

AUSTRALASIAN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

1911-14.

UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON, D.Sc., B.E.

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS.
SERIES C.—ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

VOL. VI. PART 3.

POLYCHÆTA.

BY

W. B. BENHAM, M.A. (OXON.), D.Sc. (LOND.), F.R.S., F.N.Z.INST.

WITH SIX PLATES AND A MAP.

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AUSTRALASIAN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

POLYCHÆTA—W. B. BENHAM.

ERRATA.

- P. 7.—The number of Antarctic species should be 140 instead of 128.
- P. 16, line 23.—“Phyllococe” should read “Phyllococe.”
- P. 19.—In the list of Macquarie Island species, “assimils” in penultimate line should read “assimilis.”
- P. 25, line 4.—For “a symmetrical” read “an asymmetrical.”
- P. 73, line 13 from foot.—Last words “L. claparedi” should read “O. claparedi.”
- P. 85, line 5 —“Introduction, p. 10” should read “p.x.”
- P. 122.—I did not see proofs of the plates, and unfortunately the letterings of certain figures illustrating the structure of Phyllocomus and Amythas have been omitted.
- P. 125.—“Dibranchiata Phyllocomus” should read “Phyllocomus.”

POLYCHÆTA.

By W. B. BENHAM, M.A. (Oxon.), D.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.S., F.N.Z.Inst., Professor of
Biology, University of Otago, New Zealand.

With Six Plates and a Map.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Polychæt fauna of the Antarctic and Sub-antarctic regions is perhaps as well known as that of any other region, with the exception, it may be, of that of the North Sea and Mediterranean, which has been studied intensively by numerous zoologists for nearly a century.

In defining the extent of the Antarctic region I follow Ehlers, who includes not only the shores of the land-mass, but those islands which lie to the south of the outermost limit of the drifting sea-ice; thus the islands of South Georgia and Bouvet are included, while the Falkland, Crozet and Kerguelen Islands belong to the Sub-antarctic region.

The various expeditions to these high southern latitudes have brought back a considerable number of worms, many of which, indeed the majority, are confined to these two regions.

During the voyages of the "Eugenie" (1851-1853), of the "Challenger" (1873-1876), of the "Gazelle" (1876), and of the "Valdivia" (1898-1899) more or less extensive areas of the oceans were explored, but the Sub-antarctic region was visited only incidentally. To Kinberg we owe the foundation of our knowledge of the worms of this Notial region since the "Eugenie" visited Kerguelen and the Magellan Strait during its voyage. Other species were added by Grube in his report, while the accounts of McIntosh and Ehlers not only extended our knowledge of this region, but for the first time contain descriptions of worms from the Antarctic Seas; and these ships had been able to explore them to greater depths than had been possible previously.

Later expeditions, on the other hand, visited the edge of the Antarctic land-mass with the express purpose of studying the scientific problems presented by that region and these expeditions remained there for many months, so that the naturalists were afforded opportunities of making extensive collections of the marine animals living in the ice-covered sea.

Of these Antarctic expeditions, the "Southern Cross" (1898) had its winter quarters off Cape Adare in the Ross Sea; the "Discovery" (1901-1904), under Captain R. F. Scott, R.N., was held fast in the ice for two years in McMurdo Bay, South Victoria Land; both these places being to the south of New Zealand. The German South-polar expedition on the "Gauss" (1901-1903) wintered off Kaiser Wilhelm II Land which lies to the south of Kerguelen; while the two French expeditions on the "Français" (1903-1905) and on the "Pourquoi Pas?" (1908-1910) explored the lands and islands to the south of America; wintering off Petermann Island.*

In the terms of Sir Clements Markham's subdivisions of the Antarctic land-mass, the two English expeditions explored and wintered in the "Victoria Quadrant"; the German in the "Enderby," and the French in the "Weddell Quadrant" (see Waite, 1916).

We have consequently collections of Polychæta from the seas extending more than half way round the Antarctic land-mass.

During the voyage of the "Erebus" and "Terror" (1839-1843), under Sir James Clarke Ross, R.N., the Antarctic was visited, but no report on Polychæta was issued. It is probable that the few isolated descriptions of worms from the "Antarctic," published by some of the earlier English Naturalists, such as Baird's *Eunice antarctica*, were collected by that expedition.

Other expeditions have visited the Antarctic in recent years, but the reports on the collections of Polychæta either have not yet been issued, or certain families only have received attention. The Belgian expedition (1897-1899) conveyed by the "Belgica," has apparently published no report on the group. Of those obtained by the Swedish expedition (1901-1903) the family Maldanidæ has been dealt with by Arwidsson. Of the Polychætes gathered by the "Scotia" during the Scottish National Expedition (1902-1904) the families Serpulidæ and Sabellidæ have been reported upon by Helen Pixell; and the Nereidæ by L. N. G. Ramsay; while the British Antarctic expedition (1907-1909), under Sir E. Shackleton, has not yet issued any report on the group.

Although these various expeditions collected chiefly from the Antarctic and Sub-antarctic regions, yet most of them took any opportunity that was presented of gathering animals elsewhere; but with these we are not concerned.

In order to compare the results obtained by the "Aurora" with those of previous expeditions, it may be convenient to tabulate the number of species collected, and the number of new species recorded from the Antarctic seas.

*The French expeditions obtained Annelids from various localities off the South Shetland group (e.g., ile Deception and Admiralty Bay), and from various stations near the islands lying to the north; and, chiefly, to the south of Graham Land, e.g., Terre Alexandre, Terre Fallière, ile Booth Wandel (where Port Charcot is situated), ile Wiencke (Port Lockroy), ile Petermann (at Port Circoncision), ile Anvers (where is Biscoe Bay), &c. It will be sufficient to refer to these localities in general by the term "South American Antarctic," rather than repeat every locality when listing distribution.

ANTARCTIC POLYCHÆTA.

Ship.	Total Number of Species.	Number of New Species.
Challenger	4	4
Southern Cross	15	3
Français	34	14
Valdivia	116	5
Pourquoi Pas?	34	13
Discovery	36	11
Gauss	83	20
Aurora	47	6

I have estimated from these various reports, including the present one, that about 128 species of Polychæta are known from the Antarctic seas.

Of these the families most abundantly represented are:—

Terebellidæ	25 species.
Syllidæ	21 „
Phyllodocidæ	18 „
Aphroditidæ	14 „
Maldanidæ	10 „
Serpulidæ	10 „
Sabellidæ	9 „
Ampharetidæ	7 „
Opheliidæ, Typhloscolecidæ, and Chlorhaemidæ	6 each.
Amphinomidæ and Hesionidæ	5 „
Alciopidæ and Ariciidæ	4 „
Nereidæ, Eunicidæ, Sphærodoridæ, and Spionidæ	3 „
Nephtydidæ, Tomopteridæ	2 „

Glyceridæ, Capitellidæ, Scalibregmidæ, Ammocharidæ and Cirratulidæ are each represented by one species only.

The winter quarters of the “Aurora” were in Commonwealth Bay, Adélie Land, to the south of Australia; and it was here that most of the collecting was carried out. A small party had been left on Macquarie Island in connection with the Meteorological and Wireless Station, and during the two years spent here a number of Polychætes and Oligochætes were gathered around the shore.

A few worms were also obtained by trawling off Maria Island, Tasmania, under the supervision of Professor T. T. Flynn, of the University of Tasmania, who had accompanied the “Aurora” on one of her trips to the Macquaries.

LIST OF SPECIES COLLECTED.

	PAGE.
Family Syllidæ—	
<i>Syllis closterbranchia</i> Schmarda	20
<i>Syllis brachycola</i> Ehlers	22
<i>Pionosyllis comosa</i> Gravier	22
<i>Trypanosyllis gigantea</i> McIntosh	23
<i>Sphaerosyllis mcintoshi</i> Ehlers	26
<i>Exogone anomalochæta</i> sp. nov.	24
<i>Autolytus charcoti</i> Gravier	27
Family Aphroditidæ—	
Sub-family Hermioninæ—	
<i>Lætmonice producta</i> Grube	31
<i>Lætmonice producta</i> var. <i>benthaliana</i> McIntosh	31
Sub-family Polynoinæ—	
<i>Enipo rhombigera</i> Ehlers	32
<i>Holepidella flynni</i> sp. nov.	33
<i>Physalidonotus rugosus</i> Benham	35
<i>Harmothoe spinosa</i> Kinberg	35
<i>Harmothoe tuberosa</i> Ehlers	39
<i>H. (Eunoa) abyssorum</i> McIntosh	42
<i>Eulagisca corrientis</i> McIntosh	43
<i>Hermadion rouchi</i> Gravier	46
Family Phyllodocidæ—	
Sub-family Phyllodocinæ—	
<i>Phyllodoce madeirensis</i> Langerhans	51
<i>Eulalia magalhaensis</i> Kinberg	52
<i>Eulalia charcoti</i> Gravier	52
<i>Pterocirrus mcleani</i> sp. nov.	55
<i>Pterocirrus hunteri</i> sp. nov.	53
<i>Eteone reyi</i> Gravier	56
Sub-family Lopadorhynchinæ—	
<i>Pelagobia viguieri</i> Gravier	57
Family Alciopidæ—	
<i>Vanadis antarctica</i> McIntosh	58
Family Tomopteridæ—	
<i>Tomopteris carpenteri</i> Quatrefages	61
<i>T. septentrionalis</i> Quatrefages.	64

	PAGE.
Family Nereidæ—	
<i>Nereis loxechini</i> Kinberg	65
<i>Nereis australis</i> Schmarda	67
<i>Nereis kerguelensis</i> McIntosh	68
Family Nephthydidæ—	
<i>Nephtys macrura</i> Schmarda	68
Family Amphinomidæ—	
<i>Eurythoe complanata</i> Pallas	69
Family Eunicidæ—	
Sub-family Eunicinæ—	
<i>Eunice tentaculata</i> Quatrefages	70
Sub-family Lumbriconereinæ—	
<i>Lumbriconereis magalhaensis</i> Kinberg	70
<i>Lumbriconereis macquariensis</i> sp. nov.	71
<i>Ophryotrocha claparedi</i> Studer	72
Family Glyceridæ—	
<i>Glycera capitata</i> Oersted	74
Family Sphærodoridæ—	
<i>Sphærodorum spissum</i> sp. nov.	74
Family Ariciidæ—	
<i>Aricia marginata</i> Ehlers	77
<i>A. marginata</i> var. <i>mcleani</i> nov. var.	78
<i>Scoloplos mawsoni</i> sp. nov.	79
Family Cirratulidæ—	
<i>Cirratulus cirratus</i> Müller	81
Family Terebellidæ—	
Sub-family Amphitritinæ—	
<i>Amphitrite kerguelensis</i> McIntosh	82
<i>Terebella ehlersi</i> Gravier	82
<i>Terebella vayssieri</i> Gravier	83
<i>Thelepus antarcticus</i> Kinberg	91
<i>Thelepus setosus</i> Quatrefages	91
<i>Læna arenilega</i> Ehlers	89
<i>Leprea streptochaeta</i> Ehlers	94
<i>Scione mirabilis</i> McIntosh	85
Sub-family Polycirrinæ—	
<i>Polycirrus hamiltoni</i> sp. nov.	94
<i>Ereutho antarctica</i> Willey	95

	PAGE.
Family Ampharetidæ—	
<i>Phyllocomus dibranchiata</i> sp. nov.	97
<i>Amythas membranifera</i> gen. sp. nov.	102
Family Capitellidæ—	
<i>Isomastus perarmatus</i> Gravier	105
Family Maldanidæ—	
<i>Rhodine intermedia</i> Arwidsson	105
<i>Isocirrus yungi</i> Gravier	106
Family Arenicolidæ—	
<i>Arenicola assimilis</i> var. <i>affinis</i> Ashworth	108
Family Chlorhæmidæ—	
<i>Flabelligera mundata</i> Gravier	108
Family Sabellidæ—	
<i>Potamilla antarctica</i> Kinberg	109
Family Serpulidæ—	
<i>Serpulā vermicularis</i> var. <i>naronensis</i> Baird	112
<i>Spirorbis nordenskjoldi</i> Ehlers	113

II.—POLYCHÆTA FROM COMMONWEALTH BAY.

I have been supplied by Mr. J. G. Hunter, Biologist to the expedition, with the following information as to the collection of the worms:—

“During the greater part of the year 1912 dredgings were carried out in a small boat-harbour close to winter quarters. The depth varied from 2-5 fathoms; the bottom for the most part muddy, and dredgings yielded a considerable number of Annulates, which form the chief constituent of the fauna of these shallow waters.

“Dredging in deeper water was prevented by the abnormal weather conditions that prevailed. In these latitudes the sea generally freezes over during the winter, and then by digging channels in the ice a dredge can be lowered. The violence of the winds at Adelie Land, however, prevented the sea from freezing, excepting at the beginning of September, 1912, when, during a calm lasting for several days, the sea froze sufficiently to allow of dredging operations. And so, on the 3rd and 4th of that month, rich hauls were made in depths from 15-30 fathoms.

“While the ‘Aurora’ was anchored in Commonwealth Bay, several dredgings were made with a small hand-dredge—(a) on 20th January, 1913, in 15-20 fathoms; (b) on 14th December of the same year, in 45-50 fathoms; and (c) on 21st of the month, in 55-60 fathoms.

"During the summer cruise, Mr. J. G. Hunter, assisted by Mr. H. Hamilton, a number of dredgings were taken in deeper waters, the 'Aurora' being specially fitted for this purpose."

In addition, some tow-netting was done in the bay.

The list of stations and the details of the hauls follow. A total of forty-seven species were obtained at these stations, the majority of which, as would be expected, are already known; but I have found it necessary to establish two new species of Phyllococids of the sub-genus *Pterocirrus*, namely, *Eulalia (Pterocirrus) hunteri* and *Eulalia (Pterocirrus) mcleani*; as well as a new species of *Exogone*, and of *Scoloplos*, and a new variety of *Aricia marginata*, in which the arrangement of the spines in the anterior segments presents a condition recalling that occurring in *A. ohlini* Ehlers.

Further, a new species of the Ampharetid *Phyllocomus*, hitherto represented only by *P. crocea* Grube, exhibits a form of gill unique in the family. While a new genus in the same family seems needed for a species which possesses an entirely novel kind of tentacular apparatus in the form of a folded and introversible membrane in place of the usual filamentous tentacles. I have named this worm *Amythas membranifera*.

The collection is also of interest in that it contains as many as three specimens of the rare *Nereis loxechini* Kinberg, of which only three individuals have hitherto been recorded.

Tomopteris carpenteri Quatrefages, so long unrecognised, is also represented, and is fully described; and a northern species, *T. septentrionalis* Quatrefages, is included in the collection. Certain other species hitherto found only outside the Antarctic region must now be included in that fauna, namely, *Eulagisca corrientis* McIntosh, and *Eunoa abyssorum* McIntosh.

In the total number of species submitted to me, and therefore presumably collected by the "Aurora," the present compares favourably with the number taken by previous expeditions, other than the "Gauss," which was an extremely rich collection.

One cannot help being struck with the enormous quantity of some of the species living at the sea-bottom in these cold seas. Thus in this collection I find in a single haul more than 100 individuals of *Thelepus antarcticus*; again, sixty-five individuals of *Harmothoe spinosa* were obtained at one haul; and of *Potamilla antarctica* as many as forty were brought up in the dredge at one spot.

This abundance of individuals may be due in part to the scarcity of enemies, and in part to the fact that the conditions, although so apparently severe, must in reality be very favourable for their existence.

GATHERINGS FROM THE VARIOUS STATIONS:

I. ADELIE LAND.

Boat Harbour, Commonwealth Bay, Adelie Land. Lat. 67° South. Long. 142° 36' East.

A.—2-5 fathoms. Collected by Dr. A. L. McLean:—

- Syllis closterbranchia.*
- Pionosyllis comosa.*
- Sphaerosyllis mcintoshi.*
- Exogone anomalochæta.*
- Autolytus charcoti.*
- Harmothoe spinosa.*
- Harmothoe tuberosa.*
- Nephtys macrura.*
- Ophryotrocha claparedi.*
- Aricia marginata.*
- Scoloplos mawsoni.*
- Cirratulus cirratus.*
- Terebella ehlersi.*
- Terebella vayssieri.*
- Ereutho antarctica.*
- Isomastus perarmatus.*
- Rhodine intermedia.*
- Spirorbis nordenskjoldi.*

B.—Boat Harbour, 25-30 fathoms (3rd and 4th September, 1912):—

- Harmothoe tuberosa.*
- Phylodoce madeirensis.*
- Nephtys macrura.*
- Aricia marginata* var. *mcleani.*
- Terebella ehlersi.*
- Thelepus antarcticus.*
- Potamilla antarctica.*
- Serpula vermicularis* var. *narconensis.*

C.—Commonwealth Bay, 15-20 fathoms (20th January, 1913):—

- Syllis closterbranchia.*
- Harmothoe spinosa.*
- Harmothoe tuberosa.*
- Terebella ehlersi.*
- Thelepus antarcticus.*
- Leana arenilega.*

D.—Commonwealth Bay, 45–50 fathoms (14th December, 1913):—

Syllis closterbranchia.
Trypanosyllis gigantea.
Harmothoe spinosa.
Harmothoe tuberosa.
Enipo rhombigera.
Phyllodoce madeirensis.
Terebella ehlersi.

E.—Commonwealth Bay, 55–60 fathoms (21st December, 1913):—

Harmothoe spinosa.
Harmothoe tuberosa.
Enipo rhombigera.
Terebella ehlersi.

SUMMER CRUISE, 1913–1914.

Station 1.—Lat. 66° 50' South. Long. 142° 6' East. Depth, 350–400 fathoms. Temperature, — 1.84° Cent. Bottom, thick ooze. (22nd December, 1913.)

Trypanosyllis gigantea.
Harmothoe spinosa.
Harmothoe tuberosa.
Hermadion rouchi.
Enipo rhombigera.
Pterocirrus mcleani.
Serpula vermicularis var. *narconensis.*

Station 2.—Lat. 66° 55' South. Long. 145° 21' East. Depth, 318 fathoms. Temperature, — 1.8° Cent. Bottom, ooze. (28th December, 1913.)

Trypanosyllis gigantea.
Enipo rhombigera.
Eulalia charcoti.
Nereis loxechini.
Glycera capitata.
Aricia marginata.
Scione mirabilis.
Serpula vermicularis var. *narconensis.*

Station 3.—Lat. 66° 32' South. Long. 141° 39' East. Depth, 157 fathoms. Temperature, — 1.62° Cent. Bottom, ooze. (31st December, 1913.)

Syllis closterbranchia.
Lætmonice producta.
Harmothoe spinosa.
Harmothoe tuberosa.
Enipo rhombigera.

Eulalia charcoti.
Nereis loxechini.
Nephtys macrura.
Isocirrus yungi.
Amphitrite kerquelensis.
Phyllocomus dibranchiata.
Potamilla antarctica.

Stations 4, 5 and 6 yielded no Polychætes.

Station 7.—Lat. 65° 42' South. Long. 92° 10' East. Depth, 60 fathoms. Temperature not taken. Bottom, red Algæ, and a few small rocks, and various forms of animal life; no ooze. (1st January, 1914.)

Vanadis antarctica.
Potamilla antarctica.

Station 8.—Lat. 66° 8' South. Long. 94° 17' East. Depth, 120 fathoms. Temperature not taken. Bottom, small granitic rocks; no ooze. (27th January, 1914.)

Harmothoe spinosa.
Harmothoe tuberosa.
Eulagisca corrientis.
Enipo rhombigera.
Phyllodoce madeirensis.
Eulalia charcoti.
Scione mirabilis.
Potamilla antarctica.
Serpula vermicularis var. *narconensis*.

Station 9.—Lat. 65° 20' South. Long. 95° 27' East. Depth, 240 fathoms. Temperature, +1.38° Cent. Bottom, granitic pebbles, with small amount of ooze. (28th January, 1914.)

Serpula vermicularis var. *narconensis*.

Station 10.—Lat. 65° 6' South. Long. 96° 13' East. Depth, 325 fathoms. Temperature, -1.65° Cent. Bottom, ooze. (29th January, 1914.)

Harmothoe spinosa.
H. (Eunoa) abyssorum.
Enipo rhombigera.
Hermadion rouchi.
Nereis loxechini.
Lumbriconereis magalhansis.
Flabelligera mundata.
Amythas membranifera.
Serpula vermicularis var. *narconensis*.

Station 11.—Lat. 64° 44' South. Long. 97° 28' East. Depth, 358 fathoms. Temperature not taken. Bottom, ooze. (31st January, 1914.)

Lætmonce producta.

Harmothoe (Eunoa) abyssorum.

Station 12.—Lat. 64° 32' South. Long. 97° 20' East. Depth, 110 fathoms. Temperature not taken. Bottom, rock. (31st January, 1914.)

Harmothoe spinosa.

H. (Eunoa) abyssorum.

Hermadion rouchi.

Enipo rhombigera.

Eulalia charcoti.

Pterocirrus hunteri.

Nephtys macrura.

Glycera capitata.

Flabelligera mandata.

Scione mirabilis.

Potamilla antarctica.

Station 13.—Depth, 1,800 fathoms. No worms were taken.

SURFACE TOW-NETTING.

Boat Harbour.—By Dr. A. L. McLean.

Autolytus charcoti (1912).

Vanadis antarctica (1913).

On edge of pack-ice.

Pelagobia viguieri, in 45–100 fathoms. (6th and 10th January, 1914.)

Tomopteris septentrionalis, in 45–100 fathoms. (6th and 10th January, 1914.)

Tomopteris carpenteri, in 30–45 fathoms. (January, 1914.)

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

It seems unnecessary to give tabular statements of the faunistic relations of these Antarctic species, for this has been done by Gravier, and in greater elaboration by Ehlers in his magnificent and exhaustive report of the German expedition (1913).

But a summary of the results in regard to each of the families represented in this collection may be useful.

Family SYLLIDÆ.

Twenty-one species of this family have been recorded from the Antarctic region, but the present collection contains only five of them. Owing, no doubt, to their small size, these worms are likely to be overlooked unless great care be taken in sorting out the material.

Of the six species in the collection, *Exogone anomalochaeta* is new; which with *Autolytus charcoti* and *Pionosyllis comosa* is limited, so far as is known, to the region. The atokous and both sexes in the epitokous phases of *Autolytus* were met with. *Sphaerosyllis mcintoshii* passes northwards beyond this region to Kerguelen and South Georgia. *Trypanosyllis gigantea* occurs in the Magellan area, and *Syllis closterobranhia* passes beyond the Sub-antarctic region into the Southern Temperate zone to West Africa and to New Zealand.

Family APHRODITIDÆ.

Hitherto twelve species have been noted as occurring in the Antarctic, of which five are found in the present collection, and two additional species are to be recorded as entering the region. Of these seven species *Enipo rhombigera*, *Hermadion rouchi* and *Harmothoe tuberosa* are confined to the region. *H. spinosa*, a very common worm here, is also met with in the sub-antarctic area. *Latmonice producta* is the most widely distributed, passing northwards in the Atlantic to the West Coast of Ireland, and up through the Pacific to the Japan coast.

The two additions to the Antarctic fauna are *Eunoa abyssorum*, which is known elsewhere only in deep water to the south east of Australia; and *Eulagisca corrientis* ranges up the east coast of South America as far as Buenos Ayres.

Family PHYLLODOCIDÆ.

This family is represented in the region by sixteen species, three of which occur in the "Aurora" gatherings. Of these *Eulalia charcoti*, *Éteone regi*, and *Pelagobia viguieri* are confined to the Antarctic; and two new species have to be added to the list, namely, *Pterocirrus Melcani*, and *Pt. hunteri*. The fifth is *Phyllococe madeirensis*, whose specific name would scarcely lead us to expect it in these waters, yet it has already been recorded from Cape Adare as well as from South Georgia and Juan Fernandez. Fauvel has suggested, in explanation of the wide distribution of this and some other species, that it descends in the equatorial regions to great depths, and passing southwards reappears in the colder waters at less depths.

Family ALCIOPIDÆ.

The only species observed is *Vanadis antarctica*, which has a world-wide range through the oceans, as one would expect from its pelagic habit.

Family TOMOPTERIDÆ.

The only species which have been collected in Antarctic seas are the two species included in the present report, namely, *T. carpenteri*, the history of which will be found detailed in the systematic portion, and *T. septentrionalis*, which has recently been recorded by Gravier from the Weddell Quadrant.

