

have at least four, two of which fall under Grube's interesting group *Notopygos*. The Aphroditidæ, again, for the most part come from deep water, a feature amongst others somewhat dividing them from the three other groups (Polynoidæ, Acoetidæ, and Sigalioidæ) usually associated with them. Some of the species from their intermediate structure help to clear up the relationships between *Aphrodita*, *Lætmonice*, and *Hermione*, and especially to indicate the steps between the two first mentioned.

"The great group of the Polynoidæ is very fully represented by about fifty different forms. The rotate and stalked papillæ on the scales of *Euphione elisabethæ*, n. sp., give this form a characteristic appearance, even more so than the remarkable lobes on the scales of *Lepidonotus cristatus*, Grube, also present in the collection. The short and ovoid type is represented by *Polynoë iphionoides*, n. sp., in which the fleshy part of the foot is largely developed. *Polynoella levisetosa*, n. sp., also short and somewhat elliptic in outline, is peculiar in having only a single bristle in the ventral division of the foot. A singular modification of the head takes place in *Macellicephala mirabilis*, n. sp., which from this cause and the form of its body might at first sight be mistaken for one of the Hesionidæ. The sexual differences existing in *Polynoë grandipalpa*, n. sp., are both marked and interesting, the males being more elongated than the females.

"Four or five of the groups are commensalistic. One frequents the hexactinellid Sponge containing *Syllis ramosa*, a second accompanies the Crustaceans in *Euplectella*, while a third occurs in the branchial chamber of an Ascidian, and a fourth in the tube of *Spiochaetopterus* just as *Polynoë scolopendrina* and others do in Britain in the tubes of various species.

"Two species of Grube's new genus *Eulepis* are present. Provisionally they may be placed here, though the structure of the body wall somewhat differs from that in the Polynoidæ.

"Without going into detail in regard to the other families, it may be mentioned that in all of them new species occur, and in many new genera, but it has not been deemed necessary to constitute a new family.

"Amongst the most remarkable forms is the branched *Syllis*¹ (*Syllis ramosa*, M'Intosh, fig. 215), dredged at Station 192, in 140 fathoms off the Ki Islands in the Banda Sea, and again in 95 fathoms off Zebu, one of the Philippines; in both instances the greyish mud being peculiarly rich in *Euplectellæ* and other hexactinellid sponges and *Sipunculi*. The Annelid occurred in the canals of a cup-shaped hexactinellid sponge, just above the wisp, but was only observed after preservation. The intricate manner in which the branches are arranged makes it difficult to dissect them out, when the friable nature of the animal and the sharp spicules of the sponge are taken into account. Even after removal from the sponge it is a laborious operation to unravel the Annelid. The body of this *Syllis* is about the thickness of fine sewing-thread, branched in a

¹ *Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.)*, vol. xiv. p. 720, 1879.