

similarly shaped, but with two serrations on the inner side of the long limb. The slight differences in the characters of the last mentioned series correspond with the close resemblances of the forms generally. *Lirione* agrees with the three last in having the branchial cirrus, but it is much shorter. There is only a single dorsal cirrus (in its usual position behind the bristle-tuft) in *Amphinome vagans* and in *Eurythoë pacifica*.

Chloeia, Savigny.

Chloeia flava (Pallas) (Pl. III. figs. 1 and 3; Pl. IA. figs. 7-9).

Aphrodita flava, Pallas, *Miscell. Zool.*, p. 97, pl. viii. figs. 7-11.

Chloeia flava, Auctorum.

Habitat.—Two examples were trawled at Station 233B (south of Japan), May 26th, 1875, in lat. 34° 18' N., and long. 133° 35' E., at a depth of 15 fathoms, amongst blue mud, the occurrence of *Synapta* in the same bottle bearing out the latter statement, though it would rather have been expected elsewhere. Surface temperature, 66°·3. The locality of the third specimen (a small one) is doubtfully marked "Arafura Sea."

The range of this form is great—from Cape Verde to Amboina, and generally throughout the Indian Ocean and Chinese waters.

Observations.—In his *Miscellanea Zoologica*, published in 1766, Pallas gives a very good account of the external characters of this form, one example of which Schlosser obtained for him from the shores of Bengal, whence it was fished up by the anchor of a Belgian trader, while the other came from Amboyna. Pallas gave it the name of *Aphrodita flava*, from the fancied resemblance of the colour of the bristles to the locks of Dione, the mother of Aphrodite (Venus). Gmelin then included it in his edition (1788) of Linnæus as *Terebella flava*.¹ Bruguières next mentioned the same form under the name of *Amphinome capillata*.² Risso³ afterwards described a new form (*Chloeia rupestris*) from the Mediterranean, a fact which escaped the notice of some of his successors. Cuvier⁴ then joined the two species as *Amphinome jaune ou chevelue*. Savigny,⁵ again, established the genus *Chloeia*, in the fourth family of his *Amphinomidæ*, entering the same species as *Chloeia capillata*—the name given to it by his countryman being chosen rather than the rightful one of Pallas. This author and several others state that the eyes are only two; but there are really four, two on each side. Audouin and M.-Edwards⁶ followed the latter, and pointed out the serrated condition of the dorsal bristles, and the bifurcated nature of the ventral bristles. They also only knew of the single form described by Pallas. Grube likewise gave *Chloeia* only two eyes;⁷ and both

¹ *Loc. cit.*, p. 3114, No. 7.

² *Encycl. méth., Dict. des vers*, i. p. 45, No. 1, pl. lx. figs. 1-5.

³ *Hist. Nat. Eur. mérid.*, iv. p. 425.

⁴ *Dict. d. Sci. Nat.*, t. ii. p. 71; and *Règne Anim.*, t. ii. p. 527, edit. 3, pl. ix.

⁵ *Syst. des Annél.* p. 58.

⁶ *Hist. Nat. des Annel.*, p. 120.

⁷ *Fam. der Anneliden*, pp. 40 and 121.