Family NEREIDÆ.

As in other expeditions, this family was found but sparsely in the Antarctic; indeed, until 1908, the only species that had been met with was *N. loxechini*, which Kinberg had originally described from the Magellan Strait, but which in recent years has been recorded from the deep water to the east of Island of St. Paul, and from the winter quarters of the "Gauss." But Ehlers found amongst the "Valdivia" worms *Nereis uncinata* from near Bouvet Island. The "Aurora" did not meet with it.

Family NEPHTHYDIDÆ.

In addition to *N. macrura*, which is a Sub-antarctic form entering the Antarctic region, *N. abbranchiata*, has been recorded from the region by Ehlers (1913).

Family EUNICIDÆ.

The Eunicids scarcely enter the Antarctic, for only two species have ever been recorded, both of which are included in the present collection. *Lumbriconereis magalhensis* is a typically Sub-antarctic form, and only one specimen was gathered in Commonwealth Bay. The small pelagic *Ophryotrocha claparedi* was however extremely abundant in Boat Harbour; it has already been gathered elsewhere, though recorded under the title of *Paractenus notialis*.

Family GLYCERIDÆ.

Glycera capitata, originally described from the European seas, is the only member of the family that appears to enter the region under consideration. It has been met with by each of the expeditions.

Family ARICIIDÆ.

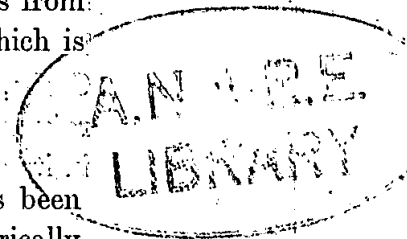
Hitherto only three species belonging to the family have been described from the Antarctic region. One of these, *Aricia marginata*, is included in the present collection. A new species, *Scoloplos mawsoni*, is necessary for a worm that differs from *S. kerguelensis*, which has been recorded by the French Expedition, but which is characteristically a Sub-antarctic form.

Family CIRRATULIDÆ.

The Cirratulids are also very rare in the region; only one species has been definitely determined, though Ehlers found certain worms which he names generically without giving specific names to them. This sole species is the European *Cirratulus cirratus*, hitherto known from the Magellan Strait and elsewhere in the south under Ehlers's title, *Promenia fulgida*, which Fauvel has shown to be a *nomen nudum*.

Family TERESELLIDÆ.

The Antarctic is a favourable habitat for members of the family, as each expedition adds one or more to the species already known. Of the twenty-four that have been recorded the "Aurora" obtained seven off Adelie Land. Of these, three



appear to be confined to the Antarctic region, namely, *Terebella ehlersi*, *T. vayssieri*, and *Leæna arenilega*. The others enter the sub-antarctic region at Kerguelen and Tierra del Fuego, &c., while the seventh *Scione mirabilis* (which, as I show, includes *S. spinifera* Ehlers) travels up both coasts of South America into the southern temperate zone.

Family AMPHARETIDÆ.

Six species of this family have been gathered by previous expeditions within this area; the present report contains an account of only two species, both of them new, as I have mentioned earlier in the memoir. These are *Phyllocomus dibranchiata* and *Amythas* (gen. nov.) *membranifera*.

Family CAPITELLIDÆ.

It has been stated that this family does not enter the Antarctic region, but Gravier has recorded one species, *Isomastus perarmatus* from the Weddell Quadrant, and this has also been obtained by the "Aurora."

Family MALDANIDÆ.

The Swedish expedition has added materially to our knowledge of the family, as it exists in this region so that seven well characterised species and some varieties are known, as well as three unspecified forms recorded by Ehlers. The "Aurora" gathered two of the species, both of which are confined to this region, namely, *Rhodine intermedia* (hitherto confused with the northern *R. loveni*) and *Isocirrus yungi*, originally discovered at Petermann Island.

Family CHLORHÆMIDÆ.

Of the six species of *Flabelligera* reported from the Antarctic only one is included in this collection (*F. mundata*), which is wide-spread round the southern land-mass. The only other member of the family that has been mentioned is *Trophonia kerguelarum* Grube, as having been obtained by the "Discovery" at winter quarters, but no reference to this locality is made in Ehlers in his later works, though it is sub-antarctic in its distribution.

Family SABELLIDÆ.

Nine species have been recorded from this region, of which four are quite small and have been obtained only by the "Gauss." The only species collected by the "Aurora" is *Potamilla antarctica*, which occurs in considerable numbers, and sometimes attains a large size. It also enters the Sub-antarctic region.

Family SERPULIDÆ.

Two of the ten species known to occur in the Antarctic are contained in this collection—the widely distributed *Serpula vermicularis* and *Spirorbis nordenskjoldi*.

2: MACQUARIE ISLAND.

This island has not hitherto been explored for Polychæta, but thanks to the industry and care of Mr. H. Hamilton during the nearly two years he sojourned here; I can put on record fifteen species of which three are new: *Lumbriconereis macquariensis*, *Sphærodorum spissum* and *Polycirrus hamiltoni*. All the other species are typically sub-antarctic in character, and have been recorded either from the southern outliers of New Zealand or from the Kerguelen or Falkland Islands. They were all collected in rock pools or under stones or rocks along the shore.

Syllis closterobranchia.

Syllis brachycola.

Exogone anomalochæta.

Eulalia magalhaensis.

Nereis kerguelensis.

Nereis australis (= *magalhaensis*).

Lumbriconereis magalhaensis.

Lumbriconereis macquariensis.

Sphærodorum spissum.

Cirratulus cirratus.

Thelepus setosus.

Leprea streptochæta.

Polycirrus hamiltoni.

Arenicola assimilis var. *affinis*.

Potamilla antarctica (small forms).

3. MARIA ISLAND, TASMANIA.

Five species were obtained in the two trawls put down by Professor Flynn. Of these one is new, and belongs to a Polynoid genus, *Hololepidella*, established by Willey for a Ceylon species. Two of the other species obtained have already been reported from the neighbourhood; the remaining couple are widely distributed.

Hololepidella flynni (from 1,300 fathoms).

Physalidonotus rugosus (from 65 fathoms).

Latmonice producta var. *benthaliana* (from 1,300 fathoms).

Eunice tentaculata (from 65 fathoms).

Eurythoe complanata.

SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT.

Family SYLLIDÆ.*Sub-family* SYLLIDÆ.*Genus* SYLLIS *Savigny*.SYLLIS CLOSTEROBRANCHIA *Schmarda*.

Schmarda (1861), p. 72.

Ehlers (1904), p. 19, pl. III, figs. 1-4.

Ehlers (1908), p. 45.

Benham (1909), p. 237.

Ehlers (1913), p. 476, pl. XXXI, figs. 1-3 (epitokous phases).

Augener (1913), p. 200, fig. 23. (I have not seen this.)

Fauvel (1919), p. 354.

(Plate 5, figs. 1-2.)

It is interesting to find this species, originally regarded as a Sub-antarctic form, occurring off Adélie Land, though it has already been recorded from Kaiser Wilhelm II Land.

Amongst the material I find epitokous phases as well as the atokous. The species seems somewhat variable, judging from the accounts of Ehlers and Fauvel, and my own observations, especially in regard to the shape and length of, and the number of annuli in, the dorsal cirri. I will here refer only to such differences as I have noted, for on the whole the specimens agree with the previous accounts.

The larger individuals in the present collection, which numbers about a score, measure from 20-25 mm. in length, with a width of 1 mm.; they contain from 60-100 segments. The breadth of the body is fairly uniform throughout, except for a slight tapering at each end. There are no markings on the dorsal surface.

The prostomium is not quite in agreement with Ehlers's figure, for in the specimens before me it is transversely oval, with the anterior margin produced in the middle line to form a rounded lobe, which is about half the width of the base of the prostomium. Ehlers shows the margin to be a continuous curve. The difference is perhaps due to the state of preservation.

The number of annuli in the cirri has been shown to vary, and Ehlers (1913) has found that in the youngest stages they are not moniliform; and that the annulation increases with age; but I suggest that the differences observed in various adults may be in part due to injury to the tips of the appendages.

The median prostomial tentacles in the present specimens have 16 annuli; the laterals 12; the dorsal peristomial cirri present 17-18; the ventrals 15 (Ehlers found in a specimen from the Chatham Islands as many as 21-23 respectively).

The dorsal cirri have a spindle-shape outline, which is characteristic for the species; the cirri of the anterior six to eight segments are longer than the rest; their length is greater than the breadth of the body here; the sixth being the longest; it has 20 annuli.

The remainder of the dorsal cirri are fairly uniform in length, but not absolutely so; though this seems to me due to inequality in contraction.

The length of these cirri over the greater part of the body is rather less than the breadth of the body; I find 12-13 annuli in most of them. Ehlers gives 8-11, usually the latter, and in specimens from the Chatham Islands as many as 21. Fauvel gives 10-15 for Red Sea specimens.

I find (fig. 1) that each parapod is supported by 3 or even 4 acicula, which lie close to one another above the bundle of chæta. The end of each aciculum is dilated just below the blunt tip, which is obliquely truncated and projects from the surface. (fig. 2). In some individuals, however, there is no dilatation, and the apex is symmetrically pointed.

The pharynx commences in the 4th chætigerous segment, as is seen in a specimen mounted entire in glycerine; it extends back to the tenth segment, where it enters the "stomach" (or "ventriculus") which occupies segments 11-18; the intestine at first passes forwards from this point, and then bends backwards. It is from the former region that the pair of long cylindrical cæca are given off, one of which reaches forwards into the 14th, the other only as far as the 15th segment.

Epitokous Phases.

A male and a female occur amongst the material gathered at Boat Harbour at 3½ fathoms.

They measure 12 mm. in length, with a width of 1 mm., and contain about 32 segments. The eyes are large and red. They agree generally with the account and figures given by Ehlers.

I note, however, that four eyes are present in both sexes, one pair on the dorsal, the other pair on the ventral surface. Ehlers figure shows the male to be blind.

The prostomial tentacles of the male are longer than in the female, but are not moniliform in either sex.

The male is entire, and possesses two long moniliform anal cirri, longer than the dorsal cirri of that region. In the male the long modified chæta commence in the third chætigerous segment, in the female in the second.

Ehlers notes that the spawning time occurs in December and January. These were gathered in the former month.

Localities.—

Commonwealth Bay, Boat Harbour, 2-4 fathoms. Collected by Dr. A. L. McLean. Commonwealth Bay, Station C. 15-20 fathoms; Station D. 45-50 fathoms; Station 3, 157 fathoms.

Macquarie Island, Rock pools, coll. Mr. Hamilton.

Distribution.—Cape of Good Hope (Schmarda), Angra Pequena, New Zealand, Chatham Islands, Kaiser Wilhelm II Land (Ehlers), Campbell Island, Antipodes Islands (Benham), Red Sea (Fauvel*).

SYLLIS BRACHYCOLA *Ehlers*.

Ehlers (1897), p. 38, pl. II, figs. 46, 47.

Gravier (1906), p. 20, pl. II, fig. 17.

Ehlers (1913), p. 477.

Fauvel (1916), p. 427.

(Plate 5, fig. 3.)

Several of this species were obtained, and I may note the form of the acicula, of which two or three occur in each parapod. They may be colourless or brown, but have a characteristic extremity. This is a rounded knob quite unlike those of *S. closterbranchia* (fig. 3).

The uppermost chaeta, which is capilliform ("Nadel" of Ehlers), does not make its appearance till about the 20th foot, and may even be absent from some of the posterior feet, though whether they are broken or not developed I cannot say.

Locality.—

Macquarie Islands. Scrapings off kelp.

Distribution.—Magellan, Kerguelen, South Georgia, Kaiser Wilhelm II Land (Ehlers), Booth Wandel Island (Gravier), Falkland Islands (Fauvel).

Genus PIONOSYLLIS *Malmgren*.PIONOSYLLIS COMOSA *Gravier*.

Gravier (1906), p. 15, pl. II, figs. 12, 13.

Gravier (1911), p. 49.

Ehlers (1913), p. 473, pl. XXXII, figs. 1-4.

Several fragments of this Antarctic worm, consisting of the head and some 20 chaetigerous segments, were obtained. They measure 25 mm. in length and about 0.5 mm. across. Some are ripe females filled with eggs as far forwards as the proventriculus, but they present no epitaenous modifications.

* It may here be noted that Fauvel (1917, p. 193) regards the variety of *Syllis closterbranchia* from the Chatham Islands (Ehlers), a specimen of which he has found on the coast of South Australia, as identical with *S. hyalina* Grube.

The freedom of the palps is well seen in those in which the pharynx is protruded, when they become widely separated, as is shown in Ehlers's figures.

The eyes are not so large as he figures, and I find that the anterior pair are, as usual, larger than the posterior.

The chaetæ of the anterior segments are all alike, but further back the length of the appendix differs in the upper and lower members of the bundle, but not I think to so great an extent as is indicated by Gravier's figures.

Locality.—

Commonwealth Bay.

Distribution.—Port Charcot, Port Circoncision (Gravier), Kaiser Wilhelm II Land (Ehlers).

Genus TRYPANOSYLLIS *Claparède.*

TRYPANOSYLLIS GIGANTEA *McIntosh.*

Syllis gigantea McIntosh (1885), p. 193, pl. XXX, figs. 1-3; pl. XXXII!, fig. 4; pl. XA, fig. 10; pl. XXXIV A, fig. 7.

Trypanosyllis gigantea Ehlers (1897), p. 35.

Trypanosyllis gigantea Ehlers (1901), p. 85.

Trypanosyllis gigantea Ehlers (1908), p. 65.

Trypanosyllis gigantea Ehlers (1912), p. 17.

Trypanosyllis gigantea Ehlers (1913), p. 475, pl. XXXI, figs. 11-16.

Trypanosyllis gigantea Gravier (1911), p. 52, pl. I, figs. 7, 8.

Trypanosyllis gigantea Fauvel (1917), p. 200, gives further synonymy.

This characteristic Antarctic Syllid is evidently very abundant in Commonwealth Bay, for there are at least twenty individuals in the collection obtained from five stations or perhaps from four, as one of the lots consisting of as many as fourteen specimens is accompanied by no information as to where they were obtained.

Some of the specimens attain to a greater size than even those described by McIntosh, which reached only the length of 60 mm. The largest complete individual in the present collection measures 130 mm., with a diameter of 5 mm. over the body, and 6 mm. across the parapodia. The width of the body is equal to the length of twelve segments, which are thus very short. The body is very much depressed, its height being only 2 mm. McIntosh gives a figure of a transverse section through the pharyngeal region, where the height of the body is increased by the presence of that organ; the worm is in reality much flatter than that figure would indicate.

The colour of the preserved specimens is a pale yellow, dorsally and ventrally, becoming brownish anteriorly. One individual is orange brown ventrally, with a yellowish dorsum, and with brown markings along the margins of this surface.

The tentacles are white; the dorsal cirri are alternately plain white, and white ringed with purplish brown. In some specimens these white cirri are more closely coiled than the others, and lie close to the body forming a fringe, as it were, along its margin. The purple-ringed cirri, however, are more loosely coiled, and they rise above the level of the former, over the back of the worm. The two series of cirri are thus very readily distinguished. All the cirri, like the tentacles, are moniliform.

Ehlers (1897) states that when alive, the colour of the worms from South Georgia were "a beautiful orange, with white belly;" those from Magellan Strait were rosy-red, with dark brownish-red cirri; or pale flesh-coloured, with cirri of the same tint; or dark brown. The former plan of colouration seems to agree with those from Commonwealth Bay. He also notes (1911) that in February and March the species develop swimming bristles; so that presumably they become sexually mature at this period.

Localities.—

Commonwealth Bay, Station D, 45-50 fathoms,

Station 1, 350-400 fathoms,

Station 2, 318 fathoms,

Station 12, 110 fathoms,

**Distribution.*—Kerguelen (McIntosh), South Georgia, Magellan Strait, Juan Fernandez, Kaiser Wilhelm II Land, South Victoria Land (Ehlers), Marguerite Bay, Terre Alexandre (Gravier).

Sub-family EXOGONÆ.

Genus EXOGONE Oersted.

EXOGONE ANOMALOCHEÏTA *sp. nov.*

(Plate 5, figs. 11-13.)

Several small worms, measuring about 6 mm. in length, with about 36 segments, agree pretty closely with *E. heterosetosa* McIntosh, so that it is unnecessary to give a detailed account of them. Nevertheless, there are two differences from that species which render it necessary to establish a new one.

The tentacles spring close to the anterior margin of the prostomium, and in this respect differs from the above species. (See Ehlers, 1897, pl. III, fig. 61.) They are unequal in size; the median is spindle-shaped, shorter than the length of the postomium; the laterals are ovate and shorter than the median.

The peristomium bears a short ovate cirrus, and just above it a nuchal organ, such as Gravier figures for *E. turqueti* (1906, pl. I, fig. 3). The huge palps are longer than the prostomium. The anal cirri are spindle-shaped, and equal in length the anal segment.

* If Fauvel is correct in identifying the species with *Syllis tenuiformis* Haswell, and with *T. richardi* Gravier, the further localities must be added—Australia, North and South Atlantic, Red Sea, Persian Gulf.

The parapodia spring from near the anterior boundary of the segments, are short, and contain but few chætæ—about 6 in the anterior and 4 in the posterior feet.

There are three kinds of chætæ (fig. 13)—(a) the uppermost simple capilliform, swollen at the end with a symmetrical but fine point (this is the “aciculum” of McIntosh); (b) the uppermost gomphotrich, which differs from that found in *E. heterosetosa*, as will be described below; and (c) some four or five smaller gomphotrichs. These have an enlarged end to the shaft and articulated deep down at one side is the short bidentate appendix. They are similar to those in *E. heterosetosa*, but have a more swollen cup. The lowest chætæ have this somewhat less enlarged than the upper ones, but the difference between them is not very marked.

The uppermost gomphotrich is not “spathulate” at its extremity. It consists of a slender shaft, which is much expanded at its extremity to form a large cup, which when seen from the side is quadrate. Three of its sides or edges are smooth, and in the re-entering angle between two of these the appendix is articulated, the fourth side forming the real free end of the shaft is finely but sharply denticulate, and its face is striated. The appendix is rather long, curved, and bidentate.

When seen in the other plane—that is, from the front—the swollen end of the shaft is oval, and the free tip of the appendix projects beyond. It has somewhat the appearance of Ehlers's figure of the chætæ of *E. heterosetosa* (1897, pl. III, fig. 65), if a line were drawn between the pointed tip and the oval portion; but there are no concentric lines here in the present species. The previous authors, McIntosh, Ehlers, Gravier, have stated that this particular chætæ is “simple” and “spathulate.” But in a recent paper Fauvel (1919, p. 356) states that it is really a gomphotrich, i. e. that it bears a long and delicate appendix (“arête”) which, being easily broken off, gives the appearance of being simple. But, even so, the form of the chætæ in the worms before me differ so much from the figures that I cannot correlate the two, hence the new species.

It differs from *E. clavator* Ehlers, in the absence of the chætæ with very long appendices that occur in the upper part of the bundle, as well as in other characters; and from *E. turqueti* Gravier, also in the form of the chætæ.

The dorsal cirrus is ovate and shorter than the chætigerous lobe; the ventral cirrus is longer, pointed, and extends beyond the lobe.

The pharynx is lined with a dark-brown cuticle and extends through the peristomium and three following segments to enter the barrel-shaped proventriculus, which occupies $2\frac{1}{2}$ segments. This leads into a sub-globular region occupying the rest of the 7th segment, and then follows the intestine.

Locality.—

Commonwealth Bay and Macquarie Island.

Amongst some material sorted out by Professor Haswell he noted some individuals bearing young ones, which he kindly forwarded to me. The young ones are carried on each side of the ventral surface just below the ventral cirri. They form a double series of 8 or 9 on each side of the segments 12–20.

Each young one consists of head and 4 chætigerous segments, followed by one segment with a parapod, but without chætæ, and the anal segment carries a pair of long cirri.

Owing to the position of the mother, I am unable to see the characteristic gomphotrich, but as the specimens come from the same locality I have little doubt that it is this species.

Genus SPHÆROSYLLIS *Malmgren.*

SPHÆROSYLLIS MCINTOSHI *Ehlers.*

Salvatoria kerguelensis McIntosh (1885), p. 188, pl. XXX, fig. 4; pl. XXXIII, fig. 1; pl. XV A; figs. 11, 12.

Sphærosyllis mcintoshi Ehlers (1897), p. 46.

Sphærosyllis mcintoshi Ehlers (1913), p. 481.

(Plate 1, figs. 4-6.)

Ehlers has already shown that *Salvatoria* of McIntosh is in reality a Syllid belonging to Malmgren's genus. McIntosh, although he placed the worm amongst the Hesionidæ, recognised in the course of his account that in several features it approached the Syllidæ.

In the present collection I find specimens of this small worm amongst those taken in Boat Harbour during the month of June, 1912, in 3-4 fathoms of water.

They are only 3-4 mm. in length with 28-33 segments. The tentacles and the dorsal cirri have swollen bases and narrowed tips, but are not so short and stumpy as in the typical *Sphærosyllis*. The rounded prostomium (figs. 4, 5) carries three tentacles, two pairs of eyes, and a pair of palps; the last are fused and project beyond the prostomium. Ventrally this region is deeply furrowed in the median line indicating the double nature of this organ. McIntosh, it will be remembered, denied the existence of the palps; but his specimens were soft and ill-preserved.

He was, I think, in error too in stating that the filamentous tapering extremity of tentacle and cirrus is "distinctly segmented," for in my specimens, which are well preserved, there is no indication of this, though there are a few quite irregularly disposed constrictions along this region, when the animal is mounted in glycerine.

I have thought it well to give a careful drawing of the head (fig. 4) as McIntosh's figure, the only one as far as I know that has been published, is misleading.

The peristomial cirri are short. The following segments carry long parapods, each with a single bundle of chætæ, a dorsal cirrus, and a short cylindrical ventral cirrus which extends beyond the chætigerous lobe.

The chætigerous lobe is supported by two acicula, each of which is swollen just below the point (fig. 6). Below these are 8-10 chætæ, the uppermost of which is capilliform, as McIntosh has noted, while the rest are gomphotrichs of the form shown in his figure.

The anal segment carries a pair of cirri similar to the dorsal cirri.

The extent of the pharynx and the proventriculus (or stomach) agrees with that shown in his figure.

I received some specimens from Dr. Haswell in which eggs were attached to the parapods.

Ehlers has described the epitokous phase.

Locality.—

Boat Harbour, Commonwealth Bay, 3-4 fathoms.

Distribution.—Kerguelen (McIntosh), South Georgia, Kaiser Wilhelm II Land (Ehlers).

Sub-family. AUTOLYTEÆ.

Genus. AUTOLYTUS Grube.

AUTOLYTUS CHARCOTI Gravier.

Gravier (1906), p. 7, pl. I, figs. 1, 2.

(Plate 5, figs. 7-10.)

Of this species, both the atokous and the epitokous phases of both sex are represented; the latter have not hitherto been described.

Atokous phase.

Of the seven specimens of the atokous phase in the collection, some were still within thin transparent membranous tubes; of which one measures 30 mm. in length and 4 mm. in diameter. The tubes were attached to one another, side by side, forming a small mass; and to one was attached a portion of a colony of a Hydrozoon.

The contained animal is complete and measures 26 mm. in length, with a breadth of 3 mm. at about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of its length, whence it tapers slightly both anteriorly and posteriorly; it contains 70 segments. The body is flattened dorso-ventrally and has height of 2 mm. (fig. 7). Another individual, from Boat Harbour, was free from its tube; is 18 mm. in length and 1.5 mm. across the body, which is built up of 68 segments or more, the last few being very small. Smaller worms were also present, one of which with a length of 6 mm. was stained and mounted entire. It is still within its thin tube and came from the same station in Commonwealth Bay as that first mentioned.

Gravier had only two specimens, one of which was entire, and is smaller than some of those before me.

The worms are pale-brown in colour with a transverse bar of somewhat darker tint across each segment, the width of the bars being rather greater than the pale space separating them. As Gravier has noted, this banding is more marked towards the middle of the body length.

The first mentioned worm is full of eggs, though the body is not yet differentiated into regions; there are none of the characteristic long slender bristles that indicate the epitokous phase.

