

terminates on each side anteriorly in an elongated bluntly conical process bearing at its tip an organ like an antenna, the surface of which has clavate cilia. The brownish terminal appendage is slightly enlarged at the base and tapers to a filiform tip. A cicatrix appeared to be present on each side beneath, and to this a palpus may have been attached. Such traces of the dorsal and tentacular cirri as remain show that these organs also had sparsely distributed clavate cilia. The ventral cirrus is long, tapering, and apparently smooth. It is peculiar in having a number of rounded granular cells internally. All the scales are absent.

The dorsal division of the foot bears two series (which, however, run into one another) of translucent bristles with well-developed spinous rows and boldly marked longitudinal striæ. Those next the body are shorter, broader, more curved, and more abruptly pointed (Pl. XA. fig. 3); moreover, the longitudinal striæ are crossed by close transverse striæ, which thus make the hispid region minutely checkered. The outer series (next the ventral) are straighter, longer, and proportionally more slender than the former, and their spinous rows are longer.

The ventral group has superiorly slender bristles with elongated spinous regions, and terminated by long peculiarly curved smooth tips, which are slightly bifid. Toward the middle of the series the structure of the latter is better shown (Pl. XA. fig. 4). The spinous rows end superiorly at a well-marked process, and the curve of the long smooth region below the bifid tip is characteristic. The inferior setigerous lobe is produced into a long conical process, with the spine at the apex.

Théel¹ describes a new genus (*Bylgia*) from the Kara Sea in which the small antennæ are the only organs on the anterior margin of the head, but the tentacle is entirely absent, and the form of the head and the structure of the bristles diverge much from the foregoing. The nerve-cords, as in similar small forms, are proportionally large and rounded.

Scalisetosus, n. gen.

Scalisetosus ceramensis, n. sp. (Pl. XA. figs. 13, 14).

Habitat.—Trawled at Station 194A (south of the island of Ceram), September 29, 1874; lat. 4° 31' S., long. 129° 57' 20" E.; depth, 360 fathoms; surface temperature, 82°·5; volcanic mud.

The single specimen is devoid of scales, and seems to have been partially dried. Length 16 mm. and breadth about 6 mm. An imperfect description only can be attempted.

¹ Annél. Polychètes d. mers. d. la Nouvelle-Zemble, *K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl.*, Bd. xvi., No. 3, Stockholm, 1879, p. 20, pl. i. fig. 13, &c.