

Chloeia; but the attachment of the oblique muscles at the sides, and the relation to the other parts are the same. The circular muscular coat of the intestine is also strongly developed. It is noteworthy that this and the previous kinds so often have empty intestinal tracts. As in many fishes, the digestive process is probably rapid. In vertical longitudinal section the posterior part of the great muscular cushion or tongue presents an easily separable series of the usual vertical muscular lamellæ, transversely arranged. They possess a somewhat fan-shaped appearance.

This form differs from Grube's *Notopygos crinitus* in regard to the branchiæ and the structure of the bristles as shown by Kinberg.¹ There is considerable doubt in regard to its connection with *Notopygos maculata*, Kinberg,² from the island of Panama, which Semper also found at Bohol in the Philippines;³ but in the characters above-mentioned it also deviates from this species. A re-examination of the bristles of *Notopygos maculata* would help to remove ambiguity.

Amphinome, Bruguière.

Amphinome rostrata (Pallas) (Pl. I. fig. 7; Pl. IV. fig. 1; Pl. IA. fig. 16; Pl. IIA. figs. 8-12).

Aphrodita rostrata, Pallas, Misc. Zool., p. 106, Tab. viii. f. 14-18, 1766.

Amphinome rostrata, Auctorum.

Habitat.—Several fine examples were procured at the surface of the sea near the Bermudas, some being captured along with a large *Hermodice* on a log. *Amphinome vagans* is occasionally found under the same circumstances on floating timber.

All the specimens are distinguishable by very evident external characters in spirit, viz., the peculiar slate-blue of the entire body, and the ferruginous hue of the tentacles, cirri, and branchiæ. The smaller specimens have the bluish colour of the body less marked, especially ventrally. A small example of *Amphinome vagans*, Leach (Sav.), procured from the Godeffroy Collection, and named by Grube, shows this colour on the dorsum, while the ventral surface is pale buff; and the latter colour characterises another all over.

Since the description by Pallas, no author has entered minutely into the characters of the animal, and therefore it is necessary to do so on the present occasion, as at least one species (*Amphinome vagans*) is closely allied.

The body is elongated and somewhat tetragonal, the following numbers of body-segments occurring respectively in the examples:—56, 56, 50 (imperfect), 52 (imperfect), 46 (small), 48 (imperfect), 50 (imperfect), 49, 51, 54, 52, 58, 59, 57, 51. Pallas gives 66 as the total number in his small specimen, 55 in the larger. Segments are so readily thrown

¹ Freg. Eugen. Resa, Tab. xi. fig. 3, G.

² Öfversigt k. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl., 1857, p. 12; and Freg. Eugen. Resa, Taf. xi. fig. 5 (as *Lirione maculata*).

³ Annel. Fauna d. Philippinen., p. 8, Taf. i. fig. 3.