Passing backwards from the prostomium are two conspicuous white broad ridges, the "epaulettes" or "ailérons," which cross over the peristomium and two following segments just above the bases of the dorsal cirri and end at the hinder margin of the third segment. Each of these structures is grooved along its upper surface, and its inner margin is thickened, rounded, and opaque white; they show well against the pigmented surface of the dorsal surface. Though so conspicuous in the worm viewed by reflected light, they are scarcely visible in a stained specimen mounted in Canada balsam.

The peristomial dorsal cirri are about as long as the prostomial tentacles. The ventral cirri of this segment are short. On the next two segments the dorsal cirri are longer still, though their exact length is difficult to estimate as they are coiled.

The dorsal cirri are cylindrical, smooth, and though presenting irregular constrictions here and there, are not truly moniliform; each is marked by a streak of brown pigment along its external and internal faces.

On the ventral surface there is, on each side, a series of segmentally arranged great oval glandular pads such as McIntosh describes for his *Autolytus maclearanus*. I suggest that these glands are responsible for the membranous tube in which the worm lives.

The anterior dorsal cirri are as long as the width of the body, but decrease in length posteriorly, so that in the mid-body, their length is about half this width, and they become still shorter further back.

The form of the parapod (fig. 7), and the arrangement of the chaetae are as Gravier has described, though the ventral glandular pad is more definitely constricted off from the body on the ventral surface than his figure indicates. The parapod is supported by a couple of acicula lying close together side by side; and carries, besides the bundle of compound chaetae, one or two capilliforms; it is, however, only exceptionally that one can detect them owing to their fragility.

The cup of the "gomphotrich" or compound chaeta (fig. 8), is characteristically striated on one side, the appendix is, as usual, short with two unequal teeth, of which the distal is slenderer than the other; the latter presents slight differences according to its position in the bundle; in the lower chaetae it is sharply pointed as is the distal tooth; whereas in the upper ones it is usually bluntly rounded as if subject to wear. The form of the appendix does not quite agree with the figure given by Gravier (p. 8, fig. 1), as I find that there are no serrations below the teeth. It seems also to be somewhat broader in proportion to the length than is shown by that figure.

The pharynx, which Gravier was unable to study, extends back to the end of the 7th segment, where it bends forwards on itself, then turns back to enter the "stomach" (or proventriculus), which occupies apparently segments 10-14 as seen in a specimen that I dissected; but in a mounted specimen of smaller size, this stomach occupies segments 7-10. Whether this difference is due to age or to a disarrangement during dissection I cannot say.

Remarks.—From these southern seas, four species of *Autolytus* have been recorded—*A. maclearanus* McIntosh, *A. gibber* Ehlers, *A. simplex* Ehlers; in addition to Gravier's species. But the last is the only one in which the "ailérons" are developed, as Ehlers has pointed out (1913).

Epitokous phases.

A considerable number, some 3-4 dozen, of male and female epitokous stages were collected on the surface at Boat Harbour. They are described by Dr. McLean as being "reddish in colour." In the preserved state some are deep brown, others pale brown, and others again almost white; they all agree in their structure though it may be that the darker ones are older than the rest*.

The brown ones are of deeper tint on the ventral than on the dorsal surface, which suggests that the worms swim on their backs at this time. Naturally they vary in length, the majority being from 12-18 mm. In each case I have chosen for description one of the largest specimens.

Sacconereis.

The majority of the females have lost the ventral egg-sac, though this is still present in one that was mounted, where it lies behind the 15th chaetigerous segment.

A complete large individual, measuring 38 mm. in length with a breadth of 5 mm., consists of a "head" with 14 unmodified segments, plus 40 segments with longer parapods, each carrying a bundle of long capilliform notopodial bristles; this region is followed by 30 unmodified posterior segments.

The head in this phase undergoes little modification; there are no additional prostomial appendages; but the eyes are enlarged, specially those of the anterior pair which have become thrust down to the under surface.

The ailerons are distinct.

The dorsal surface of the body is marked by intersegmental bands of yellowish brown pigment which encroach more or less on to the surface of the segments. The dorsal cirri retain the colouration of the atokous phase, brown with a white line along each face.

Polybostrichus.

In the male, the prostomium is white, but the appendages are more or less deeply tinted. The tentacles are brown on the anterior or ventral faces, and white dorsally; the frontal tentacles, like the "bifurcated appendages," are deep brown; the dorsal cirri are paler dorsally than ventrally.

A complete individual, measuring 32 mm. in length, consists of a "head" with 14 unmodified chaetigerous segments, followed by 45 segments with long capilliform bristles, behind which are again some 20 unmodified segments.

* When placed in water previous to being stained in alum-carminé the pigment is dissolved, and the water becomes coloured an orange-brown.

The transversely extended prostomium (figs. 9-10) bears the usual large eyes, arranged as in the *Sacconereis*. Springing from the upper surface near the hinder border is the long median tentacle, which is about 5 mm. in length. The lateral tentacles are noticeably larger, being about twice the thickness of the median and of greater length. That region of the prostomium from which they arise has apparently been pressed backwards and downwards, so that the peristomial cirri appear, in dorsal view, to be in front of them. Below the base of these long lateral tentacles is a large swollen subspherical mass overhanging the chaetigerous lobe of the second segment. It is upon this mass that the lateral tentacles stand.

From the anterior margin, between the eyes, the club-shaped "frontal tentacles" arise, and below them the "bifurcated appendages" (which according to Malaquin represent the united palps and lateral-anterior tentacles, a view that Ehlers does not accept). I prefer to use the above term so as to avoid any morphological controversy. These "bifurcated appendages" consist of a thick basal region which divides into two branches, one shorter and thicker and fleshy; the other longer and slenderer. The former appears to be a continuation of the basal region (than which it is rather longer), and so to constitute the main axis; the latter branch is borne on the under and outer face of the fleshy portion; it is about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd the length of the median tentacles, but as both are coiled, it is difficult to give precise measurements.

These organs spring from the prostomium below the frontal tentacles at a level of a line drawn across between the dorsal and ventral pairs of eyes: their bases touch ventrally. Their position on what appears to be the morphological dorsal surface of the prostomium seems to negative the view that they are palps unless their origin has shifted upwards, as that of the lateral tentacles has shifted downwards.

Both the basal region of the appendage and the thicker branch are marked by a series of granular rings from which spring hairs, some of which in a mounted specimen are curved. Presumably they are sensory hairs. Unfortunately they are invisible in Canada balsam mounts, though clearly seen in glycerine preparations.

The ailerons or epaulettes are present, extending across the bases of the large tentacles and, as in the atokous phase, reach to the hinder end of the third segment.

In some specimens, but not in all, there is a linear white ridge passing backwards from the prostomium in the middle line over the first six or seven segments. I noticed it both in large and small individuals, in dark and in pale ones, while in others it is not present. I failed to detect it in the *Sacconereis*. Although visible in reflected light it is not to be seen in any of the mounted specimens. Has this low linear ridge anything to do with the "birnförmig Höcker," which Ehlers describes and figures for this *Pterautolytus* (1907, p. 8): This is a small pear-shaped upstanding structure on the mid-dorsal line of the 2nd segment. On p. 10, he compares it with certain "occipital Höcker" which occur in some other syllids, such as *Syllis notocera* Ehlers and *Autolytus gibber* Ehlers; in the latter, however, it is merely a broad round-edged lobe overhanging

the back of the prostomium. I have failed to find anything like this linear longitudinal ridge in any Syllids figured by Ehlers, Gravier, or other authors.

On the ventral surface, the prostomium is notched on its hinder margin and the borders are deeply pigmented. The anterior segments of the body are provided with large ventral glandular pads as in the atokous phase; and in the pale-coloured reddish individuals, these are very conspicuous owing to their opaque whiteness.

Locality of Atokous forms.—

Boat Harbour, surface $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms (three specimens); and Commonwealth Bay, 25 fathoms (four).

Locality of Epitokous phases:—

Boat Harbour "taken in hand-net at the surface," on 8, VII, 12; 7, IX, 12 and 14, IX, 12.

Distribution.—Port Charcot (Gravier).

Family APHRODITIDÆ.

Sub-family APHRODITINÆ.

Genus LÆTMONICE *Kinberg*.

LÆTMONICE PRODUCTA *Grube*.

Grube (1877), p. 512.

McIntosh (1885), p. 39, pl. VI, figs. 1, 2; pl. IV A, figs. 1-8.

Ehlers (1908), p. 40.

Ehlers (1913), p. 438.

Gravier (1911), p. 80.

Moore (1903), p. 420; and various other authors.

Seventeen individuals of this handsome annelid were obtained. It has been so fully described by McIntosh that nothing more need be said of it here.

Localities.—

Station 3, 157 fathoms (one).

Station 11, 358 fathoms (one).

And fifteen specimens without any data.

Distribution.—Kerguelen (Grube, McIntosh), Heard Island (McIntosh), Kaiser Wilhelm II Land (Ehlers), Graham's Land (Gravier), Japan (Moore).

L. PRODUCTA VAR. BENTHALIANA *McIntosh*.

McIntosh (1885), p. 45, pl. VIII, figs. 4, 5; pl. IV A, fig. 12; pl. V A, figs. 1, 2.

Moore (1903), p. 420.

A single individual was obtained by Professor Flynn off Maria Island at a depth of 1,300 fathoms.

This is an instance of the wide distribution of animals living at great depths for it has been recorded from the Antarctic to the coast of Japan.

It has been met with by the "Challenger" at the following places:—Between Prince Edward Island and Kerguelen, at a depth of 1,600 fathoms. Midway between Australia and the Antarctic, at 1,950 fathoms. Also in the North Pacific (lat. 35° 41' N., long. 157° 42' E.) at 2,300 fathoms, and (lat. 35° 22' N., long. 169° 63' E.) at a depth of 2,900 fathoms. While Moore records the variety from the coast of Japan at 3,774 fathoms.

Sub-family POLYNOINÆ.

Genus ENIPO *Malmgrén*.

ENIPO RHOMBIGERA *Ehlers*.

Ehlers (1908), p. 47, pl. IV, figs. 1-12.

Ehlers (1912), p. 13.

Ehlers (1913), p. 449.

Gravier (1911), p. 81.

Of this very distinctly patterned species, which is confined to the Antarctic region, as many as forty-two specimens were gathered by the "Aurora" from eight stations and from one unnamed locality.

The plan of colouration is sufficiently described and illustrated by coloured figures by Ehlers, and some other variations of pattern are mentioned by Gravier. I have only to add that in one specimen, which measured 100 mm., the dorsum is very darkly coloured. The violet median band, with its rhomboidal outgrowths, is nearly continuous on the elytriferous segments; with a streak of dark brown along the hinder half of the segment; while in the cirriferous segments, where the median band is not produced outwards, there are two parallel cross-bars of brown, extending inwards from the cirrophore, one in front, the other behind it, nearly meeting the median pigmented band.

The greatest length of any of my specimens is 100 mm., though others have been previously described that exceed this.

The figure of the head given by Ehlers is not quite satisfactory, since the median tentaculophore is so drawn as to suggest that it bore the tentacle (which is missing, as it usually is) on its upper surface, which would be a very unusual position in the family. As a matter of fact, however, it is the fault of the artist, for I find that the tentacle is inserted at the anterior extremity of the tentaculophore as usual.

Localities.—

Commonwealth Bay, Station D, 45-50 fathoms (two).

Station E, 55-60 fathoms (four).

Station 1, 350-400 fathoms (nine).

Station 2, 318 fathoms (five).

Station 3, 157 fathoms (three).

Station 8, 120 fathoms (ten).

Station 10, 325 fathoms (two).

Station 12, 110 fathoms (four).

Distribution.—South Victoria Land, Bouvet Island, Kaiser Wilhelm II Land, (Ehlers), Graham's Land, Alexander Land (Gravier).

Genus HOLOLEPIDELLA *Willey*.

HOLOLEPIDELLA *FLYNNI* *sp. nov.*

(Plate 5, figs. 14–20).

The species is founded on four slender worms collected off Maria Island, Tasmania, by Professor T. T. Flynn. The pale grey dorsum is covered by white and nearly opaque elytra, which occur almost over the entire length of the body.

The largest individual is about 40 mm. in length and contains 63 segments. Its greatest breadth is in the region of segments 5–13, where it measures 4 mm. over the body; 5.5 mm. across the parapods; and 7.5 mm. including the chaetæ. From this point the body begins to taper so that at the 26th segment the breadth is only 2.5 mm., while at the 40th it is but 2 mm. The length of the parapods does not sensibly decrease till quite close to the hinder end.

The total number of elytra is rather difficult to decide, as the majority have fallen away; but by counting the elythrofores I find that there are at least 26 pairs. In a small individual, which measures 27 mm., with 61 segments, 18 pairs of elytra are in position, the last being on segment 41, but there are elythrofores posterior to this.

I find, as did Willey, that it is by no means easy to distinguish elythrofores from cirrofores, from which the cirri have fallen away, both are nearly in the same line, close to the margin of the body; but by comparing the four specimens and especially after the examination of one that was stained and mounted, which lacks, however, the last 2–3 segments, one can fairly readily distinguish the two structures.

In this species the elytra are arranged as follows:—The first 12 are on the usual segments, that is (counting the peristomium as 1st) on the segments 2, 4, 5, 7–21, 23; the next six elytra appear to be regularly on every third segment—26, 29, 32, 35, 38, 41. It is hereafter that irregularity creeps in, but in all the four individuals I find elytra or elythrofores on the next segment, 42nd; in two instances they occur on the next two segments, that is, on three consecutive segments. Further back they are either on alternate segments or with gaps of two or three segments at intervals; or on consecutive segments. The arrangement is not symmetrical, so that no general statement covers their position; no formula can be given for these posterior elytra.

Willey (1905, p. 251) found a similar irregularity in *H. commensalis*. I place the facts in tabular form for reference:—

Number of Elytron in the series.	Posterior elytra, of right side carried by the segments in each of the four specimens.			
	A.	B.	C.	D.
19	42	42	42	42
20	45	46	43	43
21	46	48	44	44
22	47	51	...	46
23	49	...	...	48
24	50	...	...	50
25	55	...	...	54
26	56	...	...	58
27	57	...	....	...

A is the stained and mounted specimen.

In B, only 22 pairs of elytra were present, the remainder of the 58 segments being cirriferous.

C is soft, and it is impossible to distinguish the elytophores from the cirrophores.

The elytra, except the first which is circular, are oval with the longer axis oblique to that of the body; and in the better preserved specimens they overlap from side to side. The "areola" is near the external margin, the surface is smooth, and there is no marginal fringe.

The prostomium (fig. 14) is colourless, broader than long; the eyes are large, the posterior pair far back, latero-dorsal in position, with a large lens; the anterior pair are lateral, with the lens directed forwards; these are situated at the broadest part of the prostomium, which is rather in front of the middle of its length. The prostomium is produced into distinct "peaks," immediately above the base of the lateral tentacles. The tentacles are smooth, tapering to a point; the median is about twice the length of the laterals and longer than the palp. The laterals are about $\frac{2}{3}$ rds the length of the palp.

The parapods (fig. 15, 16) are short, and distinctly divided into two nearly equal lobes. The notopod, of less height than the neuropod, is like it produced into a long and slender aciculum-containing process. The dorsal cirrophore overhangs the chætigerous lobe; the cirrus is smooth, tapering, very long and easily broken off.

The notopod contains only about 8-10 short yellow straight and stout chætæ with extremely fine transverse lines which appear to represent the "pectinated" frills of other genera, and these lines in older bristles are often worn away (fig. 20).

The ventral chætæ (fig. 17-19) are about twenty-four in number; each is shaped like a spear head, the frilled region is short and marked by many very fine closely-set pectinated frills, which take an undulating course across the bristle, and are visible along both edges. The chætæ are not all alike, some being more slender and having a longer frilled region than others. The frills commence at some distance from the tip, which is curved and carries a short sub-apical tooth.

I have placed this species in Willey's genus, which is defined as follows:—
 "A polynoid; antennæ arising at a lower level than the tentaculum impar, segments and elytra numerous." It does not fit into any other genus, though it is remarkable that the two species should occur in such widely separated localities, the type species living on the shores of Ceylon.

Locality.—

Off Maria Island, Tasmania, 1,300 fathoms.

Genus PHYSALIDONOTUS Ehlers.

PHYSALIDONOTUS RUGOSUS Benham.

Benham (1915), p. 182, pl. XXXVIII, figs. 16-22; pl. XXXIX, figs. 23-25.

Two individuals were obtained in the neighbourhood of the spot at which the type was taken.

Locality.—Off Maria Island, Tasmania, 65 fathoms.

Distribution.—Bass Strait, coast of Victoria.

Genus HARMOTHOE Kinberg *sensu lato*.

HARMOTHOE SPINOSA Kinberg.

H. spinosa Kinberg (1855), p. 386.

H. spinosa Kinberg (1857), p. 21, pl. VI, fig. 31.

Polynoe fullo Grube (1877), p. 515.

P. vesiculosa Grube (1877), p. 514.

Lagisca antarctica McIntosh (1885), p. 80, pl. XIII, fig. 1; pl. XVI, fig. 3;

pl. XVIII, fig. 1; pl. VIA, figs. 10-11.

L. magellanica McIntosh (1885), p. 82, and the varieties of this species.

H. spinosa Ehlers (1897), p. 12.

H. spinosa Willey (1902), p. 264, pl. XLI, figs. 1-4; pl. XLIII, figs. 1, 2, 4-8.

H. spinosa Ehlers (1908), p. 43.

H. spinosa Ehlers (1912), p. 10, pl. I, fig. 8.

H. spinosa Ehlers (1913), p. 438, pl. XXVI, figs. 1-12.

H. spinosa Gravier (1906), p. 33.

H. spinosa Gravier (1911), p. 88, pl. V, figs. 54-59; pl. VI, figs. 64-69.

H. spinosa Fauvel (1916), p. 421, pl. VIII, figs. 8-9 (chætæ).

H. spinosa Fauvel (1917), p. 179, pl. VI, figs. 47-48 (head).

(Plate fig. 21.)

Ehlers gives some coloured pictures of this common Antarctic Polynoid, in his account of the National Antarctic Expedition, and of its varieties, in the report of the German South Polar Expedition, above referred to.

In the "Challenger" report, McIntosh figures the head and the chaetae of the species and varieties as distinguished by him; and Willey represents the general appearance of the animal and the characteristic tubercles on the elytra.

For a full list of the synonymy and literature consult Ehlers (1913).

The species is evidently extremely abundant in Commonwealth Bay, as 169 individuals are included in the collection, obtained from depths varying from 2 to 400 fathoms, and it probably lives along the shore also, as Ehlers has noted its abundance along shore at all seasons of the year at Kaiser Wilhelm II. Land.

It is, as is well known, extraordinarily variable in colouration, and Ehlers has figured several of the more usual types.

I find large as well as small individuals in which the elytra are colourless, so that the worm has a greyish appearance, though the more typical colour is some tone of brown, usually a chestnut, with or without a purplish tinge.

In some the elytra are uniformly tinted; in others the pigment is in definite patches, which are either small and scattered irregularly over the surface, or arranged in definite lines parallel to the long axis of the worm; in still others the patches are so closely crowded together that they produce a nearly uniform darker tone.

In most cases the "areola," that is the area above the attachment of the elytron to its elytopore, is without pigment. In some individuals a reddish-purple spot or even a violet spot lies behind this areola; or, again, this is reinforced by an additional purple splash near the posterior external border; this spot may occur both in pale and in darkly pigmented elytra.

The upper surface of the elytra is often iridescent, and so adds to the beauty of the worm, giving as it does a bluish tinge to the brown in certain parts of the elytron, according to the angle at which light is reflected from it.

Further, the body wall is pigmented in various ways, and in various tints independently of the colour of the elytra. In some specimens the dorsum is almost without pigment, but it is usually crossed by narrow bars of brown or olive, which are confined to the median region of the back. Very frequently there is a tessellated, or chess-board pattern of brown or of olive-green, or of both colours combined, giving a beautiful effect (fig. 21). In such cases the pigment is in the form of quadrate patches on each side of the middle line on alternate segments, the median line being white; and in the intervening segments, the sides are pale and transverse bars of pigment cross the middle line.

But the most remarkable variant is found in the largest individuals, where the entire dorsum is a uniform steel-blue or indigo-blue, or purple (as in Ehlers's fig. 1, 1913), with the bases of the parapods white or pale pink, or of a rather deeper lilac colour.

In one case the belly is nearly as deeply pigmented blue as the dorsum; but this is very exceptional, as the ventral surface is generally without pigment.

There seems to be no very definite correlation between the colouration and the depth at which the worms were found; for in sorting out the specimens from the jars in which they reached me, I rather naturally separated out those in which the colours were strikingly different, under the impression that I had to deal with distinct species. Thus, in one lot from 25 fathoms, I find four different plans of colouration or, as I supposed, four different species.

Nevertheless, after tabulating the worms under their colours and their depths, it seems that there is a rough correlation between them. Thus, in shallow water, from the shore line down to 60 fathoms, the general tone of colour of the elytra is darker and variegated in brown, while the dorsum is without pigment, or has pale transverse lines of brown. The elytra, too, are more firmly attached to the elytophores than in other cases.

But in those worms that come from greater depths, say, 110-400 fathoms, the elytra are paler and more uniformly coloured, and may even be colourless and translucent; and they are readily deciduous. On the other hand, the dorsum is now pigmented more deeply or more extensively, and it is from these depths that the handsome dark blue and violet worms were obtained. But this applies only to the larger specimens.

The smaller worms are apparently less affected by depth; or it may be that the change in the amount of pigment is a measure of age, for in a general way the smaller individuals are deeply coloured, while the larger ones, above 60 mm. in length, have pale or colourless elytra, with a more deeply pigmented dorsum. The smaller worms, from 10-30 mm. are generally found in less deep water than those from 40-90 mm.

The texture and ornamentation also of the elytra present considerable range of variation, for in some the surface appears under a lens to be smooth, whereas in the more typical forms there is a row of pale conical tubercles along the posterior border, as shown in Willey's figure 2, pl. XLI. These are usually better developed on the elytra from the hinder region of the body, while the more anterior ones may be without them. Again the entire surface may be covered with small cones, visible under a lens, and giving them a rough appearance to the naked eye. The marginal fringe may be present or absent.

The prostomium is usually white, whether the dorsum of the body is pigmented or not, but in one case at least, it is marked transversely by a narrow band of brownish pigment (as in var. *lagiscoides*, as figured by Gravier (1911), pl. VI, fig. 64). The peristomial cirri, anal cirri, and dorsal cirri are brownish.

In spite of these variations in colour there are two features in the distribution of pigment that appear to be constant, namely:—(1) the dark greyish-blue tint on the

upper lip of the mouth, and especially along its median line, on the ridge which extends upwards to the anterior margin of the prostomium; and (2) the elongated lips of the notopodial and neuropodial lobes are coloured dark brown or purplish brown.

These two features I found very useful in distinguishing readily the species from *H. tuberosa*.

As to the chætæ. The latest drawings are those of Fauvel (1916, pl. VIII, figs. 8; 9). He shows the dorsal chæta as having a row of stout spines along one edge, each spine being apparently the enlarged marginal tooth of one of the pectinated frills. My own observations do not bear out this interpretation; the frills certainly project a good deal beyond the edge, and the appearance produced is of rather stout spines, but I interpret this as being due merely to the fact that two or more of the pectinations are here seen one over the other, producing indistinct thickening of the frill. I do not find definite spines here, nor do other authors.

In the ventral chætæ, however, there are in the distal frills definite spines which are shown by Willey (pl. XLIII, fig. 2).

In this paper (1902) Willey distinguishes "three principal allotypic modifications" of the species, one of which he retains as a distinct species, and refers it to McIntosh's *Lagisca crossetensis*. The other two are described as varieties of *H. spinosa*, namely, "var. *typica*" and "var. *fullo*," with a sub-variety "*lagiscoides*." The two latter varieties are characterised by, among other things, the presence of long conical tubercles or spines on the elytra; the last variety by the fact that the hindmost segments are not covered by the elytra.

Gravier (1911) describes in detail examples of the two varieties, "*typica*" and "*lagiscoides*," and mentions that the latter has the elytra more deeply pigmented than the former.

