is apparently diminished, but internally connective tissue and fibres form a protection. The cuticle is quite smooth.

*Eunoa capensis*, n. sp. (Pl. XV. fig. 5; Pl. XI A. figs. 1-3).

*Habitat*.—Found between tide-marks at Sea Point, near Cape Town, along with *Terebella*, *Sabella*, and *Sabellaria*.

A fragment of the anterior end of a tolerably large species (about 8 mm. in diameter). The scales are absent.

The head is characterised by the great size of the base of the tentacle, which occupies the whole front of the head. The tentacle itself is absent. The antennæ are somewhat short and cylindrical, with a filiform tip passing off abruptly from the former. The palpi are moderately elongated, tomentose under a lens, and when magnified show a dense coating of blunt lanceolate papillæ, which pass up to the base of the short filiform tip. A pair of small eyes lie at the outer and posterior border of the head, while a pair occur a little behind the anterior border, and lateral in position. The dorsal cirri are absent, but one of the tentacular cirri presents a very slight enlargement below the filiform tip, and a column rather closely covered with somewhat short and thick papillæ, having a nearly cylindrical outline.

The ventral cirri are very short.

The dorsal group consists of a small tuft of pale bristles, the structure of which is not readily made out from their peculiar twist, the tip (Pl. XI A. fig. 1, one of the shorter examples) ends in a somewhat blunt rounded process, below which, on the convex side, are a series of spinous rows. Some of the larger forms in the fascicle (e.g., Pl. XI A. fig. 2) show a more extended smooth portion at the tip. A similar condition occurs in the much larger dorsal bristles of *Eunoa hispanica*<sup>1</sup> and an allied bristle appears in Kinberg's<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, ix. p. 396.

<sup>2</sup> *Freg. Eugen. Resa*, p. 20, Tab. vi. fig. 29, Ga.