

inferior lamella (the homologue of the ventral cirrus) is convex along its inferior margin, and its tip projects considerably beyond the setigerous region. At the thirtieth foot (Pl. XXXII. fig. 8) the ventral lamella is more acute. At the fiftieth foot the superior lamella is less pointed, the blunt tip being carried downward, and the outward curve along the inferior border being much more decidedly produced. The inferior lamella is more acutely pointed, but it does not project so far beyond the setigerous region as in front. At the ninety-second foot, again, the superior lamella becomes more regularly lanceolate, though broader than in front, and there is also a slight increase in the breadth of the inferior lamella, which, however, remains pointed.

The extruded proboscis shows six rows of papillæ on each side basally, the number in each line being about twelve. The distal region is roughly marked transversely with six rows of warts. The intestinal canal is empty.

The example is distended with ova posteriorly. This species approaches most nearly to the *Phyllodoce (Ancistis) madeirensis* of Langerhans,<sup>1</sup> but the terminal process of the bristles is decidedly longer.

*Phyllodoce duplex*, n. sp. (Pl. XXVII. fig. 8; Pl. XXXII. fig. 9; Pl. XVa. fig. 1).

*Habitat.*—Trawled in 150 fathoms off Twofold Bay, near Station 163, April 4, 1874; lat. 36° 59' S., long. 150° 20' E.; surface temperature, 71°·0; sea-bed, green mud.

The specimen is much coiled, but its length appears to be upwards of 40 mm., and its breadth at the widest part (anteriorly) about 3 mm.

It approaches the foregoing (*Phyllodoce sanctæ vincentis*) very closely both in external appearance and in certain structural features. The dorsum has a brownish hue throughout, darker in front, pale posteriorly, the tints being due to bars of pigment (narrow in front, wider posteriorly) at the junctions of the segments.

The head is somewhat broader than in the previous form, and more deeply cordate at the posterior border. The eyes are about the same size (proportionally), and likewise show a trace of a "lens." The other processes are similar. The exerted proboscis has basally, in front of the snout, a single median line of about five papillæ. In the usual position, again, on each side, there are six rows, of about eight or nine papillæ in each. The distal region presents no peculiarity, having six rugæ, with the usual warts at the tip, and a series of papillæ around the aperture.

A general glance over the feet shows that the chief difference between this and the former is the somewhat larger size of the superior lamellæ. The tenth foot resembles

<sup>1</sup> Die Wurmfauna Madeiras, *Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, Bd. xxxiii. p. 307, Taf. xvii. fig. 44a.