I have, as already noted, a very large series of the species—but I have failed to find any in which the hinder segments are thus exposed. It is true that I have not been able to give the time to sorting out of this series into groups or varieties, and the range of variation in several characters is very considerable, as Ehlers has shown, yet both in large and small specimens, in those with dull and in those with bright colouration the elytra cover the whole body. It must, however, be noted that in many cases the elytra had fallen away; but I find, as Gravier did, that none of those examined with this purpose possess as many as forty segments, the number given by Willey for this particular individual. Is it possible that he had under observation some other species?

Localities.—

Boat Harbour—

2-4 fathoms, coll. by Dr. A. L. McLean (fourteen).

3½ fathoms, coll. by Dr. A. L. McLean (twenty-one).

4½ fathoms, coll. by Dr. A. L. McLean (three).

Commonwealth Bay—

Station B, 25 fathoms (sixty-five).

Station C, 15–20 fathoms (fourteen).

Station D, 45–50 fathoms (twelve).

Station E, 55–60 fathoms (eleven).

Station 1, 340–400 fathoms (nine).

Station 3, 157 fathoms (one).

Station 8, 120 fathoms (five).

Station 10, 325 fathoms (two).

Station 12, 110 fathoms (twelve).

Distribution.—Magellan Strait (Kinberg, Grube, McIntosh), Marion Island, Prince Edward Island (McIntosh), Cape Adare (Willey), Coulman Island, Kaiser Wilhelm II Land (Ehlers), Graham's Land (Gravier), Falkland Islands, St. Vincent Gulf and Spencer Gulf, South Australia (Fauvel).*

One of the specimens from Station C has a parasitic Copepod attached between two of the parpaodia, as figured by Willey (pl. XLI, fig. 4).

HARMOTHOE TUBEROSA Ehlers.

Harmothoe spinosa, variety Ehlers (1908), p. 43.

Harmothoe tuberosa Ehlers (1912), p. 11, pl. I, figs. 1–7.

(Plate 6, figs. 22–29.)

The account given by Ehlers, apart from one or two details, is adequate. The coloured figure represents a much redder tint than is exhibited by any in the present collection, where the worms are grayer, sometimes paler, sometimes darker, sometimes with a purplish tone, sometimes bluish, and usually with a metallic lustre.

It does not appear to attain the dimensions of *H. spinosa*, for the largest individual measures only 50 mm., with a diameter over the elytra of 15 mm. The body itself, measured on the ventral surface at segments 7–18, is 7 mm. across: thence it tapers gradually, so that at the 26th segment its breadth is 5 mm.

The species is apparently much rarer than *H. spinosa*, for though it occurred in eight hauls, which yielded twenty-six individuals, and except at a depth of 25 fathoms (Station B), only one or two were obtained in a haul. It is apparently commoner at the less depths, for at this Station B as many as fifteen specimens were brought up by the dredge.

* Fauvel mentions a specimen as occurring as a commensal in a tube of *Thelepus* sp.

It occurs in each case in company with *H. spinosa*, but in much less numbers. For example, whereas at 15–20 fathoms fourteen specimens of *H. spinosa* were obtained, there was only one of *H. tuberosa*; at 25 fathoms, in contrast with sixty-five specimens of the former, there were only fifteen of the latter. Although Ehlers originally regarded it as a variety of *H. spinosa*, since it seems nearly always to occur in association with it, yet in his later work he pointed out that it is a very distinct species.

There are one or two features which readily serve to distinguish it at sight from *H. spinosa*: (1) The dorsal chætæ, instead of projecting outwards, have a radiating arrangement, as is shown by Ehlers's figure; (2) The absence of pigmentation of the upper lip and of the ends of the parapodial lobes ("acicular processes") which is practically universal in *H. spinosa*.

The dorsal surface of the body is free from pigment, so far as my observations go, but the lateral longitudinal ridges along the ventral surface are crossed by bars of brown, and the posterior feet may be pigmented on their lower faces. The ventral surface thus appears dark.

Ehlers has directed attention to the peculiar transverse "pads" which occupy the median line of the dorsal surface in each segment, and the "cushions" on the cirriferous segments in line with the elytophores, the cirrophores being situated far out on the bases of the parapodia. Both these structures occur also in the genus *Physalidonotus*, which Ehlers founded for a Branchiate Polynoid from New Zealand, in which the head, however, is "lepidonotan." Having had several species of this genus under examination recently, it occurred to me that possibly there might be gills here also, but on investigation I find that they are absent.

The dorsal chætæ are "bearded" in the same sort of way as are those of *Physalidonotus*. It is evident that Ehlers had before him and has figured a much-worn chæta, and that he failed to recognise the true nature of this "bearding," for he writes, "ich mag nicht entscheiden, ob diese Faden durch Aufsplitterung des Borstenendes entstanden oder epiphytische-Bildungen sind."

To me neither of these explanations of the appearance presented by the chætæ is the correct one. These long "Fäden" are similar to those originally figured by Moore (1903) for certain species, which he named *Lepidonotus branchiferus* and *L. chitoniformis* (pp. 405, 409, pl. XXIII, figs. 7 and 10); which really belong to the genus *Physalidonotus*. More recently I have figured the chætæ for *P. rugosus* and *P. paucibranchiatus* (Benham, 1915, pl. XXIX).

A more detailed account of the dorsal chætæ of *H. tuberosa* is, therefore, desirable. In a perfect unworn chæta the tip is smooth and rather bluntly pointed. Below this smooth region there come three or four pectinated frills* which are produced into long

* This term was used by A. G. Bourne in his account of the chætæ of *Lep. clava*. (Trans. Linn. Soc. London., vol. ii, 1883.)

delicate hairs, extending beyond the tip, surrounding it and more or less concealing it. Similar but less developed frills follow and occur along the greater part of the chaeta (fig. 22).

When studied under a higher power the chaeta appears to be triangular or possibly quadrangular in section (figs. 23, 24). Along two edges are ranged two series of spines or teeth, which decrease in size as they are traced downwards proximally. Each pair of teeth is connected across the "front" of the chaeta by a finely-striated membrane or pectinated frill, the margin of which is comblike, as if it were made up of many very delicate chitinous hairs closely set side by side. In the more distal of these combs the hairs gradually increase in length, and become flexible until the long hairs that form the "beard" are produced. Similar but less developed frills extend outwards beyond the teeth, down the "sides" of the chaeta, but in the proximal portion this lateral frill is replaced by a series of minute conical teeth (fig. 24). The spines or teeth are evidently merely specialisations of the comb-teeth.

The shorter upper chaetae of the bundle have simple frills, but as the chaetae get longer the four or five of the distal frills become produced into the long hairs. There is quite a gradual transition between the chaetae with simple frills and those with well-developed "beards."

These "beards," as Ehlers notes, entangle mud and debris, so that it is not always possible to obtain a good view of the apex and to make out the real structure, but in some of my mounts, both in Canada balsam and glycerine jelly, the apices are fortunately free of mud and the structure is quite apparent.

The ventral chaetae, too, are worthy of closer description than Ehlers has given them. They are quite different from those of *H. spinosa*, as he has shown.

Each presents two parallel series of short stout teeth or spines along the concave edge, four or five in a series in the case of the longer chaetae, but reduced to three in the smaller ones (figs. 25-27). The more distal spines in each series are simple and tooth-like, but lower down each is seen to be surrounded at its base by a pectinated frill, or, lower still, to be replaced by a frill whose edge, under a low power, has the appearance of a tooth (fig. 27). These upper frills have quite a limited extent, but below them come four to six closely-set small frills of very short pectinations which run right across the chaeta from side to side.

The elytra on two of the individuals studied present marked variation from the typical structure. In addition to the characteristic sub-marginal papillae, the elytra bear conical and vesicular tubercles of brown colour. On the anterior elytra they are comparatively small, lying on the uncovered posterior region of the scale, but on the more posteriorly situated elytra the tubercles become more conspicuous. They are here larger, though less numerous, till, on the last six or seven, they are truly enormous vesicles (fig. 28). Whereas the tenth elytron carries some half dozen of these vesicles, the fourteenth bears but one (fig. 29). These vesicles appear to be much enlarged and dilated tubercles derived from the ordinary echinulate tubercles characteristic of the species.

Just as there is a variety of *H. spinosa* (*Lagisca antarctica* or *L. vesiculosa*), so here we have a variety of *H. tuberosa*, differentiated by the great size of the tubercles; but here they are conical, rather than spherical, and recall those figured by Kinberg for *H. patagonica* (1857, pl. V, fig. 22 H).

Localities.—

Boat Harbour, winter quarters, Station A, 3½ fathoms (one individual).

Station B, 25 fathoms (fifteen).

Station C, Commonwealth Bay, 15–20 fathoms (one).

Station D, 45–50 fathoms (one).

Station E, 55–60 fathoms (two).

Station 1, 350–400 fathoms (one).

Station 3, 157 fathoms (one).

Station 8, 120 fathoms (two).

Distribution.—S. Victoria Land; Bouvet Island (Ehlers).

HARMOTHOE ABYSSORUM *McIntosh.*

Eunoa abyssorum McIntosh (1885), p. 73, pl. XI A, figs. 14–16.

(Plate 6, figs. 30–35.)

Three specimens of this species were obtained, and as the type was dried up, so that McIntosh was unable to say much about its anatomy, an opportunity occurs of adding to that brief account.

The largest of them is 29 mm. long, with 35 segments, but is imperfect. It is broadest at about segments 7–12, thence tapering. Here it measures 5 mm. across the body, 10 mm. over the parapods, and 12.5 mm., including the chaetæ. At segment 20 these numbers are 3 mm., 6 mm., and 9 mm. respectively, so it is clear that only a few segments are missing.

The ventral surface of the body is purplish, darker posteriorly, and the pigment extends on to the feet, where, however, it becomes fainter. The dorsum is devoid of pigment.

There are fifteen pairs of elytra, which are present on one of the smaller individuals. They are colourless, translucent, and rather thick, but towards the external margin they become slightly yellowish and opaque. They are smooth not only to the naked eye, but even microscopically, except that over the outer area there are numerous minute, rounded refringent tubercles, which seem to be the cause of the yellowness here (fig. 33).

The prostomium (fig. 30) is broad, with well-developed peaks on the outer side of the bases of the lateral tentacles; both pairs of eyes are on the dorsal surface, and lie behind the middle of its length. The two eyes of one side are thus close together;

being separated from one another by about the diameter of an eye. They are large, and herein there seems to be a difference from the type, of which McIntosh says that it "appears devoid of eyes."

The median tentacle is absent from both specimens. The laterals spring from below it (fig. 31), and are directed parallel with it, not divergently as in some species. They are tapering without any subterminal swelling; they bear a few microscopic hairs. In length they are short, being not quite twice the length of the prostomium. The palps are long, smooth, and of a greyish-brown colour.

The parapods are bilobed (fig. 32). The notopod has a long acicular process which is more slender than that of the neuropod. The anterior feet are longer than the posterior. The chaetæ are pale yellow or, as McIntosh terms them, "straw-coloured." The dorsal chaetæ are more numerous than the ventral, being 15-20 in number. They form an upwardly directed tuft of shorter, stout and straight bristles, and a few in the lower part of the bundle are longer and directed outwards. The pectinated frills (fig. 34) nearly surround the axis. At any rate, they extend across it over the greater part of this region; the distal portion of the bristle is smooth and rather sharply pointed.

The ventral chaetæ are few in number, from 5-8, usually 6. They appear to be in a single vertical series, decreasing in length from above downwards. They are rather stouter than the largest of lower ones in the notopod, but they are a good deal longer.

The frilled region (fig. 35) is rather short, and is somewhat enlarged. The frills are few, some 12-14, and delicate; the distal frills are not continuous, but each is represented by two or three isolated groups of pectinations, and lower down these extend till they meet and form a continuous frill of fine short, hair-like processes, which takes an irregular course across the bristle and reaches the convex border or "back." The smooth apex is curved, and there is no sign of a sub-apical tooth.

The form of the chaetæ agrees with the figures given by McIntosh, though I have added some little details.

Localities.—

Station 10, 325 fathoms (two).

Station 11, 358 fathoms (one).

Distribution.—South of Australia, Lat. 42° 43' South, Long. 134° 10' East, 1,600 fathoms.

Genus EULAGISCA *McIntosh*.

EULAGISCA CORRIENTIS *McIntosh*.

McIntosh (1885), p. 91, pl. XIII, fig. 4; pl. VII A, figs. 3, 4.

(Plates 6 and 7, figs. 36-42.)

The larger of the two specimens of this rare worm is 83 mm. in length, with a diameter of 11 mm. over the body, and 23 mm. over the parapods. It contains 37 segments. The smaller consists of 33 segments, is only 20 mm. by 3 mm. over the body and 8 mm. including the parapods, which are relatively long.

Judging from McIntosh's remarks, a structure that seems characteristic is a sub-tentacular frontal cone, which he refers to as a "sub-tentacular cirrus" though this term does not seem altogether applicable to such a short conical process. This "frontal cone" is situated between the bases of the palps immediately below the median tentacle (fig. 37). It is quite distinct and separate from the ridge which forms part of the upper lip, and appears to spring from the underside of the prostomium itself. When the median tentacle is absent, as it is in one of the two individuals, this frontal cone is seen projecting beyond the tentaculophore (fig. 36). It is white with a brown base. McIntosh refers to this "remarkable" organ as being "unique" (p. 93), and in this place does not refer to any other species except some of the Acoetinae as presenting anything like it. Nevertheless on p. 112, in the course of his account of *Polynoe platycirrus* he does mention that a small cylindrical boss occurs in the same position. I have examined a specimen of this species and can confirm this statement, but it has a spherical shape and is by no means so noticeable as in *Eulagisca*. The use of the word "unique" seems to suggest that it is one of the generic characters of *Eulagisca*, especially as he gives no diagnosis of this or any of the new genera and sub-genera he had occasion to establish. I do not recall meeting with any reference to such a structure in more recent works dealing with the Polynoids; yet it is a structure that is so definite that it may have a wider range and be of value in differentiating some of the species of that puzzling group.

The ventral surface of the worm is colourless; the chaetae are pale brown. The dorsum is marked with very-pale chestnut brown in the median anterior region, and darker on the peristomium. At about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the body length, this continuous band of pigment breaks up into a series of irregular patches which get fainter and smaller till about the last quarter, when they die out.

The prostomium is colourless, though in one specimen it has a crescentic mark of dark brown across each half, which is lacking in the other specimen. There is a small patch of dark-brown on the upper surface of each of the cirriferous segments just within the cirrophore, and in the elytriferous segments a corresponding patch. The dorsal cirri have a ring of very pale brown below the subterminal swelling. The anus is surrounded by a dark-brown area.

The prostomium is broader than long, has no peaks, and the three tentacles arise in one plane; the anterior region of each half is continued into the tentaculophore, though in the smaller individual, which is less well-preserved than the larger, each half of the prostomium appears to be produced into an internally directed peak; but this is due to the oblique line separating it from the lateral tentaculophore.

The eyes are relatively large, and each is provided with a lens; the anterior are situated laterally about half-way along the prostomial lobe at its broadest part; the posterior eyes are dorsal, about half-way between the anterior eye and the hinder margin, though they appear further back in the less well-preserved individual. The hinder margin of the prostomium is over-hung by a forward continuation of the peristomium.

In the smaller individual all the prostomial appendages are present, but they are absent in the larger. The median tentacle is about twice the length of the laterals; they are colourless, even translucent, with an opaque white sub-terminal swelling. The tentaculophores are dark-brown, as also are the peristomial cirrophores. The palps are very long, twice the length of the median tentacle; while the peristomial cirri are as long as, or even longer than, the median tentacle.

Although these appendages appear smooth to the naked eye, they are in reality ciliate. McIntosh states that the cilia are numerous in his specimens, but I find them comparatively few and far apart.

The parapods (fig. 39) are not very prominent, the notopod smaller than the neuropod, and each has a long narrow acicular process, that of the neuropod reaching further outwards, but actually the two are of equal length.

The aciculum is colourless, very delicate, and produced into a fine point which projects beyond the tip of the process in which it lies. The dorsal chaetæ (fig. 40) are 8-10 in number, stouter than the ventrals, the upper ones curved, the lower straight. The apex is short and sharply pointed, being slightly concave on one side. The whole chaeta is crossed by pectinated frills which only extend for about half-way across the axis.

The ventral chaetæ (figs. 41-42) are long, very fine, and somewhat flexible; they have a very long frilled region consisting of about 30-40 frills, and a comparatively long delicate and simple apex. The upper ventrals are nearly straight; the apex long and very fine; the rest have a curved apex rather hooked, but there is no sign of a sub-terminal tooth.

I note an opacity near the apex of the dorsal chaetæ to which McIntosh refers. The ventrals differ from his figure in the much greater length of the point.

The elytra are 15 pairs, though most of them are lacking in the specimens. The two anterior elytra on each side are thin and splashed with dark sienna brown; the first one is sub-circular, the second oval (fig. 38). This has a nearly central "areola" with a patch of brown pigment on its outer edge; there are three large, broad, round-tipped conical tubercles near the external margin, and springing from the surface of the scale between them, but nearer to the margin, are a few long, fine, cylindrical hair-like papillæ. The concealed portion of the elytron bears numerous small, rounded, low, and highly refringent tubercles, only visible under a high magnification. There is no fringe.

Locality.—

Station 8, 120 fathoms (one).

No data (the larger of the two).

Distribution.—Between Kerguelen and Heard Islands; also Buenos Ayres (McIntosh).

Remarks.—The “Challenger” obtained only two specimens, one complete and one incomplete and it has not been recorded since. The name *Eulagisca* seems to me to be unfortunate, as the head is so entirely different from that characteristic for the genus *Lagisca*. McIntosh writes: “The bristles are allied to those of *Lagisca*, while the eyes, scales, ventral papillæ diverge. The subtentacular cirrus is unique and is akin to the proboscidian process of *Acetidae*.”

Genus HERMADION Kinberg.

HERMADION ROUCHI Gravier.

Gravier (1911), p. 82, pl. III, figs. 33, 34; pl. IV, figs. 45-51; pl. VII, fig. 74.

Harmothoe crosetensis Ehlers (1913), p. 442, pl. XXVII, figs. 1-4 (nec *Lagisca crosetensis* McIntosh).*

(Plate 7, figs. 43-47.)

Of the ten specimens which I attribute to the species, two, measuring 18 mm. with 27 segments, and 22 mm. with 38, are closely similar to Ehlers coloured figure (fig. 1) of the worm to which he applies the name “*Harmothoe crosetensis* McL.” That is, the elytra are alternately darker and very pale—in the case of his specimens, gray in colour, in mine, olive-green or olive-brown in the two individuals respectively. The dorsal chaetae are golden, long, and overarch the dorsum and even inter-digitate with those of the other side. In these and practically all other details of structure my specimens agree with the account given by Ehlers. But these features—especially the great length and the position of the dorsal chaetae—do not agree with the description and figures of *Lagisca crosetensis* given by McIntosh, whose figure of the entire worm shows, on the contrary, quite short chaetae, not overarching the dorsum in the slightest degree.

Moreover, Ehlers states that the ventral chaetae are not bidentate which is a characteristically developed feature of *L. crosetensis*; indeed the only feature in which the worm agrees with that of McIntosh is that the elytra bear sharply-conical tubercles.

At first I was content to accept the identification by the most experienced European student of exotic Annelids, till I came to examine another lot of worms of larger size than the two above mentioned; these are without pigment and agree in all essential features with Gravier's account of *Hermadion rouchi*.

I then returned to these smaller specimens of what I had thought were *Harmothoe crosetensis*, and after a careful comparison of organ with organ of the two lots, I found that they presented such a close agreement as to amount to identity, so that I came to the conclusion that the smaller coloured individuals are the young of *Hermadion rouchi*.

* Whether the species briefly described by Willey (1902, p. 266) belongs to McIntosh's species or to Gravier's I am unable to decide, but the sketch (pl. xliii, fig. 3) of the tip of the ventral chaeta inclines me to think that he had *H. rouchi* before him, as it differs from the figure given by McIntosh for his species and seems to have stout spines on the first frill; but the figure is rather indistinct in this respect.

In order to establish the above conclusion, I will give the measurements of the worms.

A.—The small worms, with coloured elytra.—

- (1) Nearly complete, with green elytra ; 18 mm. in length, with 28 segments; width at the 7-12th segment is 4 mm. over the body, measured ventrally; 6 mm. over the neuropod, and 9 mm. over the chætæ. The dorsum is marked with dark-green narrow transverse bars at the sides and with a thin green line on each segment, crossing from side to side. No information as to the locality.
- (2) Is similarly coloured, though with brown ; the posterior end, after the 28th segment, is regenerated, with 9-10 minute segments. The length is 22 mm. for these 38 segments. This individual is rather soft ; the dorsal chætæ do not meet their fellows, though they overarch the back. (Station 12.)

B.—Uncoloured individuals, *i.e.*, the elytra are without pigment.—

- (3) Length, 23.5 mm. with 39 segments ; width 7 mm. over neuropods. (From Station 10.)
- (4) About the same size, though imperfect. Quite similar to number 3. No data as to locality.

The remainder were taken together at Station 1.—

- (5) 28 mm. with 41 segments with 7 segments exposed behind the elytra.
- (6) 32 mm. for 42 segments.
- (7) 40 mm. with 44 segments.
- (8) 51 mm. with 45 segments; last 10 segments uncovered.
- (9) Imperfect, but intermediate in size.
- (10) The largest is 81 mm. with 46 segments, of which the last 13 are uncovered.

We have here a gradual increase in length with segments added at the hinder end ; and there seems no doubt that, since all agree in their structural details, we are dealing with a single species at different ages. Variation in colour now is so well known, as for instance in *H. spinosa*, that little reliance can be given or placed on that as a specific character.

I may add that the largest of the three specimens contained in the French collection measured only 42 mm. with 42 segments, while the two smaller ones were about 24 mm. in length. Gravier states that in his specimens the dorsum is unpigmented; but in each segment there are two narrow cross-bars of dark violet ; he also notes that pigmentation is less marked in the larger than in the two others.

It will be well to give in some detail some facts about the specimens from Commonwealth Bay.

The largest individual is 81 mm. long ; the width of the body, measured ventrally in the region of segments 12-18, is 12 mm. ; it is 19 mm. over the neuropods ; and 28 mm. including the ventral chætæ. The number of segments is 46. The elytra are uncoloured ; the dorsal body wall is without pigment, being flesh-coloured, except for a band of pale violet on the tentacles and cirri below the subterminal swelling, and a small violet or brownish patch on the anterior face of the dorsal cirrophores.

In the smaller coloured specimens, the tips of the acicular processes are also violet.

The species has, as Gravier remarks, a quite characteristic appearance, owing to the very long, straight dorsal chætæ of beautiful golden colour which radiate in all directions from the upper surface of the large notopods, some of which overarch the elytra.

The anterior elytra, as well as those at the posterior end of the series, overlap right and left, but in the middle region of the body, they leave the dorsum exposed, while some dozen segments lie behind the last elytra.

The account given by Gravier fits the present specimens so completely that it is only necessary to note one point in which they appear to differ from those described by him.

Of the dorsal chætæ, Gravier states that the majority exhibit no ornamentation, though some of the lower ones of a bundle are traversed by a few cross-markings, and present indications of marginal denticulations (see his pl. IV, fig. 48).

Ehlers, in his figure (pl. XXVII, fig. 4) shows a series of pectinated frills crossing the chætæ from side to side. I agree with him, though his figure shows them rather too widely separated from one another and is so drawn as to imply that they have a spiral course.

I find that in the younger individuals there is a fairly long smooth apex with a blunt point (figs. 43, 44, 45), which in some of the older specimens, especially in the chætæ in the uppermost part of the bundle, is frequently worn away, so that there is no smooth region and the tip is almost truncated. Below this smooth region there follows a series of about 30 closely set transverse pectinated frills which nearly encircle the chætæ ; each consists of minute teeth, and the frilled region occupies about half the length of the exposed portion of the chætæ, or even more in the shorter bristles of the lower part of the bundle.

