

elements from the latter locality showing large confluent eyes. Kinberg met with several, but none appear to have been found by Schmarda. Most of those described up to this time may with propriety be placed under the original genus; but, for instance, the species from North Uist in the Outer Hebrides may bear the late Prof. Keferstein's name *Prionognathus*,¹ since it differs from *Staurocephalus* in the absence of the distal articulation to the dorsal cirrus, and other particulars. In regard to this point, therefore, I would differ from the opinion of my late esteemed friend Prof. Grube, who grouped them all under the single genus *Staurocephalus* in his comparatively recent resumé.²

The occurrence of a species of this group at a depth of 1000 fathoms is noteworthy, for hitherto they have generally been procured in shallow water or the littoral zone.

Staurocephalus, Grube.

Staurocephalus australiensis, n. sp. (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 6; Pl. XVIII A. figs. 9, 10).

Habitat.—Dredged at Station 162 (off East Monceur Island, Bass Strait), April 2, 1874; lat. 39° 10' 30" S., long. 146° 37' E.; depth, 38 fathoms; surface temperature, 63°·2; sea-bottom, sand and shells. This Station seemed to be rich in peculiar forms.

The specimen represented the posterior region of a large example of the genus, and is distinguished by its great flattened dorsal cirri (which presented an analogy with the peculiarly flattened dorsal cirri of *Polynoë platycirrus* from the same region).

The fragment is about 11 mm. in length, and its transverse diameter in front is about 5 mm. The dorsal surface is rounded, the ventral somewhat flattened, and grooved in the middle line. It tapers rather abruptly posteriorly, and has the usual definitely marked segments characteristic of the genus.

One of the most conspicuous features is the great size of the dorsal cirri, which, springing from the base of the foot dorsally, extend considerably beyond its tip. The terminal segment of the process is well marked, and many show a slight enlargement below it. In the interior of the cirrus is a slender tapering spine, which trends from the great spine of the foot near its base.

Superiorly the free edge of the foot presents two prominent mamillæ, between which the bristles of the region emerge. The upper series consists of a few slender tapering bristles, flattened towards the tip, and one or two shorter and less attenuate forms inferiorly. The latter also present a distinct notch at the extremity (Pl. XVIII A. fig. 9). Both groups are comparatively short when contrasted with those of *Prionognathus*.

¹ *Prionognathus kefersteini*, M'I., *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, xxv. p. 417, 1869.

² *Jahres-Bericht der Schles. Gesellsch. f. nat. Cultur*, 1878, p. 109 et seq.