While speaking of these dorsal chætæ, I may refer to a point on which I must differ from Ehlers. In those smaller individuals which so closely resemble the specimens described by him as *H. crosetensis* in all other respects, I find none of the long slender hair-like bristles which he describes and figures as occurring in some of his specimens. On p. 443, he describes the notopod as bearing in addition to and intermingling with the stout yellow chætæ "sehr langen und haar-feinen Borsten," which project over the

dorsum and may even interdigitate with those of the opposite side (pl. XXVII, fig. 3). He says further (p. 444) that although they are not present in all individuals, he has found them in both small and large specimens, and he suggests that their presence may bear some relation to sexual maturity. I have examined several parapods taken from both large and small specimens with the especial object of finding these fine capillary bristles. Occasionally some of the chætæ may be seen edgewise and so appear thinner than when seen on the flat surface, and frills are then seen to project from both edges giving an appearance somewhat like Ehlers's figure. But I do not find such difference in length as he found. Gravier does not mention their occurrence in his specimens, and on the presumption that we are dealing with the same species, this is the only feature in which ours really differ from those examined by Ehlers. I may add that McIntosh does not mention such bristles in his account of *L. crosetensis*.

So far, then, as the present specimens are concerned, all the dorsal chætæ are alike in structure, though they differ in length; those in the lower part of the bundle being about half the length of those in the upper part.

The same difference in size exists amongst the ventral chætæ. The ventral chætæ (figs. 46, 47) which in *L. crosetensis*, McIntosh states are "not furnished with long spines, and have a distinct sub-apical tooth," have in the present case, as Gravier has figured (pl. IV, fig. 49) certain pronounced spines or teeth amongst the upper frills, which are absent in the lower frills. In some chætæ two such spines occur on one side and one on the other; in other cases, two on each side. The frilled region is long, consisting of about 20 frills which are discontinuous in the distal region, but become continuous over the greater part. Ehlers says little about the ventral chætæ, except to state that the apex is simple. Why then should he refer it to the species *L. crosetensis*?

However, in *Hermadion rouchi*, although most of the ventrals have a simple apex, with no sign of a sub-apical tooth, there is occasionally a sub-apical "step," which seems to indicate a tooth that has been worn away. And Gravier states that in some of his specimens he found a tooth.

More than one zoologist has in recent years commented upon the difficulty of distinguishing between the two genera, *Lagisca* Malmgren and *Hermadion* Kinberg, as well as upon the question of the distinction between them and the genus *Harmothoe* Kinberg. Most writers accept the last genus in an extended sense as including several of Malmgren's sub-genera, though Professor McIntosh still retains most of the latter; and in his splendid monograph of the British Annelids, published by the Ray Society, these names are even used as generic.

I need not discuss this matter further as Baron de St. Joseph (1888, p. 150) has given the history of these names. It was Willey (1902), I believe, who first drew attention to the resemblance between *Lagisca* and *Hermadion*. And Fauvel (1916) has recently summarised the main points in the controversy raised by him and also discussed by Gravier (1911). Fauvel concludes (p. 426) that *Hermadion* is distinguish-

able from *Lagisca* by the absence of the prostomial frontal lobes or "peaks;" the dorsal chætæ are generally smooth or very feebly striated; the ventrals unidentate in even in the young. Therefore, he believes that to unite the two genera would be premature.

But is the statement of differences altogether correct? For Ehlers describes the presence of these "peaks" to two species, *Hermadion ambiguum* and *H. molluscum* (1897, p. 16); they are present in *H. rouchi*. It is true that these peaks are absent in the type species, *H. magalhaensis* Kinberg, as well as in his *H. longicirratum* and in *H. kerguelensis* McIntosh (1885), which according to Fauvel are synonymous. On the other hand, although typically present in *Lagisca*, they may be absent (see *L. jeffreysi* McIntosh, for instance). It seems as if there ought to be a great deal of shifting of these species from one genus to the other, if we accept Fauvel's dictum.

As to the dorsal chætæ, it appears that in young stages of *H. rouchi*, at any rate, as well as in other species, the dorsal chætæ do have striations, that is fine pectinated frills or combs, whereas in the older chætæ, the longer ones, they are less distinctly marked. It may be that this is due to wearing away of the frills owing to use. And a similar explanation may perhaps be given of the absence of a sub-apical tooth in the ventral chætæ. For although this is generally absent, yet it does occur in the shorter younger chætæ, or in others its place is taken by a "step," in this position.

It appears then that the distinctions between the two genera *Lagisca* and *Hermadion* do not exist. They are identical.

A further question has been raised as to whether or not there is any real distinction between the genera *Hermadion* and *Harmothoe*. If we review the various oligomeric forms, it appears that *Harmothoe* has its dorsum entirely covered by the elytra; that none of the posterior segments remain uncovered, or at most only two or three. Whereas in *Hermadion*, several, up to a dozen or more, are exposed in large forms. It is true that Willey has ascribed to *Harmothoe spinosa* an individual which he regards as a variety and calls "*lagiscoides*," partly because of the conical tubercles on the elytra, and this one individual has 6 naked segments at the hinder end. But more information is needed to convince me that the individual is a variety of *Harmothoe spinosa*.

Yet, because of this variety, Willey proposed an addition to the generic diagnosis of *Harmothoe*, which would eliminate the only remaining constant difference between it and *Hermadion*, and so comes to the conclusion that all three genera are synonymous.

For the present, I am of opinion that it would be well to retain the distinction between *Harmothoe* and *Hermadion*.

Localities:—

Commonwealth Bay, Station 1, 350-400 fathoms (six, colourless).

Station 10, 325 fathoms (one juvenile, colourless).

Station 12, 110 fathoms (one juvenile, coloured).

No data (one coloured and one uncoloured, juvenile).

Distribution.—Marguerite Bay, île Adelaide (Gravier), Kaiser Wilhelm II Land (Ehlers).

Family PHYLLODOCIDÆ.*Sub-family* PHYLLODOCINÆ.*Genus* PHYLLODOCE *Savigny*.PHYLLODOCE MADEIRENSIS *Langerhans*.

Langerhans (1880), p. 307, pl. XVII, fig. 44.

Willey (1902), p. 270, pl. XLII, fig. 5; pl. XLIV, fig. 7.

Ehlers (1897), p. 25.

Ehlers (1901), p. 72.

Ehlers (1913), p. 453.

Four individuals of this widely distributed species were obtained in dredgings in 25-120 fathoms. These are larger than the type, which only reached a length of 70 mm., with 105 segments, and than those described from the Antarctic by Willey. The present specimens attain a length of 190 mm., with nearly 300 segments. The greatest width of the body is 2.5 mm. to 3 mm., and over the parapods 6 mm., and does not vary much throughout the length.

The colour, which Langerhans found to be green in life, is in the preserved worms in some cases pale brown, with the dorsal cirri rather darker; in other individuals pale grey, which owing to iridescence appears silvery, with pink cirri—a pale but decided pink. This one is mature, and contains eggs.

The tentacular cirri are arranged, as Willey has described, and as Ehlers has confirmed; the longest reaches to the 10th or 12th segment, the second ventral is about half this length. Although Langerhans wrongly allocates these cirri in his text, yet his figure seems to show their distribution quite clearly, and is more informative than Willey's figure.

The pharyngeal papillæ have the characteristic arrangement, which is very evident in one of our specimens, in which the pharynx is everted.

Localities.—

Station B, 25 fathoms.

Station D, 45-50 fathoms. Distended with eggs.

Station 8, 120 fathoms.

Distribution.—Madeira (Langerhans), Juan Fernandez, South Georgia, Kaiser Wilhelm II Land (Ehlers), Cape Adare (Willey).

Remarks.—This is rather a remarkable range, and the much larger dimensions of these Antarctic specimens raises the question as to the specific identity, which is mainly upheld by the characteristic arrangement of the pharyngeal papillæ. Another species, *P. medipapillata*, described by Moore (1909, p. 237), also has the median row of 4 or 5 papillæ, with six lateral rows on each side, containing 9 in the ventral and 12 in the dorsal rows. This occurs on the coast of California.

*Genus EULALIA Savigny.**EULALIA CHARCOTI Gravier.*

Gravier (1911), p. 57, pl. I, figs. 14-16 ; pl. II, figs. 17, 18.

Eulalia charcoti lives in comparatively deep water, our specimens coming from depths of 110-318 fathoms, and Gravier's from 210 fathoms (approx.).

The preserved specimens have a dark greenish-blue body with brownish-green cirri ; the body is highly iridescent, and in one individual the effect produced is a bronzy green colour.

Two of them have a dark blue band along the middle third of the dorsum, with a green iridescence ; the lateral thirds being russet brown, and the cirri olive green. The whole effect is very beautiful. Gravier states that in life the worm is " emerald green with blue iridescence." There is but little to add to his account.

The longest of our specimens measures 150 mm. by 6 mm. across the body, which is larger than Gravier's largest. The longest of the tentacular cirri, belonging to the second segment, is 8 mm., and reaches to the 23rd segment, the next one is only 5 mm. long, and reaches to the 15th ; the others are about half the length of the latter. These measurements are taken from a specimen 95 mm. long, with a diameter of body 5 mm.

The pharynx is everted in one individual, and shows the characteristic arrangement of the papillæ, unusual in the genus, namely, six longitudinal rows of curved brown-edged papillæ, united basally by a broad continuous band of smaller rounded ones, and distally by a girdle of similar papillæ. There are about 50 small close-set papillæ at the entrance—an unusually large number.

Localities.—

Station 2, 318 fathoms (one).

Station 3, 157 fathoms (one).

Station 8, 120 fathoms (four).

Station 12, 110 fathoms (one).

Distribution.—Admiralty Bay, South Shetlands, in 420 metres (approx. 210 fathoms), (Gravier).

*Sub-genus PTEROCIRRUS Claparède.**EULALIA (PTEROCIRRUS) MAGALHAENSIS Kinberg.*

Kinberg (1865), p. 241.

Ehlers (1901), p. 73, pl. VIII, figs. 1-8.

Gravier (1906), p. 25.

Ehlers (1912), p. 13.

Gravier (1911), p. 56, pl. I, figs. 12, 13.

Fauvel (1919), p. 364 (gives several synonyms).

An imperfect individual, consisting of the anterior end of about 65 segments, appears to belong to this species. It measures 20 mm. in length and 2.5 mm. in width.

Most of the cirri are broken; the colour is yellowish brown, with dark greenish-blue patches, more or less extensive, irregular in shape and size, arranged along the dorsum; they may be due to post-mortem changes.

Of the tentacular cirri only one, on the left side, and two on the right, remain. But the general agreement of the head, the parapod and the chætæ, with the account given by Ehlers, inclines me to place the worm in this well-known Sub-antarctic species.

Locality.—

Macquarie Island, rock pool.

Distribution (In the Antarctic and Sub-antarctic regions).—Magellan region (Kingberg), Fuegia, Chilian coast, Kerguelen, Kaiser Wilhelm II Land, Coulman Island (Ehlers), Biscoe Bay, Petermann (Gravier).

EULALIA (PTEROCIRRUS) HUNTERI*, *sp. nov.*

(Plate 7, figs. 48-52.)

The single individual is complete; it measures 165 mm. in length, by 2.25 mm. over the body, and 6.5 mm. over the dorsal cirri, which are directed outwards. Anteriorly the diameter of the body is but 1 mm.; the greatest breadth is about 20 mm. from this end, and is retained for rather more than one-half the total length, whence the body tapers gradually. This breadth of body is equal to $4\frac{1}{2}$ segments.

The colour of the body is flesh-pink, with a pair of very dark blue, nearly black, irregularly quadrate spots on each segment about midway between the mid-dorsal line and the lateral margin (fig. 48). These spots commence at the 9th segment. In the hinder quarter of the worm they extend medially till they meet, so that these segments are crossed by a series of dark bands.

The dorsal and ventral cirri are yellowish; the ventral surface is of the same colour as the ground tint of the dorsum.

The body is convex dorsally, flat ventrally; the parapods are short, and the dorsal cirrophore is close to the body. The dorsal cirri are of considerable size, nearly as long as the body breadth, and are not relatively shorter on the anterior segments.

The prostomium is colourless, its breadth is rather greater than the length (fig. 49), and a slight notch on the posterior border, and also at the level of the insertion of the tentacles, gives it a trefoil shape.

* I take this opportunity of associating with this handsome annelid the name of Mr. J. G. Hunter, the able biologist of the Expedition.

The eyes are brown; the median tentacle springs from the dorsal surface in front of the level of the eyes; it is more slender than the anterior tentacles, and about as long as the length of the prostomium. The two pairs of anterior tentacles have the usual position and shape, and are shorter than the median.

The first segment is distinct dorsally, behind the prostomium, and is of the same width. It bears on each side one comparatively short tentacular cirrus, which has the same form as the tentacles, but is stouter. The second segment carries two tentacular cirri on each side, the dorsal of which is sub-cylindrical and long, while the ventral is shorter, wide and distinctly foliaceous, produced into a short filamentous point. It is longer than the normal dorsal cirrus, to which, however, it bears a resemblance.

The third segment bears a long sub-cylindrical dorsal tentacular cirrus, longer than that of the preceding segment; below it is the chætigerous lobe and a small foliaceous ventral cirrus.

These long tentacular cirri are not, in reality, circular in section, but more or less compressed. The longest of them reaches to the 15th segment; it is 2.25 mm. in length. It may be noticed that these anterior segments are shorter than those that follow, the increase in length being gradual.

The parapods (fig. 50) are short, with the anterior lip longer than the posterior. The foliaceous dorsal cirrus is broad, as wide as its length, with an asymmetrically situated apex; the cirrophore is close to the body wall. The ventral cirrus is oval, not pointed, about as long as the chætigerous lobe.

The chætæ (fig. 51). The shaft is a great deal wider than the appendix, and of a much higher degree of refringency, so that at the junction between the two there is a very marked transition when viewed under the microscope. The articular cup is strongly "heterogomph" and, as usual in the family, is very narrow; one lip is very short, the other is produced into a long curved claw-like structure, both are smooth, and present no striations. The appendix is relatively short; its proximal end is narrow, but soon acquires its full breadth, and then rather rapidly dwindles, to be prolonged into a very fine distal portion. It is very thin even in the lower portion, and is obliquely striated along its whole length; and its concave edge is faintly but distinctly denticulate.

The pharynx was exposed by dissection; the buccal region extends through 25 segments, and the pharynx occupies nine more, *i.e.*, its hinder end reaches to the 42nd. At its entrance are 16 small conical papillæ. The buccal cavity is lined uniformly with closely set, round-topped, nearly cylindrical papillæ, slightly narrower at the base than at the apex, and about 3 times as high as broad (fig. 52). They are practically of uniform size and shape throughout. In the everted condition the pharynx, therefore, would be said to be covered with these papillæ.

Locality.—

Commonwealth Bay, Station 12, 110 fathoms.

Remarks.—It agrees with *Eulalia magalhensis* Kinberg, in the form of the head and in the position of the median tentacle; but differs from it in the arrangement and length of the tentacular cirri, in the shape of the dorsal cirri and of the parapods, and especially in the form of the chætæ. The marked unguulation of the articular cup recalls that figured by Ehlers (1904, pl. II, fig. 9), for *E. microphylla* Schmarda, from New Zealand, in which, however, it is much less pronounced, and which differs in other respects of course.

EULALIA (PTEROCIRRUS) MCLEANI,* *sp. nov.*

(Plate 7, figs. 52-57.)

Two specimens in the collection appear to be new. The one studied in detail measures 45 mm. in length, with 115 segments. The breadth of the body, which is equal to the length of six segments, is 2.25 mm., and over the parapods 4 mm. The peristomium is 1.5 mm. across, and the body gradually widens till at about one-quarter of the body length it attains 2.25 mm. in width; this is retained for about another quarter, when the body commences to taper.

In the second individual the pharynx is everted, and the body is a good deal contracted anteriorly; this contains 120 segments with a small regenerated region. Its length is 32 mm., its greatest width 4.25 mm.

The colour of the body is a uniform pale brown with a dull greenish-yellow cirri, which when pressed back over the body reach nearly to the middle line. Those of the anterior segments are not much smaller than the rest, which are practically uniform in size.

The prostomium (fig. 53) is broader than long, trefoil shaped with a slight notch posteriorly. The eyes are large, and separated from one another by a space rather greater than their diameter. The median tentacle arises far back, between the eyes, and is thus close to the hinder margin; it is a good deal longer than the prostomium. The lateral tentacles arise in the usual position; they have the shape of a long cone, constricted at the base with the apex produced to a point.

The tentacles and cirri are quite pale, and possibly are yellowish in life.

The first and second segments are distinct dorsally, the longest tentacular cirrus reaches to the 14th segment, the other three are about half this length. The three upper cirri are circular in section, but the ventral cirrus of the second segment is flattened from in front backwards, higher than it is thick, so as to be foliaceous. Its apex is produced into a longish filament.

* I wish to associate with this animal the name of Dr. A. McLean, who did such useful service in collecting at winter quarters.

The parapods (fig. 54) are very short and rather high, the foliaceous dorsal cirrus is long and narrow; its length is more than twice its width; its apex is symmetrically pointed, its base is short and springs from the chætigerous lobe close to the body. The ventral cirrus is comparatively large and of similar shape, longer than the chætigerous lobe.

The chætæ (figs. 55, 56) are comparatively few in number; the lip of the articular cup is finely serrated on one side, smooth on the other; and the two lips are approximately of equal height; the appendix is long, narrow, straight, flexible and tapers gradually to a fine point; its edge is finely serrated.

The pharyngeal apparatus was everted in the larger of the two specimens, though the buccal membrane or pharyngeal sheath is ruptured at its base. The length of the pharynx is 15 mm., with a diameter of 3 mm. at its anterior end. The aperture is surrounded by 24 rather large papillæ, set as usual at the ends of ridges leading into the interior. The buccal membrane is uniformly covered with closely-set unequal, flattened, club-shaped papillæ, giving it a velvety appearance (fig. 57). They are much smaller than those of the preceding species.

From a study of the other specimen it appears that the intestine commences at about the 34th segment, so that the buccal and pharyngeal regions together must be 10 mm. in length.

Locality.—

Commonwealth Bay, Station 1, 350-400 fathoms.

Remarks.—I suspected that this worm was *E. magalhaensis*, the only specimen of the genus hitherto recorded from these latitudes, but from it the present worm differs in the larger eyes, in the position of the median tentacle; in the much greater length of the tentacular cirri; in the form of the appendix, and in the character of the articular cup; and in the number and shape of the pharyngeal papillæ.

Genus ETEONE Savigny:

ETEONE REYI Gravier.

Gravier (1906), p. 26, pl. III, figs. 24-26; (1911), p. 60.

Ehlers (1913), p. 457.

A single individual of this small Phyllocoid was found on a slide on which I had mounted some Syllids collected in Commonwealth Bay.

It is but 5 mm. long, and consists of head, 26 chætigerous segments and the anal segment.

I find that the prostomium differs from Gravier's figure in that it is produced forwards as a narrower plate than the basal oculiferous region. This I take it is what Ehlers means when he says that his specimen has a "spatelartig" prostomium.

The absence of any dorsal cirrus above the first chætigerous lobe serves to differentiate the species.

The dorsal cirri along the middle and hinder portions of the body are coloured reddish brown by little spots of pigment, and similar though smaller spots occur in groups along the back.

Locality.—

Commonwealth Bay. No data.

Distribution.—Port Charcot (Gravier), Kaiser Wilhelm II Land (Ehlers).

Sub-family LOPADORHYNCHINÆ.

Genus PELAGOBIA Greef.

PELAGOBIA VIGUIERI Gravier.

Gravier (1911), p. 62, pl. II, figs. 22–25.

(Plate 7, figs. 58–60.)

Numerous individuals of this small pelagic worm were obtained in tow-netting in January, 1914, in depths from 45 to 100 fathoms, when the water was far below freezing point. One vial is marked "Temp.—0.5° C."; another "Partly ice." Mixed with them was *Tomopteris septentrionalis*.

The length varies from 5–12 mm.; the head is followed by 21–25 segments, the larger ones being sexually mature, containing eggs or sperm morulae.

Gravier's account, founded on only three specimens, agrees precisely with the present worms, but for one apparent omission. He has overlooked the existence in the long metastomial cirri of a chitinous supporting axis.

He correctly describes the first segment, which immediately follows the "head," as possessing on each side a very long dorsal and ventral cirrus, separated by a small bundle of compound chætæ, such as occur throughout the worm. Each cirrus presents a swollen base, and has a much thickened cuticle on its posterior face (figs. 59–60). This cirrus is traversed nearly throughout its length by a delicate chitinous aciculum or thread of chitin. It starts at the apex of the cirrus, and just before the swelling is reached it tapers to a very fine point.

This axial support is so evident in specimens mounted in glycerine, as well as in balsam, that it is astonishing that no mention of it is made by Gravier.

Locality.—

Commonwealth Bay, 45 faths., 50 faths., 100 faths.

Distribution.—Lat. 69° 15' South : long. 108° 5' West, at a depth of 950 metres.

Remarks.—Gravier points out certain differences that exist between his species and *P. longicirrata* Greef. Unfortunately I have not access to Greef's paper, as the volume is missing from my series of the *Zeit. f. Wiss. Zool.* And, although the species has been recorded from most of the Antarctic expeditions no details or figures are published that enable me to judge of Gravier's statements in this respect.

The only figure relating to the species, which is available to me, is that given by Southern (1909, pl. I, fig. 1) of the chaeta; and his statement on p. 2, that the appendix of all the chaetae has "on the posterior side a delicate wing-like expansion." This is certainly not present in the species before me, and, moreover, the length of the appendix is longer and slenderer than it is in that figure, and is in entire agreement with Gravier's figure.

Family ALCIOPIDÆ.

Genus VANADIS Greef.

VANADIS ANTARCTICA *McIntosh.*

Alciopa antarctica, McIntosh (1885), p. 175, pl. XXVIII; figs. 2-4; pl. XXXII, fig. 12.

Vanadis antarctica, Apstein (1890, p. 543 (not seen).

V. antarctica, Willey (1902), p. 271, pl. XLIV, fig. 8; pl. XLVI, figs. 1, 2.

?*Alciopa antarctica*, Gravier (1911); p. 65, pl. II, fig. 26; pl. III, fig. 28, 29; pl. IV, fig. 38.

V. antarctica, Ehlers (1913), p. 466.

(Plate 8, figs. 61-63.)

My excuse for describing once again this Antarctic species is that Gravier has thrown doubts on its generic position, and that the previous accounts are imperfect in some respects.

The material obtained consists of two specimens, a male and a female, which were captured on the surface of the sea by Dr. A. L. McLean; and some smaller individuals from 45 fathoms.

Dr. McLean notes that they are "transparent, mottled with brown." The female is entire, measures 135 mm. in length, its greatest breadth is 5 mm., at about mid-body. There are 93 segments, followed by a short regenerated region, 4 mm. in length, of very small segments.

The prostomium is 3 mm. across, and the anterior part of the body is very narrow, only 1.75 mm., the head and this narrow region, or "neck," occupy a length of 11 mm.

The dorsal surface of the head and neck is pale brown; the rest of the body is of the same tint, with darker brown markings at the base of each parapod, both above and below; at irregular intervals along the body this deeper tint extends further over the surface, both dorsally and ventrally, forming larger and smaller areas, which nearly meet on the dorsal surface.

The male is imperfect, consisting of head and 56 segments, with a length of 65 mm. As Gravier has pointed out, the glands below the parapods are much better developed than in the female, and I note a series of segmental white marks along the median ventral line which are better developed in the hinder part of the fragment than anteriorly. These are not present in the female.

The anatomy of the worm agrees both with the account given by Willey and the more complete one by Gravier, except that the latter states that the colour of the specimens gathered by the French expedition, when alive was "vert jaunâtre," and that the spots were "vert épinard foncé."

There is, however, one important difference between these two accounts. Willey found, contrary to McIntosh's statement, that the bristles are "articulated," though he found it difficult to detect the articulations, till the bunch of chaetæ was "spread out." Gravier, on the other hand, insists that they are "entire," and consequently expresses doubts as to the identity of Willey's specimens with that described by McIntosh and by himself. He enumerates three points of difference—namely, (1) in regard to the chaetæ; (2) in regard to the absence in Willey's account of any description of the dorsal surface of the head; and (3), in regard to the papillæ at the entrance to the pharynx.

I will offer remarks on each of these points, and hope to clear up the doubts expressed by him.

(1) For some time I was unable to detect any articulation in the chaetæ. I followed Willey's advice to "spread them out," but failed at first to see any sign of jointing, even under high power. But chancing to shift the mirror of the microscope so that the light was no longer fully reflected, I noted an extremely faint and very oblique line crossing the very delicate and transparent bristles. This "jointing" is so unlike what one would expect from Willey's figure, the reproduction of which is coarse; it is so unlike the articulation that occurs, for instance, in *Halodora*, that it is easily overlooked. When viewed from the side the articulation, if one may call it so, has the appearance of a very oblique interruption in the chaetal substance, which does not seem to reach the edges in all cases; but most of the appendices have the appearance of being "spliced" to the shaft, that is, it and the shaft are obliquely cut across (fig. 62). Occasionally, one finds a chaeta lying in a different plane, and the splicing appears to be more perfect and definite, where the distal appendix has its base sliced off on both sides to a point, and this fits into a V-shaped cut at the end of the shaft (fig. 63).

Having once recognised the position of the articulations, one can see a bending of the bristles, forming an open angle, which might be taken for a mere "bend" till the existence of the articulation was ascertained.

Even when I had satisfied myself of their existence, I found it very difficult to detect these articulations in specimens mounted in glycerine jelly, even by the use of a high power, but it is easy to see them in fresh glycerine. I re-examined specimens mounted in glycerine, twelve months later, and saw the articulations quite clearly in every chaeta.

The length of the appendix is small, compared with the total length of the bristle. I had some difficulty in estimating what its length is, since the bristle is so long that it will not lie wholly in the field with an objective 3 and ocular 3 of Leitz, and a lower magnification is useless. By a fortunate chance a small air bubble occurred in the preparation about half way along one of the bristles, so that by making two camera drawings I was able to get practically the entire bristle, and was thus able to measure it. The total length is represented in the drawing by 570 mm., and the appendix by 10 mm. approximately, for its tip is so fine that under this magnification it is invisible. Roughly, one may say that the length of the appendix is about $\frac{1}{60}$ of that of the total (fig. 61). It may be noted that McIntosh says that "none of the extremely attenuate tips are complete." So that there is no real contradiction between his account and that of Willey. It is probable that all the appendices had dropped off or been broken off in the specimen, as is the case in many of the chaetæ in those before us.

(2) The second point is explained, I think, by the fact that McIntosh had represented in his figure the head from the dorsal aspect, and Willey drew attention to the structure of the ventral aspect, in order to complete the description of the species, as McIntosh had not given an accurate figure of this surface.

(3) The third point is, I believe, due to an error in observation by Gravier himself. Willey states that in the everted pharynx the entrance is surrounded by twelve soft conical papillæ. In the specimen described by Gravier the pharynx was not everted; he states that it extends backwards as far as the 20th segment, where it is bent upon itself. He goes on to say (p. 68): "Le bord de l'orifice postérieur est froncé, mais ne présente pas ni papille définie, ni prolongements digitiformes."

He omits to mention the buccal region. Now, of course, the papillæ being at the entrance of the pharynx from the buccal region must be looked for, not at the posterior extremity, but at the anterior extremity of the pharynx when at rest inside the body.

I dissected the male individual and find that the buccal region is very short, extending to about the 5th or 6th segment, including the peristomium; then follow the long "trompe très musculeuse," which reaches to the 20th segment; then it bends upon itself and reaches forward to the 15th segment, where it enters the thin-walled intestine. On slitting open this apparatus I find at the anterior extremity of the pharynx or "trompe" the series of papillæ described and figured by Willey.

The weight of evidence, then, appears to be against Gravier's contention that this species belongs to the genus *Alciopa*. McIntosh had already noted the "short, filiform cirrus at the end of the foot." Gravier himself recognises that it "approaches the genus *Varadis*" on this account, and points out that only in the absence of the prehensile organ at the entrance to the pharynx and in the form of the chaetæ does it differ therefrom. As he himself considers the form of the chaeta as the "dominating" character of distinction, Apstein's contention and Willey's support of it are surely justified, and the only possibility left is that Gravier is dealing with a different species from those obtained by the "Challenger," the "Southern Cross," and the "Aurora," which, I think, is not probable.

Locality.—

Commonwealth Bay, surface, and at 45 faths.

Distribution.—Antarctic Ocean, practically circumpolar (McIntosh, Ehlers, Gravier, Willey); Atlantic Ocean, near Ascension (Ehlers); North Pacific and Indian Oceans (Apstein).

Family TOMOPTERIDÆ.

Genus TOMOPTERIS *Eschscholtz.*

Sub-genus TOMOPTERIS *Rosa.*

TOMOPTERIS CARPENTERI *Quatrefages.*

Quatrefages (1865), vol. ii, p. 227, pl. XX; figs. 1, 2.

? *T. carpenteri*, McIntosh (1885), p. 531.

(Plate 8, figs. 64-66.)

A very well-preserved, complete individual was obtained in the tow-net by Dr. McLean in 45 fathoms of water among the pack ice; and four others, less well preserved, came from 50 fathoms, during January, 1914.

The description applies to the first-named specimen. It is 55 mm. in length, with a maximum diameter of 13 mm. over the parapods in the mid-body. It is 7 mm. across the first pair. The total width gradually increases till the middle of the body, then decreases to the hinder end. The body itself measures 4 mm. across, at about the middle, but is only 2.25 mm. at the neck, in front of the first parapod. There are 33 pairs of parapods, the last 2 or 3 being very small. The same number occurs in a less well-preserved specimen, which is only 35 mm. in length by 8 mm. over the feet.

The anterior parapods are short. They gradually increase in length up to the 6th, and this maximum length is retained till about the 14th, when they decrease.

The worm is opaque in the preserved state (in formaline). The colour is pale brown with a darker band along the mid-dorsal and mid-ventral lines. In the shorter specimen there are two areas of deep brown across the ventral surface of the body and

parapods, extending over the anterior third and over the hinder third of the body. Whether these are post-mortem or not I cannot say. The head and posterior end as well as the middle third are quite pale.

There is no trace of a "tail."

The prostomial cornua (fig. 64) are carried on a very short, wide base. The anterior margin has no median notch, and the frilled membrane is continuous from side to side. The extremities of the cornua are gently curved backwards, and reach to the outer ends of the enlarged bases of the long cirri.

The ciliated epaulettes are very distinct, narrow, slightly curved, with the convexity mediad. They commence at the anterior margin and reach about halfway along the dorsal surface of the head, terminating in a depression of its surface. In a less well-preserved specimen the epaulettes assume a more or less triangular form, with the base external and one angle mediad, that of the left side especially resembles Quatre-fages' figure (pl. XX, fig. 1).

The dorsal surface of the prostomium—that is, the middle region of the "head"—is convex, and rather browner than the neighbouring region of the body; it is bounded laterally by a pair of deep, longitudinal depressions, which separate it from the cirrus bases on either side.

No eyes are visible in this individual; but they are present in the smallest specimen, which was stained and mounted in balsam.

There is no sign of the "first cirrus" which occurs in some species.

The "second cirrus" is at least 18 mm. in length, and reaches to at least the 15th segment. It is very delicate, breaks easily on being manipulated. The cellular envelope is missing in the distal portion, and the protruding, very transparent chitinous axis is difficult to trace under a dissecting microscope. It is thus difficult to state exactly the length of this cirrus. But in the larger of the less well-preserved specimens the cirrus is seen to extend to the hinder end of the body; so that this may, I think, be regarded as its normal length. The base of the cirrus is nearly hemispherical, with a somewhat pointed apex externally, whence the cirrus arises. The longitudinal diameter of the base is about equal to its transverse, and this is greater than the width of the prostomium. The diameter of the "head" across the cirrus bases is 5.5 mm.

Between the base of the cirrus and the first pair of parapods the gap is longer than that separating the subsequent feet. The length of this gap or "neck" is equal to the diameter of the body at this point.

The distance separating the successive parapods is about half the basal length, but in the poorly-preserved specimen the feet are closer together.

At their greatest development the length of a parapod is greater than the width of the body, but at either end of the series this difference decreases.

The dorsal ramus of the foot (fig. 66) is rather shorter than the ventral, and the two diverge at an angle which approaches 90° . Indeed, in less well-preserved specimens, this angle is a right angle. The end of each ramus is bluntly pointed and appears brown, especially in those cases in which the membrane has been torn away. The "pinnal membrane" is characteristically developed, and resembles that of *T. nisseni* Rosa. On the dorsal surface it commences on the base of the foot, some distance proximad of the bifurcation; its line of origin is undulating, as also is its margin. The membrane continues round the apex, and only ceases at the angle formed by the two rami. The arrangement of the ventral pinnal membrane is similar, but it is more extensive. It bears two "pinnal glands," which are termed by Rosa the "hyaline" and the "chromophil" glands.* There is no "rosette." The species, therefore, belongs to Rosa's sub-genus *Tomopteris*.

The "hyaline" gland is capped by a dark orange or red brown mass of pigment, and is situated just dorsal of the apex of the ventral ramus. It makes its first appearance on the 3rd foot.

The "chromophil" gland (the "cupule" of Quatrefages) appears as a rounded glandular thickening, differing in texture, as in its pale buff colour, from the surrounding transparent membrane. These glands commence on the 5th foot, and are recognisable as far back as the 20th, beyond which I am unable to detect them.

The two larger specimens are males, and the young testis is situated in the dorsal lobe of the foot, along the roof of its cavity.

Locality.—

Commonwealth Bay. Pack ice.

Distribution.—Antarctic Ocean, lat. $60^\circ 3'$ South, long. $0^\circ 60'$ (Quat.). Between Kerguelen and Macdonald Islands (McIntosh).

Remarks.—This species formed the basis of Quatrefages' account of the genus in his "Histoire Naturelle des Annelés," and his account has been repeated, though recast, by Rosa (1908, p. 312) in his useful monograph of the genus. Quatrefages' specimen had been collected during the voyage to the South Polar Regions of the *Zelée* (1837-1840), though it is not mentioned in the reports of that voyage. The specimen was imperfect, lacking the hinder end and the long cirri. It is described as being opaque and "maroon coloured" (which agrees probably with the present specimens). Owing to the imperfections of the type, I have deemed it worth while to enter pretty fully into detail, for the species has not been examined or reported upon since 1865. Quatrefages, in his figure of the "head" (pl. XX, fig. 1) shows the epaulettes as triangular, and, as I have mentioned, it is so when the animal is ill preserved. The foot (Quat., fig. 2) is possibly somewhat distorted, as the angle made by the two rami is greater than it is in well-preserved material. Here, again, I

*Though the gland takes hæmatoxylin very strongly, it is not noticeably affected by alum carmine, which I used.

find that ill-preserved specimens are more nearly like Quatrefages' figure. In short, the present specimens agree precisely with his account of the species, whether under the description of the genus (p. 219) or of the species (p. 227).

There is, I think, strong justification for McIntosh ascribing to this species those specimens that occurred in considerable numbers in the neighbourhood of Kerguelen. It is true he gives no details whatever, and Rosa has suggested that perhaps he had *T. eschscholtzi* Quat., before him. This occurs near the Cape of Good Hope, and the suggestion was, no doubt, warranted. But in view of the fact that *T. carpenteri* was originally found in the neighbourhood of Bouvet Island and now at almost the exact opposite quarter of the Antarctic seas there is no geographical ground for refusing to accept McIntosh's identification.

TOMOPTERIS SEPTENTRIONALIS Quatrefages.

Quatrefages (1865), vol. ii, p. 229.

Rosa (1908), p. 297, pl. XII, fig. 17.

T. (Johnstonella) septentrionalis, Gravier (1911), p. 72 (full list of references).

About a dozen specimens of this bi-polar species were gathered by tow-netting during January, 1914, at depths from 45-100 fathoms. They vary in length from 5-15 mm.

Gravier has already pointed out that in his specimens the length of the peristomial cirri exceeds that given by Rosa, who states that they are about $\frac{2}{3}$ the body length. It appears possible that this varies with age, for I find that in one that is 8 mm. in length the cirri are longer than the body. The specimen was mounted, and the cirri fortunately lay directed backwards. In one of 15 mm. they are at least 10 mm. long, and have every appearance of having been broken. Southern gives the length as from "one-half to four-fifths" of the body length (1911, p. 21).

As previous observers have stated, the hyaline glands are difficult of detection in all the segments in which they occur. I find them in the first three parapods distinctly and in at least 12 of the subsequent parapods, though they are not readily visible in all the feet of every specimen.

The eyes are brown, rather far apart, and situated far forwards, just in front of the bases of the cirri.

Surely it is by a *lapsus calami* that Gravier places this species in the sub-genus *Johnstonella*, for it has, according to the observations of Apstein, Rosa, and myself, neither rosette nor first cirrus nor tail; and Rosa himself places it in the sub-genus *Tomopteris* on this account.

Localities.—

Commonwealth Bay, 45 fathoms, 50 fathoms, 100 fathoms.

Distribution.—North Atlantic; Baltic; North Sea; S.W. Coast of Ireland (Southern); Pacific (Apstein); lat. 69° 15' south, long. 105° 5' west (Gravier).

Family NEREIDÆ.

Genus NEREIS Cuvier.

NEREIS LOXECHINI Kinberg.

Nicon loxechini, Kinberg (1865), No. 2, p. 178.

Nereis loxechini, Ehlers (1908), p. 73.

Nereis loxechini, Ehlers (1913), p. 497.

(Plate 8, figs. 67-75.)

This is evidently a rare worm, and the only species of *Nereis* (other than *N. uncinata* Ehlers) recorded from the Antarctic region. Up till 1908 it had not been met with since Kinberg's record of it at Magellan Strait. In that year Ehlers published a brief description of a small individual obtained from St. Paul's Island; the only one collected by the expedition. In his later memoir he records a larger specimen, measuring 77 mm. by 6 mm. across the body, and containing 86 segments, from Kaiser Wilhelm II Land. It was noted as being "red-brown in colour" when alive. He, however, added no new facts about the species.

As no figures have been published (unless they are contained in Theel's new edition of Kinberg's work, which I have not been able to consult), it seems desirable to add another and more detailed illustrated account of the species.

Three specimens were gathered by the "Aurora," in depths from 157 to 325 fathoms; all are more or less imperfect. The most nearly complete individual has a length of 60 mm. and a breadth of 6 mm. over the parapods, and 5 mm. over the body anteriorly; thence it tapers, so that at about the middle of the body these measurements are 4 and 3 mm. respectively.

This worm consists of 132 segments, and only lacks a few of the hindmost. Another fragment represents a larger individual; it consists of the head and 45 segments, and measures 40 mm., with a breadth of 5 mm. over the body, and 7 mm. across the feet.

The third specimen is rather soft; it is 26 mm. by 3 mm. over the body, and 4 mm. over the feet. The hinder end of the fragment, whose segments I did not count, is 1.25 mm. across the body.

The dorsal surface is brown, more deeply tinted over the middle area, with a pale line across the anterior margin of each segment; the lateral areas are almost white; the parapods are brown, with two glandular masses of greyish-brown at their bases. The tips of the ligules are similarly tinted.

The prostomium (fig. 67) is broader than long; the posterior oculiferous region is rather abruptly marked off from the narrower tentacular region in the well preserved specimen, but not so much in the less well preserved (fig. 68). The eyes are large, each with a well developed lens; the posterior eye is oval rather than circular, with the long

axis slightly oblique to a transverse line; they face upwards and backwards. The anterior pair, of which only the upper half is visible from above in this specimen, faces forwards and outwards. The posterior pair is close to the hinder margin, the anterior separated from them by about the diameter of an eye.

The tentacles are about half the length of the prostomium in one case; nearly equal to it in the less well preserved specimen. The palps are broad and short, with a nearly spherical appendage, and do not reach further forwards than the tips of the tentacles, or only slightly further.

Of the peristomial cirri, the longest, *i.e.*, the anterior dorsal, reaches back to the 7th or 9th segment, and is from 8 to 10 mm. in length; the next, antero-ventral, is about half this length, and the other two are successively shorter, the shortest being of the same length as the prostomium *plus* its tentacles.

The peristomium is rather longer than the first chaetigerous segment and about equal to the second; it has a straight anterior margin.

The parapods are relatively short: and present a peculiarity that I do not remember seeing noted in other species. The posterior lip of the neuropod is produced outwards into an ovate process, very distinctly constricted at its base, and though normally directed outwards, is sometimes displaced backwards. It occupies the position of one of the foliaceous outgrowths characteristic of the Heteronereid stage of some species (fig. 69).

In the anterior feet, up to about the 22nd, the upper ligule is bluntly pointed, no longer than the dorsal lip or "middle ligule." The lip of the ventral lobe is bluntly rounded and carries, as I have mentioned, the curious appendage on its posterior face. The ventral ligule is rounded and shorter and broader than the ventral lip, and this seems to be a specific character (fig. 70).

Posteriorly, at or about the 34th foot (fig. 71), the upper ligule becomes rather more pointed; as does also the middle ligule; the ventral ligule remains broadly rounded, and is even larger than anteriorly.

In the still more posterior feet (fig. 72) this ventral ligule is still more noticeable as a large rounded lobe, larger than any of the other lobes.

The chaetæ are arranged as follow in the anterior feet:—

Dorsal bundle.—About 12–15 spinigerous homogomphs, with long slender appendix.

Ventral bundle.—(a) Supra-acicular group: 6–8 spinigerous homogomphs, as above, together with 3–4 stout-shafted, brown, falcigerous heterogomphs with a shorter appendix.* (b) Sub-acicular group: A few spiniger homogomphs and 16–18 heterogomph falcigers with slender colourless shaft.

* The appendix is short only as compared with that of the homogomphs; it is longer than the usual short falciger.

The brown, stout heterogomphs are absent in the anterior feet of the specimen from 157 fathoms. Is it a sexual mark?

In the 20th and subsequent feet the number of these stout bristles is reduced to two.

The appendix of the heterogomphs (figs. 73, 74) is knife-blade like, with long fine hairs along its edge. The tip is hooked, and from the end an oblique line indicates the margin of the "guard."

The pharynx is peculiar in having no paragnaths, either in the oral or in the maxillary divisions. The jaw (fig. 76) has sixteen rounded teeth, of which the five distals are concealed by the brown edge of the jaw, as it lies on its side.

Locality.—

Commonwealth Bay. Station 2, 318 fathoms (one); Station 3, 157 fathoms (one); Station 10, 325 fathoms (one).

Distribution.—York Bay, Magellan Strait (Kinberg); East of St. Paul Island, 367.3 fathoms; K. Wilhelm-II Land, 210 fathoms (Ehlers).*

NEREIS AUSTRALIS *Schmarda*.

Heteronereis australis Schmarda (1861), p. 101, pl. XXXI, fig. 242.

Platynereis magalhaensis Kinberg (1865), No. 2, p. 177.

Nereis Australis Benham (1909), p. 238, pl. IX, fig. 1.

For a full synonymy and literature see Benham (1909, p. 238) and Fauvel (1916, p. 484). The latter zoologist does not take the view put forward by myself that Schmarda's species is synonymous with Kinberg's. I have gone into this matter pretty fully in the above-mentioned article and I am still of opinion there expressed, although Ehlers does not seem to have noticed the discussion, and has expressed no opinion as to it in any of his recent works.

Specimens of the worm were collected at various spots on the Macquarie Island by Mr. H. Hamilton, to the number of sixty or more. He found it in rock pools, &c.; it appears, therefore, to be a littoral species. Some of the specimens are filled with reproductive cells, either male or female; but they exhibit no heteronereid changes.

One male, preserved in formalin, has pale orange-brown colour, brighter anteriorly, with grey feet.

One specimen, at least, is still within its tube composed of black sand particles and small stones. Gravier has described such a sandy tube for *N. magalhaensis*.

A small individual, measuring 12 mm. in length, has paragnaths only in compartments IV next the jaws; the rest of the buccal surface is bare.

* I have used Bell's estimate that one fathom is equal to 1.829 metres, as given in the "Discovery" Report: footnote, p. 4.

Locality.—

Macquarie Island (North End, Garden Bay, and West Coast).

Distribution.—Kerguelen, St. Paul, Magellan Region, Fuegia, Chili (Ehlers); Marion Island, Falkland Islands, Fernando Noronha (McIntosh); New Zealand and its subantarctic outliers (Benham); Puerto Madryn (Gravier); Table Bay, South Africa (Ramsay).

NEREIS KERGUELENSIS *McIntosh*.

McIntosh (1885), p. 225, pl. XXXV, figs. 10-12; pl. XVI A, figs. 17, 18.

Ehlers (1897), p. 65, pl. IV, figs. 81-93.

Gravier (1906), p. 29.

Ehlers (1907), p. 11.

Gravier (1911), p. 76.

Ehlers (1913), p. 495.

Ramsay (1914), p. 42.

Fauvel (1916), p. 433, with full bibliography.

Fauvel (1917), p. 203.

The present collection contained only two small specimens, in each of which the pharynx is protruded, allowing the characteristic arrangement of the paragnaths to be readily seen.

The species occurred with *N. australis* in rock pools, at low water.

Locality.—

Macquarie Island.

Distribution.—Kerguelen (McIntosh, Ehlers); S. Georgia (Ehlers); S. Orkneys (Ramsay); Falkland Islands (Fauvel); Tasmania (Benham); New Zealand (Ehlers); S. Australia (Fauvel); Canary Islands, Mediterranean (Marenzeller); Ile Booth Wandel, Petermann, Port Lockroy, Biscoe Bay, Admiralty Bay (Gravier).

Family NEPHTHYDIDÆ.

Genus NEPHTHYS *Cuvier*.NEPHTHYS MACRURA *Schmarda*.

Schmarda (1861), p. 91.

N. virginis Kinberg* (1865), p. 239; Ehlers (1897), p. 19, pl. I, figs. 9-12.

N. trissophyllus, Grube (1877), p. 533; McIntosh (1885), p. 159, pl. XXVI, figs. 1-5; pl. XXVII, figs. 1, 4; pl. XXX, fig. 8; pl. XIV A, figs. 9-11.

* Kinberg writes "virginis" in his original account; Ehlers "virgini."

- N. macrura* Ehlers (1904), p. 14.
N. macrura Ehlers (1908), p. 57; (1913), p. 451.
N. macrura Gravier (1911), p. 98.
N. macrura Benham (1915), p. 203, pl. XI, fig. 57.
N. macrura Fauvel (1916), p. 436, pl. VIII, figs. 1-3 (and adds *N. praticosa* Kinberg as a synonym).

In 1897 Ehlers, from a study of the original specimens, showed that Grube's species is identical with that of Kinberg; and in his account of the New Zealand Annelids (1904) he further established, from an examination of the types, that Kinberg's species is synonymous with Schmarda's. He gave an extended and illustrated account of the species, which is widely spread over the subantarctic area. It is evidently very common, for the "Aurora" naturalists gathered some seventy specimens, varying in length from 14 mm. up to 125 mm., the latter with a diameter of 12 mm. over the parapods.

The worms are labelled as being "flesh coloured" in life, as I know from observation of our local specimens. In spirit, however, the dorsal surface becomes a pale brown and the parapods usually white.

The habitat extends from the shore-line, where it seems to be most abundant, to a depth of at least 157 fathoms, where it seems to attain its greatest size.

Localities.—

Boat Harbour—Shore: 2-4 fathoms; 25 fathoms.

Station 3, 157 fathoms.

Station 12, 110 fathoms.

Distribution.—South Chili (Schmarda); Magellan Strait (Kinberg); Kerguelen (Grube, McIntosh, Ehlers); Heard Island (McIntosh); Bouvet Island, New Zealand (Ehlers); Bass Strait (Benham); South Shetlands (Gravier); Falkland Islands (Fauvel).

Family AMPHINOMIDÆ.

Genus EURYTHOE Kinberg.

EURYTHOE COMPLANATA Pallas.

E. pacifica Kinberg—McIntosh (1885), p. 27, pl. II, figs. 3, 4; pl. III, fig. 2; pl. II A, fig. 13; pl. III A, figs. 5-9.

E. complanata Ehlers (1908), p. 38.

Ehlers* has shown that these two, as well as *E. alcyonia* Savigny, are identical, and discusses the history of the species. Fauvel (1919, p. 348) gives a list of the literature.

From the neighbourhood of Tasmania a young specimen was obtained measuring 11 mm. for 35 segments.

The distribution of the species is very wide, as it seems to occur in all seas and oceans.

* Ehlers, "Zur Kenntniss d. Ostafrikanischen Borstenwürmer" in Nachr. d. K. Gesell. d. Wiss. Göttingen. 1897, Heft. 2, p. 2.

Family EUNICIDÆ.*Sub-family* EUNICINÆ.*Genus* EUNICE *Cuvier*.*EUNICE TENTACULATA *Quatrefages*.

Quatrefages (1865), vol. I, p. 317.

E. pycnobranchiata McIntosh (1885), p. 294, pl. XXXIX, figs. 13-15 ;
pl. XXI A, figs. 4, 5.

E. pycnobranchiata Benham (1915), p. 213, pl. XLI, figs. 79, 80.

Fauvel (1917, p. 209) has pointed out the resemblances in structure of these two species, and shows that they are identical. For other synonyms consult his article.

A single specimen of this Australasian worm was obtained by Professor Flynn (12th December, 1912).

Locality.—

Off Maria Island, Tasmania.

Distribution.—

Bass Strait (McIntosh, Benham), New Zealand (Benham), South Australia (Fauvel).

Sub-family LUMBRICONEREINÆ.*Genus* LUMBRICONEREIS *Blainville*.LUMBRICONEREIS MAGALHAENSIS *Kinberg*.

Kinberg (1864), p. 568.

L. magalhaensis Grube (1877), p. 531.

L. kerguelensis Grube (1878), p. 14 (separate copy).

L. kerguelensis Gr., McIntosh (1885), p. 246, pl. XXXVI, figs. 16, 17 ; pl. XVII A, fig. 18 ; pl. XVIII A, figs. 2-4.

L. magalhaensis Ehlers (1897), p. 74.

Ehlers (1901), p. 136.

Gravier (1906), p. 30.

Ehlers (1908), p. 99.

Gravier (1911), p. 78, pl. III, figs. 35, 36.

Ehlers (1913), p. 499.

The specimens before me agree almost exactly with McIntosh's account of *L. kerguelensis* Gr. Grube had tentatively assigned it to Kinberg's species, and Ehlers in 1897, having had the opportunity of examining both the types, found that they are identical.

*Leiper (1908) has enumerated a series of names of annelid genera which are already "occupied", amongst others is *Eunice*. But it is so well established amongst Zoologists, while the insect to which it was originally applied is unknown to most of us, that no useful purpose would be served by discarding the name as now usually employed.

The existence of an independent flange below the pseudo-articulation of the hooded hooks in the anterior feet seems to be a characteristic feature of the species, and in some of the lower chaetæ is a similar, but less developed flange on the convex side of the shaft.

There is, however, one point in which my specimens differ from the account given by McIntosh. I do not find, in the posterior feet, hooded hooks like that figured by him on pl. XVII A, fig. 18; they resemble, on the other hand, that which he attributes to *L. japonica*, and figures on pl. XVIII A, fig. 1. Has an error crept into the explanation of the plates?

The buccal segment agrees with that figured by Gravier (pl. III, fig. 35), as representing the adult condition of the species.

The specimens in this collection number four; one is imperfect and measures 80 mm. by 3 mm. This came from a depth of 325 fathoms. Of the other three from the Macquarie Island, one is mature and filled with eggs, rendering the body yellowish in colour; it consists of 133 segments, and measures 65 mm. by 2 mm. The remaining two are more slender, dark purplish-brown (in formalin), with a green iridescence.

Localities.—

Commonwealth Bay, Station 10, 325 fathoms (one).

Macquarie Island, shore (three).

Distribution.—Kerguelen (Kinberg, Grube, McIntosh); Magellan Strait (Kinberg, Ehlers), Fuegia, South Georgia, Falkland Islands, Bouvet Island, K. Wilhelm-II Land (Ehlers); Ile Booth Wandel, Port Charcot, Petermann, Admiralty Bay, South Shetlands (Gravier).

LUMBRICONEREIS MACQUARIENSIS, *sp. nov.*

(Plate 8, figs. 76-81.)

This anterior fragment of a small Lumbriconereid consists of a head and 56 segments, and measures 25 mm. by 1.25 mm.

It is greyish in colour, non-iridescent. The specimen is not well preserved, and is rather soft.

The prostomium is dark bluish grey, nearly hemispherical, with a median ventral furrow (fig. 76). The peristomium is interrupted by a buccal process of the second segment, and this process is grooved in the middle line; furrows also exist, cutting into the edge of the lateral portions of the peristomium. Its appearance, in short, is like that figured by Gravier for the young of *L. magalhaensis*, and also like Ehlers' figure for *L. sphaerocephala*.

Were it not for further details, I should have referred it to the former species.

The parapods are very short, even anteriorly (fig. 77), with a rounded posterior lip, which does not project much beyond the anterior lip; the length of which scarcely exceeds its height. Posteriorly the feet are even shorter (fig. 78). Each is supported by a single uncoloured aciculum; the chaetae are very few; of the capilliforms (fig. 81) I see only one in the 8th foot; there are no roots embedded in the foot, so that it is not a question of breakage and loss. In the 25th foot there are none.

The hooded hooks are also few; in the 8th only one is present; in the 25th there are four; and at about the 45th three only.

These hooded hooks are, for the most part, without any articulation (fig. 80); the hood is strongly striated, and at its proximal region its edge is denticulated, some five or six distinct teeth being recognisable, at any rate in the 25th foot.

In the various preparations of feet from different parts of the worm I met with only one articulated hook; it presents below the articulation a "ventral" independent flange (fig. 79), like that in *L. magalhaensis*.

The upper jaws recall those of *L. magalhaensis*, but the lower jaw plates are white, and resemble those of *L. sphaerocephala*.

In the brevity of the feet it bears a resemblance to *L. brevicirris* Ehlers, and in this species, too, there are no articulated hooks, but the form of the hooks is very different, and the species differs from the present in other ways.

From *L. sphaerocephala* Schmarda, of which I have studied local examples, the present species differs in having very much shorter feet; in the early cessation of the capilliforms; in the lack of articulation in the hooks; in having a single colourless aciculum instead of three, of which one or more is dark brown; and in the structure of the upper jaw plates.

Locality.—

Macquarie Island.

Genus OPHRYOTROCHA *claparedi* and *Metschnikoff*.

OPHRYOTROCHA CLAPAREDI *Studer*.

Studer (1878), p. 119, pl. V, fig. 11.

Paractius notialis Ehlers (1908), p. 101, pl. XIV, figs. 1-6.

Paractius notialis Ehlers (1913), p. 500.

A very large number of specimens of this minute worm, which measures about 2-3 mm., were collected by Dr. A. L. McLean in Boat Harbour. He notes that when alive they are "pale, with dark patches dorsally." There is no pigment in the preserved worms, and it may be that he saw the black jaws through the transparent wall.

These worms agree with the account given by Ehlers of his species, which was founded on a single specimen. In his later memoir, however, he had a good number of individuals at his disposal, and he notes certain variations presented by them, such as the presence or absence of eyes, details in the form of the jaw apparatus, &c.

The species differs from the northern *O. puerilis* Claparède and Metschnikoff, in the absence of the ventral tentacles on the prostomium, and in the absence of the median anal cirrus, as well as in other details.

As long ago as 1888 De St. Joseph (p. 240), in describing the species *Paractius mutabilis*, raised the question as to whether *Ophryotrocha puerilis*, *Staurocephalus minimus* Langerhans, and *S. siberti* McIntosh, should not be ranged under the generic name *Paractius* Levinsen; though it would have more in accordance with the usual practice to include the latter under the earlier title. In 1895 (p. 210) he returns to the question, and records his belief that Claparède's species is distinct from *P. mutabilis*.

Later, Bonnier (1893), in discussing Studer's species, notes that his account is "malheureusement insuffisant" owing to the fact that the material had been lost after the preliminary account had been drawn up. Bonnier suggests that it is probably a synonym of *O. puerilis*. He then considers the validity of Levinsen's genus, and concludes that it and the abovenamed species of *Staurocephalus* are all referable to the genus *Ophryotrocha*. In that work will be found a complete bibliography up to that date.

In the same year Korschelt went into the question, chiefly in reference to the jaws in the Mediterranean species, and arrived at a similar conclusion.

Ehlers (1908) makes no reference to this discussion, but does so in his later memoir, and seems to agree with the conclusions arrived at by Bonnier. Although he retains the title *Paractius notialis* at the head of his account of the worm, he discards it at the end; for he writes "nach dem allen halte ich es für wahrscheinlich, dass *S. clapedi* und *P. notialis* identisch sind," and in all probability are to be assigned to the species *O. puerilis*, which would thus be a highly variable cosmopolitan species.

The only point that remains for solution is the question as to whether Studer's antarctic species is or is not identical with the northern form.

With the abundant material in my possession, I hoped to look into the question more thoroughly, but this Report has already been delayed by the calls on my time for University work, that this matter must for the present remain open. I hope, however, to look into it later, especially to see whether the jaw apparatus presents any constant differences from that of *O. puerilis*.

Locality.—

Boat Harbour.

Distribution.—Kerguelen (Studer, Ehlers), K. Wilhelm-II Land (Ehlers).

Family GLYCERIDÆ.

Genus GLYCERA Savigny.

GLYCERA CAPITATA Oersted.

Oersted (1843), p. 44, pl. VII, figs. 87, 88, 90-94, 99.

Ehlers (1865-1868), Die Borstenwürmer, p. 648, pl. XXIII, figs. 47, 48.

McIntosh (1885), p. 343.

G. kerguelensis McIntosh (1885), p. 344, pl. XXXV A, figs. 3-4.

G. capitata Ehlers (1897), p. 80.

G. capitata Arwidsson (1898), p. 7, pl. I, figs. 1-6, pl. IV, fig. 54.

G. capitata Ehlers (1901), p. 154 (with synonymy).

Ehlers (1908), p. 105.

Moore (1911), p. 299.

Izuka (1912), p. 249, pl. XXIII, figs. 11-13.

Ehlers (1913), p. 503.

Treadwell (1914), p. 198.

This species is represented in the collection by only two individuals, both about the same size. The one more carefully studied is imperfect posteriorly, containing 62 segments, measuring 25 mm. in length, with a maximum diameter of 4 mm. some little distance behind the anterior end; it gradually decreases both forwards to 2 mm. at the buccal segment, and backwards, so that the hinder end of the fragment is 1 mm. It appears, therefore, that only a few segments are missing.

Localities.—

Commonwealth Bay, Station 2, 318 fathoms.

Station 12, 110 fathoms.

Distribution.—Kerguelen (McIntosh); Falkland Islands, Magellan Strait, Patagonian coast, Bouvet Island, K. Wilhelm-II Land (Ehlers); Azores, Portuguese coast (McIntosh); North Atlantic (Oersted); N. Pacific, Californian coast (Moore); Alaskan coast (Treadwell); Sakhalin Island, Japan (Izuka).

Family SPHÆRODORIDÆ.

Genus SPHÆRODORUM Levinsen (nec Oersted).

SPHÆRODORUM SPISSUM *sp. nov.**

(Plate 9, figs. 82-89.)

Amongst some material, containing chiefly Syllids, which Dr. Haswell found in sorting out specimens from the Macquarie Island and which he kindly forwarded to me, I find two individuals of this minute worm.

* *spissus*—crowded, close together; as of seats—here, has reference to the integumental papillæ.

One of these had been cleared and mounted in balsam—it measures 4.7 mm., and consists of “head” and 26 chætigerous segments. It had apparently been fixed in osmic acid, for many of the granules in the body wall and in the interior of the body are blackened (fig. 82).

The other, when it reached me in alcohol, was flattened as if it had been studied under a cover slip; this I stained in alum carmine—its length is 3.5 mm. It is rather difficult to be sure of the number of chætal bundles, for it is flattened asymmetrically, lying on one side with the ventral surface upwards, one series of parapods (of the left side) being along one edge for about half the length, the rest below the margin, the other series lying along the middle of the preparation—they are not easy to see except under a high power.

I believe, however, that there are 25 or 26 pairs of parapods. The body is not otherwise segmented; there are no external furrows, and internally there are several large ova which are without that regular arrangement they would have were any septa present.

The ventral surface is flat, the dorsal much arched. As the animal lies the distance from one set of parapods to that on the other side is about three times the width of the ventral surface.

The whole surface of the animal is densely covered with crowded papillæ (hence the specific name). These are well seen in profile along the edge, and each is a mass of cellular substance enclosed in a continuation of the cuticle of the body. Over the body the cuticle is unusually thick, but it becomes rather thinner as it rises up to form the wall of the papilla. Within are a few nuclei stained greenish-brown (in the osmic) and some pale carmine-stained protoplasm and threads. At the base the cuticle is pierced by a small aperture allowing a continuity between the contents and the substance of the body wall (fig. 87).

The two ends of the animal are very similar: the anterior end does not present any differentiated prostomium; no lobe is marked off from the first body segment. At a little distance from the end is a pair of eyes; at least, so I interpret the structures. In the unstained cleared specimen there is a pair of sharply-defined oval vesicles surrounded by a firm membrane, pale brownish in colour, but without visible contents (fig. 83). In the stained specimen black pigment spots occupy a corresponding position.

I cannot detect any tentacles, although I examined both specimens under high power. There are no processes, other than the papillæ, visible in these flattened specimens, and none of them are longer than their neighbours. The anterior end, like the rest of the body, is densely covered with these papillæ.

There is no distinct peristomium; the first bundle of bristles lies about midway between the eyes and the entrance to the pharynx, which must be a short distance behind the mouth, whose position I am unable to determine. The structure of the head is, in fact, just as Ehlers has described it for *S. parvum*, except that in that species he finds distinct tentacles.

At the hinder end, too, I was unsuccessful in detecting anal cirri—it is merely covered with the papillæ (fig. 84).

On the body generally, so far as it is possible to make out in the flattened condition, the papillæ have the following arrangement:—On the ventral surface there are about five longitudinal rows of papillæ, somewhat smaller than those that cover the dorsal surface. Many of them are tinged with black, as if a secretion had been affected by the osmic acid.

Between the successive parapods are two papillæ in a longitudinal row. Above them the papillæ seem to be arranged roughly in 12–15 rows, judging from the number on the exposed portion of the body—I admit there is room for error here. I have figured a short portion of the body wall at about the middle of the animal (fig. 85). Along the dorso-lateral edge the papillæ are seen lying close together in a row; there are no definite “small” and “large” papillæ, though they are not all quite of the same size (fig. 86). At any rate the definite alternation, such as occurs in *S. parvum* (Ehlers (1913), p. 504) and *S. minutum* (Webster and Benedict) does not exist here.

From the edge I can trace transverse rows to the parapods, some three or four papillæ in each row; these rows are alternately in line with and between the parapods, and are at about equal distance apart; those in the parapodial or mid-segmental row are perhaps a little larger than the others, but the difference is not at all well marked. Also, those in any row that lie nearer to the parapods are slightly smaller than those more dorsally placed. The successive rows tend to alternate with one another in position, though this does not seem absolutely constant, while here and there amongst the others, are a few distinctly smaller papillæ.

The parapods are rather narrow, truncated cones, carrying one, or occasionally two, of the smaller papillæ on the dorsal surface near the base (fig. 86). One of the lips, the anterior I think, is produced into a rounded process, not unlike a papilla, but its contents are not cut off by cuticle from the underlying material.

I cannot see any cirri. Each parapod is supported by a single colourless aciculum, the apex of which just reaches the surface, and carries about six long colourless jointed chætæ, the appendix of which is very thin, scarcely hooked terminally, with a thin blade in which I can detect no striations (in Canada balsam). The appendix is not unlike that figured for *S. parvum*, but is rather shorter (fig. 89).

In the unstained specimen the pharynx is visible, its chitinous lining being outlined by black. It is wrapped round by a coat of muscle, increasing from each end to a considerable thickness in the middle. It occupies the second and third chætigerous segments, *i.e.*, its entrance is behind the first bundle, its hinder end a little in front of the fourth bundle of chætæ (fig. 83).

Around its entrance are some glands, deeply tinted black. The apparatus resembles a “pharynx,” such as occurs in various families, rather than a “proventriculus” or “stomach” of the Syllidæ.

I cannot trace any other organs.

The species is manifestly different from *S. parvum* Ehlers, in which the papillæ are fewer, are definitely spaced segmentally in alternating rings of larger and smaller sizes. It differs from *S. minutum* Webster and Benedict, which is densely clothed in papillæ, but they are of two distinct sizes (larger in the parapodial levels, and two or more irregular rows of smaller ones between); (see Southern*). Both these species also have definite tentacles. It may be that in specimens of the new species that have not been flattened they may also be found. However, the parapods and the chætæ are dissimilar.

Family ARICIIDÆ.

Genus ARICIA Savigny.

ARICIA MARGINATA Ehlers.

Ehlers (1897), p. 95, pl. VI, figs. 150–156.

Willey (1902), p. 275, pl. XLV, fig. 4 (spine).

Ehlers (1908), p. 116.

Ehlers (1912), p. 23.

Nainereis marginata Fauvel (1916), p. 445, pl. VIII, figs. 26–33 (juvenile form).

This species is characterised by the triserial arrangement of the spines in the anterior 13 or 14 neuropods; by the absence of any fringe or papillæ in their neighbourhood; and by the gills commencing on the sixth chætigerous segment.

The worms before me lack the black lines in the intersegmental furrows and along the margins of the gills, from which the specific name was derived, but it seems now to be recognised that these markings were due to adventitious particles.

Those from the shallower waters of Boat Harbour are white, are coiled, and have a length of about 26 mm. Some of these contain eggs, so that they are not juveniles.

One anterior fragment from 318 fathoms is of stouter build and of a pale brown colour, with an iridescent skin. It measures 20 mm., by 3 mm. across the body and 2 mm. in height. It consists of a head and only 47 segments.

The uncini have the form figured by Willey, with a spoon-shaped hollow near the end, below which are transverse ridges.

Localities.—

Boat Harbour, 2–4 fathoms.

Commonwealth Bay, Station 2, 318 fathoms.

Distribution.—South Georgia, Kerguelen, K. Wilhelm-II Land (Ehlers); Cape Adare (Willey); Roy Cove, Falkland Islands (Fauvel).

* Southern, *Proc. Roy. Irish Acad. Sci.*, 1914, p. 90.

A. MARGINATA var. nov. MCLEANI.

(Plate 8, fig. 90.)

This variety differs from the species in having in some of the anterior neuropods an additional partial row of 3, 4, 5, or 6 black spines, starting from below and extending upwards behind the third row. In this respect it recalls the arrangement seen in *A. ohlini* Ehlers (1901), which, however, possesses 10-20 of these spine-bearing segments in place of 13 or 14 in *A. marginata*.

It is true that Ehlers (1913, p. 521), in referring to a form of *Aricia* from the Falklands Islands differing from *A. marginata* in having 17 such segments, expresses the opinion that differences in the number of anterior segments, as well as of gill-less segments, are not of importance in differentiating species in the genus. If this is the case, it is possible that *A. ohlini* is synonymous with *A. marginata*, which agrees in most features with it, though, according to Ehlers, the position of the gill in relation to the parapod is different, for in *A. ohlini* it is closer to the dorsal cirrus, or "lip," than in the other species; and the form of the hinder parapods apparently present certain differences, though the figures given by Gravier (1911, pl. VI, figs. 72-73) for *A. ohlini* are quite different from those given by Ehlers.

For the present it seems better to regard the two species as distinct, though it is clear that they are closely allied, and this new variety emphasises this alliance.

The additional row of spines does not exist on all the neuropods; usually they commence on the 3rd or 4th, and continue to the end of the series. In some cases the third normal row is imperfect at its lower end, but not always, even in the same individual.

The gill commences on the 6th chaetigerous segment, though in one individual it is on the 7th, but variation in this respect is already known; and I note, for instance, that in one specimen of *A. marginata* the gill is present on the 5th on one side, and on the 6th on the other.

Some of the specimens are white, others are very pale brown.

The general dimensions and other external features are similar to those in the species.

Locality.—

Commonwealth Bay, 25 fathoms (several).

Genus SCOLOPLOS *Oersted.*

SCOLOPLOS MAWSONI *sp. nov.*

S. kerguelensis Gravier (nec McIntosh) (1911), p. 108, pl. V, figs. 60-63.

(Plate 8, figs. 91-94.)

A vast number of individuals of this small species was collected at Boat Harbour at depths of 2-4½ fathoms. In one bottle there are scores, if not hundreds of specimens.

They are stated to be "red in life," but in the preserved condition, of course, this blood colour is absent; they are almost white, with the anterior end grey. The dimensions are remarkably uniform, and though most of them are curved, the length of the straight ones is 25 mm., with a breadth of 2.5 mm. at a short distance from the anterior end, whence the body tapers slowly backwards. The hinder end is usually imperfect, and many seem to have this region more or less regenerated.

The worm contains from 60-109 segments, the last ten or a dozen of which are very small. Many are sexually mature.

The dorsal surface is flat, the ventral very convex. The prostomium is a short truncated cone; in many cases quite blunt, in others roundly pointed. It is divided from the large peristomium by a furrow, at the anterior margin of which is a pit on each side, and immediately in front of this is a pigment spot. On the ventral surface of this region the large lateral lips are prominent, with a median lip between them.

The anterior eleven segments bear only the low parapods, with lips and bundles of chætæ. The chætæ are colourless, long, extremely fine capilliforms, with a saw-like edge on one side, which is composed of blunt, rounded teeth; the striæ between which do not reach right across the blade.

The dorsal and ventral chætæ are alike, both in the anterior segments and in the posterior. I find no "forked" bristles, nor "acicula," such as Fauvel describes for his specimens of *S. kerguelensis* (1916), p. 443, pl. VIII, figs. 23-24. Each bundle of chætæ issues in front of a more or less pronounced cirrus, or "lip." The lip of the dorsal bundle is conical in form, that of the ventral is lower and of greater vertical height. In the anterior 12-14 segments the chætæ project laterally, but further back the parapods gradually rise up the sides of the body, so that the chætæ become directed upwards. Each segment behind the 14th is triannulate, the middle annulus being much the larger of the three.

The gills commence on the 12th segment, and extend almost to the end of the worm, except apparently on the last 10 segments or so, which are very small, and have no outgrowths of any sort. The gills are sub-cylindrical, somewhat flattened on their antero-posterior faces, which increase in length towards the hinder end of the worm till they are nearly as long as the body height.

In this gilled region the ventral surface of each segment is traversed by a glandular ridge, which commences below the parapod, where it widens out to form a triangular area with the base upwards; in the anterior segments of the branchial region, this dwindles to a small papilla and dies out.

The position of the gills is remarkably constant: thus in 31 individuals of approximately equal size, taken at random, from various vials representing different hauls, I find that in 17 of them the gills commence on the 12th segment on both sides;

in 7 others they are present on the 12th on one side, and on the 11th on the other. Six of them have quite small gills on the 11th segment on both sides. One has a gill on 11th on one side, and on the 13th segment on the other.

Some of the above worms are sexually mature. But in some that are quite young, measuring only 5 mm. I find likewise that in some individuals the gills commence on the 12th on both sides, in others on the 11th, in others again on 11th and 12th. In one specimen of still smaller dimensions there is a very small gill on the 10th segment.

We may, therefore, I think, regard the position of the first gill as being on the 12th segment as a specific character.

The anus is surrounded by a thickened smooth ring, slightly notched dorsally and ventrally; I see no distinct anal cirri in any of the many specimens examined.

Localities.—

Boat Harbour, Commonwealth Bay (collected by Dr. A. L. McLean), 2-4½ fathoms.

Distribution.—Near Port Lockroy (Gravier).

Remarks.—This worm agrees well with that described by Gravier under the name of *S. kerguelensis* McIntosh. At the same time he points out several features in which his worms differ from the account given by McIntosh, and he states "that it is with doubt that I identify with that species the seven small Ariciens obtained from the Roosen Channel, Port Lockroy." The shape of the dorsal and ventral "cirri" (or lips, as I prefer to term them) differs, as also does the shape of the gills, which McIntosh figures as filiform. It may be noted that McIntosh's account and figures are not in absolute agreement as to the position of the gills. Gravier, following Ehlers, suggests that *S. kerguelensis* may be the young of *S. armiger*. His specimens, which were but seven in number, were of small size, about 17 mm., and badly preserved, whereas mine are quite well preserved, and many are sexually mature. And since the gills commence almost constantly on the 12th segment, whereas those in *S. armiger* begin on the 15th-18th, and rarely as far forward as the 10th, it is evident that this surmise is incorrect, at any rate for the species studied by me, and, as I have stated, these agree quite well with those described by Gravier.

Recently, Fauvel (1916) has given a more detailed account of *S. kerguelensis*, and finds some differences from that of the previous authors. But it is clearly different from the present worm, in that the gills appear on the 18th-20th segment; he finds also certain peculiar chætæ—forked, pectinate bristles—commencing on the 10th or 9th segment; these, as I have mentioned, are not present, while on the 10th or 11th segment are one or two acicula, which are likewise absent from these worms.

Again, the ventral "cirrus" in the posterior feet, commencing on the 10th, undergoes reduction till it is a short obtuse "mamelon," which is not true for *S. mawsoni*, where it does not begin to become smaller till at or about the 50th segment.

It seems, then, evident that there are two species of *Scoloplos* in these southern waters. That of McIntosh, Ehlers, and Fauvel on the one hand, and the present species and that described by Gravier on the other. It remains to be seen to which of these should be ascribed those recorded by Willey (1902) under the title of McIntosh's species.

Family CIRRATULIDÆ.

Genus CIRRATULUS Lamarck.

CIRRATULUS CIRRATUS O. F. Muller.

Müller (1776), p. 214 (not seen.)

C. cirratus Malmgren (1867), p. 95.

Promenia jucunda Kinberg (1865), p. 254.

Promenia fulgida Ehlers (1897), p. 114, pl. VII, figs. 174-176.

Cirratus cirratus Fauvel (1916), p. 447 (where list of synonyms and bibliography will be found).

Fauvel compared specimens from Falkland Islands, which agree in every feature with Ehlers' *Promenia fulgida*, with the northern form, and was unable to detect any constant differences between them. He therefore arrives at the conclusion tabulated above.

Members of the family are evidently rare in these southern seas, for Gravier reports on only one *Cirratus* sensu lato (1911), while Ehlers (1913) gives but little information about the few that were collected by the German expedition, leaving most of the fragments unnamed.

The present collection includes a number of specimens from the Boat Harbour, and others from the Macquarie Island, some five or six in each gathering.

Although well known from the Sub-antarctic region, all round the Pole, this is the first time that it has been recorded from the Antarctic Sea.

Localities.—

Boat Harbour, Commonwealth Bay, 2-4 fathoms.

Macquarie Island (low water under stones and in rock pools); collected by Mr. Hamilton.

Distribution.—South Georgia, Kerguelen, Magellan Strait, Fuegia, Falkland Islands; and also Atlantic and Arctic Oceans.

Family TERESELLIDÆ.*Sub-Family* AMPHITRITINÆ.*Genus* AMPHITRITE O. F. Müller,AMPHITRITE KERGUELENSIS *McIntosh*.

McIntosh (1876), p. 321.

Grube (1877), p. 546.

McIntosh (1885), p. 443, pl. XLVIII, fig. 7; pl. XLIX, fig. 1.

Ehlers (1897), p. 130; (1901) p. 208; (1908) p. 145; (1913) p. 556.

Gravier (1911), p. 129, pl. XII, fig. 166 (tube).

Five specimens of this large species were obtained at a depth of 157 fathoms, but none are complete. The largest measures 140 mm. for 75 segments, with a diameter of 10 mm. at about the 8th segment. The tube is thick-walled, and consists apparently of fine grey mud; of which a portion measures 40 mm. long, and has a thickness of 5 mm. The mud contains very varied forms of diatoms, both long-shelled and circular; fragments of sponge spicules and a few radiolarian tests. It agrees with Gravier's figure, which he attributes "probably" to this species.

Locality.—

Commonwealth Bay, Station 3, 157 fathoms.

Distribution.—Kerguelen (McIntosh, Grube), Petermann, and S. Shetlands (Gravier), Fuegia and Bouvet Island (Ehlers).

GENUS TERESELLA (*Linnaeus*) *Malmgren*.TERESELLA EHLERSI *Gravier*.

Gravier (1906), p. 47, pl. V, figs. 45, 46.

Gravier (1911), p. 130.

Ehlers (1913), p. 556.

In the previous expeditions only one or two individuals of this Antarctic species seem to have been obtained, but during the visit of the "Aurora" to Commonwealth Bay, as many as fifty specimens were procured. It is then evidently fairly abundant in that area, though not nearly so common as some other species of Terebellids. In some instances the label includes a note as to colour, which is "bright red." The worm lives in depths of from 2-6 fathoms, though it seems to be commoner at about 25 fathoms, and less common at greater depths.

There is a slight discrepancy in the account given by the two authors as to the nature of the tube. I find that the membranous basis is covered with material which varies with the nature of the bottom; in some it consists of rather fine sand grains, interspersed with fragments of brown algae, as described by Gravier. Other tubes

consist of extremely fine grains of grey sand, looking like mud grains. Such tubes have thicker walls than those with coarser grains; and it is such a tube that Ehlers describes. In both kinds I find echinid spines, and sponge spicules so embedded as to produce a smooth external surface.

One such tube measures 90 mm. long, with a diameter of 15 mm. at its upper end, and its wall is 3 mm. in thickness.

Most of the worms measure from 50-70 mm., with an anterior width of 7 mm., some are larger than this, and one is 90 mm. long. Gravier, however, gives 100 mm. as the length of a specimen with 86 segments.

The number of notopodial bundles varies from 40, 43, 45 and 49 in those examined. Gravier gives 54 and Ehlers 48.

The number of ventral gland shields is 14, 15 and 16, in my specimens. Gravier found 14.

There is no need to add anything to Gravier's account.

Localities.—

Boat Harbour—Among rhizoids of floating brown Algæ (Dr. McLean).

Boat Harbour, 2-4 fathoms. Station B, 25 fathoms.

Commonwealth Bay—

Station C, 15-20 fathoms.

Station D, 45-50 fathoms.

Station E, 55-60 fathoms.

Distribution.—South American Antarctic (Gravier), Kaiser Wilhelm II Land (Ehlers).

TEREBELLA VAYSSIERI Gravier.

Phyzelia vayssieri Gravier (1911), p. 130, pl. X, figs. 121-123; pl. XI, figs. 134, 135.

The tube of this species, of which several were gathered, consists of variously coloured sand grains, loosely and irregularly arranged to form a thick wall not unlike that of some tubes of *T. ehlersi*.

The worms attain a length of 40 mm., with a diameter of 6 mm. anteriorly, at about the 8th segment; the body begins to contract at about the 15th segment to 4 mm., which diameter is retained for some distance, and then it begins to taper.

There is one point upon which I lay stress in identifying the worm, and that is the form of the uncinus in the anterior segments; the great length of the basal process, which starts below the teeth of the uncinus, seems to be characteristic.

There are indeed one or two points in which my specimens seem to differ from Gravier's account, which may be due to differences in the state of preservation or of age. Thus, he states that he could detect no eyes. In most of the present worms these are distinctly present as a series of minute black dots, in two to four rows on each side: this oculiferous area occupies about half the height of the prostomium on each side. In some of my specimens, however, they are absent. And it has been noted by Ehlers and other authors that in some species of Terebellids eyespots are sometimes present, sometimes absent.

I think that Gravier must have overlooked the fact that the ventral surface of 2nd and 3rd segments coalesce, though they are distinct laterally and dorsally, and laterally the 2nd segment is very much compressed, and therefore quite short. He states that the "flap" is borne by the 2nd segment. I find it distinctly on the next. Also the first gill is said to be on the first segment, instead of, as I find it, on the 2nd.

Again, Gravier writes that "there is only one row of uncini." This is true for the anterior and posterior segments, but from about the 10th to the end of the thorax, that is to segment 18, I find that there are two series of uncini close together and facing alternately fore and aft, interdigitating with each other, so that they simulate a single row till examined under a microscope.

The bristles of the 1st notopod have simple points, with a narrow flange on both sides, which is not striated. But the bristles of the later segments are stouter, with a narrow flange on one side and a broader one on the other, each faintly striated.

Apart from these slight discrepancies I think there is no doubt that the worms before me are identical with those described by my French colleague.

Locality.—

Boat Harbour, $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 fathoms.

Distribution.—Off Terre Alexandre and Port Circoncision (île Petermann).

Remarks.—Both Ehlers and Gravier, in discussing the allied form *T. (Phyzelia) fasciata* Grube, show how difficult it is to define the genera and sub-genera of this family; they give up in despair the attempt to set things right for these exotic species, although De St. Joseph has arrived at some apparently satisfactory conclusions with regard to the European species.

In dealing with this species Gravier expresses himself as being unable to decide whether it should come into the genus *Polymnia* Mlmgren, or *Nicolea* or *Scione*, and yet finally he places it in *Phyzelia*, which has received different limitations by various authors. Under the circumstances it may be as well left in the genus *Terebella* lato sensu.

*Genus SCIONE Malmgren.**

SCIONE MIRABILIS McIntosh.

Pista mirabilis McIntosh (1885), p. 454, pl. LI, figs. 1, 2; pl. XXVII A, fig. 34.

An unnamed tube, McIntosh (1885), Introduction, p. 10, pl. XLIX, figs. 8, 9.

Scione spinifera Ehlers (1908), p. 152, pl. XX, figs. 10-14.

Scione spinifera Gravier (1911), p. 134, pl. XII, fig. 156 (tube).

Scione spinifera Ehlers (1913), p. 561, pl. XLIV, fig. 7 (tube).

Scione mirabilis Ehlers (1913), p. 562.

(Plate 9, figs. 97-100.)

The material consists of seven individuals, two of which were still within their tubes, the rest having been removed therefrom before preservation.

The tube is nearly straight with the upper free end bent downwards as figured by previous authors. One tube measures 150 mm. along the curve, the other attains a length of 240 mm.; the lower end is lacking in both, but a greater portion is absent from the longer one. The tube has a cylindrical lumen, 5 mm. in diameter; the external surface is raised into four longitudinal ridges which bear the characteristic long spine-like processes; these are from 10-12 mm. in length in the upper region and decrease gradually towards the lower end to 1 mm., while in the lowest quarter they are absent.

In the upper part, for a distance of about 10-20 mm., the ridges die out and the spines depart from their regular linear arrangement, becoming scattered over the surface. This region is of looser texture than the lower part, there being less mud adhering to the basal membrane, and consequently, too, the wall is translucent.

Embedded in the mud wall are bundles of sponge spicules, such as McIntosh describes for *Pista (Scione) mirabilis*; they are disposed circularly and closely parallel to one another. They are present also in the "spines," where they are disposed lengthwise. On the surface of the tube wall and on the spines are various colonies of Polyzoa, Hydrozoa, and a portion of what seems to be *Rhabdopleura*, which is unfortunately poorly preserved and the polypides are either absent or indistinct.

The complete worm removed from the smaller of the two tubes has a body length of 50 mm. for 92 segments; its breadth anteriorly is 4 mm. thence tapering to the hinder end. Most of the tentacles are lacking, and the few that remain are broken.

The largest specimen in the collection had already been removed from its tube before preservation; it is about 70 mm. in body length, to which 20 mm. is to be added for the length of the tentacles; its diameter is 7 mm., and the body contains about 90 segments. This specimen is twisted in the abdominal region and is somewhat soft further forwards, so that these dimensions are not absolutely correct. These specimens are smaller than the individual of *S. spinifera* measured by Ehlers.

* *Scione* is another occupied name, according to Leiper.

The anatomy agrees with the account of *S. spinifera* given by Ehlers ; but as his drawings of the animal are not very clear in certain points, I add a couple of somewhat diagrammatically constructed figures in order to show the morphological relations of the "lateral flaps," &c. (figs. 97, 98).

In 1913 Ehlers hesitatingly suggested that possibly the two species, *S. spinifera* Ehlers and *Scione (Pista) mirabilis* McIntosh, are identical, for in writing of the specimen of *S. mirabilis* from Kaiser Wilhelm II Land, he remarks (p. 562) :—

"Nicht völlig gehobene Zweifel bestehen darüber, ob die Würmer nicht identisch mit der von mir im vorstehenden erwähnten *S. spinifera* Ehl. sind."

He then goes on to discuss the few differences which are, as he terms them, "insignificant," and I may add comments on the four points to which he pays attention.

(1) "The differences in the structure of the tube may be due to differences in the nature of the sea-bottom, and other conditions of the habitat."

The characteristic feature of the tube both of *S. spinifera* and *S. mirabilis* is the presence of long, slender, flexible processes or "spines" which project from its surface and may be longer than the diameter of the tube.

In McIntosh's species the tube is cylindrical and the spines appear to be scattered all over the surface without any regular arrangement, but in the original account of *S. spinifera* Ehlers states that they are arranged in longitudinal rows. The tube figured by Gravier (pl. XII, fig. 156) as *S. spinifera* is likewise cylindrical with processes irregularly disposed. But more usually in those worms attributed to Ehlers's species they arise from definite ridges which extend almost throughout the length of the tube and these ridges give it a very characteristic appearance, which was first figured by McIntosh (though without a name) and later by Ehlers under the title *S. spinifera*. He and McIntosh found three such ridges, but in the present collection each of the two tubes which I received has four ridges. I find that at about the region at which the tube curves over at its upper end these ridges die out and the spines lose their linear arrangement and extend irregularly over the surface. Ehlers (1913) notes, too, that the ridges die out at the lower end in his species, though this is not the case with those before me.

The material of which the tube is composed is a thin leathery membrane with fine particles of mud worked up with the secretion. These mud grains are arranged in a very regular fashion, as described and figured by McIntosh for his unnamed tube ; they are disposed in narrow circles round the circumference, each circle overlapping the next below. In *S. mirabilis* McIntosh observed sponge spicules embedded in the mud, closely arranged parallel to one another, around the tube ; and similar spicules contribute to the support of the processes or spines where they are arranged lengthwise. These spicules were also found by Ehlers in his specimen of *S. mirabilis* (1913); but he did not find them in the tube of *S. spinifera*.

In the two tubes, however, from Commonwealth Bay, which agree in externals with the latter species, these sponge spicules are present, and their arrangement agrees precisely with that described by McIntosh. There is thus a parallel series of form and of detail in structure in the tubes of the two "species."

Ehlers, when comparing the two "species," points out that he had no information as to whether his specimen of *S. mirabilis* was obtained in the same haul as his *S. spinifera*, *i.e.*, whether they occurred close together, though they came from the same locality; nor had he any information as to the nature of the sea-bottom which would explain the difference observable in the structure of the tubes.

But McIntosh found that the base of some of the tubes of *S. mirabilis* were embedded in sponges, which would account partly for the small proportion of mud in his tube-wall and wholly for the presence of sponge spicules.

A comparison of the sea-bottom at the localities at which the various specimens of *S. spinifera* have been obtained does not give sufficient information, I think, to account for the presence or absence of the spicules.

The "Challenger" *S. mirabilis* were got on a bottom of "greensand," the "Valdivia" *S. spinifera* from bottoms of "blue mud," of "volcanic sand" and of "mud," and Ehlers states that the tubes were covered with black and grey mud. The "Challenger" *S. spinifera* tubes were obtained from "blue mud."

In this recent expedition the tubes came from a bottom of "granitic rock, no ooze." No mention is made as to whether sponges were found at this station, though it is quite possible that this was the case. If so, that would account for the spicules in the wall of the tubes. Gravier does not mention whether he examined the tubes for spicules, presumably he did not, since they are not mentioned in the original account of that species.

(2) "The stem of the gill in *S. mirabilis* in McIntosh's figure is longer than in *S. spinifera*."

But in the specimens from Commonwealth Bay which had been removed from the tube before being preserved, I find that the stem is very short, broad and wrinkled (fig. 97), and gives off two approximately equal branches; it is almost exactly like Ehlers' figure of *S. spinifera*. On the other hand, in a specimen which I extracted from its tube, within which it had been preserved, the gills are bent backward; the stem is long (fig. 98), as figured by McIntosh for his species. The difference, then, between the length of the stem of the gill, as observed by the previous authors, seems to be a matter of greater or less contraction.

In the latter individual its position, flattened against the body and fully extended, allows a careful study of its structure to be made. The stem divides into two unequal branches, one of which seems to be a continuation of the stem, the other external to it; each gives off other branches of varying lengths, which bear the terminal filaments. Figure 98 is a careful drawing of the extended gill. ...

There is one point on which Ehlers makes no comment, and that is the fact that McIntosh states that the stem divides into three and that each of these splits into several branches, whereas in *S. spinifera*, as figured in 1908, there are only two main branches. Perhaps it is a matter of small importance, but it may as well be referred to here. In one of my specimens one of the two branches divides again soon after its origin, giving the impression of three divisions. McIntosh's figure shows at least five branches, which I think is an error on the part of the artist.

(3) "Judging from McIntosh's figure of the animal, a segment appears to be intercalated between the two segments which bear the lateral 'flaps' or lobes, and his account is difficult to correlate with the figure."

Ehlers, in describing his specimen of *S. mirabilis*, finds no such intercalated segment; the gill is on the 2nd segment, the lateral lobes on the 3rd and 4th as in *S. spinifera*; the shape of the first flap is similar in the two forms, and is larger than the second flap.

I have introduced a figure showing more diagrammatically than does Ehlers's figures the real arrangement of these segments. I have little doubt that McIntosh's figure is misleading.

(4) Ehlers has noted certain differences in the form of the uncinus as described and figured by McIntosh for *S. mirabilis*, and those he himself describes for *S. spinifera*, in regard to the smaller denticles above the large fang. McIntosh describes three denticles, but his figure (pl. XXVII A, fig. 34) shows at least four and perhaps a minute fifth. Ehlers in his specimen of *S. mirabilis* finds a single tooth between the fang and the cap of small denticles, so that the uncinus appears to be three-toothed when seen from the side. In *S. spinifera*, according to Ehlers, this intermediate tooth is absent.

In the specimens from Commonwealth Bay, I find a difference from both these accounts, or rather from all three, for instead of there being only one intermediate tooth I find three rows of small teeth, of 2, 3 and 4, or sometimes of 3, 4 and 4 respectively, between the fang and the cap of minute denticles (fig. 100). In a side view (fig. 99) the uncinus is more like the figure of one of "the anterior hooks" given by McIntosh than to the figure illustrating Ehlers's account.

Some further points of comparison may be made.

The dimensions of the worms have perhaps little value in deciding their identity, yet they may be included in this analysis. Ehlers's type of *S. spinifera* was imperfect; but in 1913 he gives the dimensions of a complete individual.

	Body length.	Diameter.	Number of segments.
Ehlers	105	6	134
Gravier	75	—	91
"Aurora"	70	7	90
<i>S. mirabilis</i> McIntosh	58	2	—

Dimensions of tubes—*S. mirabilis*, McIntosh, 150-160 mm. by 4 mm.; *S. spinifera*, Ehlers, Gravier and myself, 150-240 mm. by 5 mm.

Geographically and bathymetrically, the two "species" overlap. Both were obtained from Kaiser Wilhelm II Land; and *S. spinifera* extends up the west coast of South America to Valparaiso (McIntosh), while *S. mirabilis* occurs up the east coast as far North as Rio de la Plata (McIntosh).

The depth at which the two forms have been obtained varies from 110 fathoms ("Aurora") to 2534.7 fathoms ("Valdivia"). These have the "spinifera" form of tube, while the *S. mirabilis* form comes from 212 fathoms (Ehlers) to 600 fathoms (McIntosh).

It is then evident that Ehlers was fully justified in his expression of doubt as to the distinctness of the two species, and it must of course retain the name bestowed upon it by McIntosh.

Locality.—

Commonwealth Bay—

Station 2,318 fathoms (two).

„ 8,120 fathoms (four, the one studied is a male).

„ 12,110 fathoms (a female distended with eggs).

Distribution.—Off Valparaiso, off Rio de la Plata (McIntosh), south of Bouvet Island, Kaiser Wilhelm II Land (Ehlers), Graham's Land (Gravier).

Genus LEÆNA *Malmgren.*

LEÆNA ARENILEGA *Ehlers.*

Ehlers (1913), p. 564; pl. XLIV, figs. 8-13.

(Plate 9, figs. 95, 96.)

Two specimens only were obtained during this expedition, which is in contrast with the abundance of the worm off Kaiser Wilhelm II Land.

The present specimens show some apparent differences in the structure of the "head" from that described by Ehlers, but whether these are due to differences of preservation, or of interpretation, or of state of development, or are specific, it is difficult to decide when so few individuals are available. But since the worms agree in all essential features with his account I attribute them to his species, but add figures to illustrate the apparent discrepancies.

The tube is long and narrow, measuring 100 mm. in length by 3 mm. in width. It is built up of a single layer of transparent, colourless sand-grains with a slight admixture of other material, such as sponge spicules; the outer surface is rough, and the grains seem very loosely adherent. It is more or less undulating, as if it had been coiled amongst other objects.

The contained worm measures only 40 mm., exclusive of the tentacles, which add another 10-12 mm. to the length. It is nearly cylindrical, tapering only slightly posteriorly.

The body contains about 70 segments; the intersegmental grooves, however, are very indistinct posteriorly, so that there may be more.

The tentacular platform (fig. 95) is low, and the post-tentacular region bears an irregularly double row of eye spots laterally, but this becomes a single row across the dorsum; the right and left rows are continuous, whereas Ehlers found a short dorsal gap separating the two groups.

The first segment is very short on the dorsal surface, but becomes swollen and enlarged laterally (figs. 95, 96), projecting forward here. This glandular thickening extends almost to the mid-line on the ventral surface, but the right and left lobes become narrower as they approach one another and terminate in rounded lobes, separated by a very narrow, short, non-glandular area.

It is here that I find a difference from Ehlers' account. He represents a large oval, forwardly-directed "flap" of much greater extent, and this, instead of tapering off towards the mid-ventral line, is here almost as long as it is higher up the sides, and the two lobes overlap.

The second segment is likewise short on the dorsal surface, but is swollen so as to form a transverse ridge, which crosses the dorsum and extends down each side as far as the margin of the first gland shield. It is quite a definite structure; but in Ehlers' figure it seems to be confluent with the flap of the first segment. Possibly these structures are not at their full development in the specimens before me.

The first notopod is borne on the third segment, and the uncini commence on the fourth. On each of the segments 5, 6, and 7 there is, above the notopod, near the hinder margin of the segment, a low but distinct nephridial papilla.

There are 16-17 bundles of bristles, but there are only ten well-developed notopodial outgrowths.

The uncinigerous neuropods are short throughout the worm, and lateral in position. Anteriorly, as in the 15th segment, there are 19 uncini, but further back the number is reduced to 6 or 7. The uncini agree precisely with the description given by Ehlers, and differ from those of *L. abbranchiata* Malmgren and from *L. wandelensis* Gravier.

The ventral gland shields number 11, and are quadrate in form, except the first four, which are narrower transverse glandular bands.

Locality.—

Commonwealth Bay, 15 fathoms (with *T. ehlersi* and *Th. antarcticus*).

Distribution.—Kaiser Wilhelm II Land.

*Genus THELEPUS Leuckart.*THELEPUS SETOSUS *Quatrefages.**Phenacia setosa* Quatrefages (1865), vol. II, p. 376.*Neottis spectabilis* Verrill (1875).*Neottis antarctica* McIntosh (1876), p. 321; (1879), p. 261, pl. XV, figs. 14, 15; (1885), p. 472, pl. LII, fig. 1.*Thelepus mcintoshi* Grube (1877), p. 544.*Thelepus spectabilis* Ehlers (1897), p. 133, and his later works.*Thelepus spectabilis* Gravier (1906), p. 53.*Thelepus setosus* Fauvel (1916), p. 466 (for full list of synonyms).

This Terebellid, which, as will be seen, has already been described from the subantarctic under a variety of names, has now been identified by Fauvel with the European species. He had under his eyes specimens from the Falkland Islands and examples from the Straits of Dover, and arrives at the conclusion—"le *Thelepus spectabilis* de l'hémisphère sud ne peut être en rien différencié du *Thelepus setosus* de la Manche."

I can now add another locality, extending its range to Macquarie Island. Some of these, which were well preserved, were from Garden Bay, others from the North End; some were found attached to rocks below low water, others were from sand under stones at low water.

Distribution.—Strait of Dover, coast of Ireland; Kerguelen (Grube, McIntosh); Bouvet Island, Marion Island (McIntosh); Fuegia, South Chili (Ehlers); Port Charcot, Ile Booth Wandel (Gravier); Falkland Islands (Pratt, Fauvel); S.W. Australia (Fauvel (1917), p. 268).

THELEPUS ANTARCTICUS *Kinberg.*

Kinberg (1866), p. 345.

Willey (1902), p. 278, pl. XLV, fig. 6.

Ehlers (1901), p. 210 (repeats Kinberg's record).

The brief diagnosis given by Kinberg is scarcely sufficient to enable one to visualise the species, but the few facts he does give agree with those exhibited by the specimens in this collection, and I have no doubt that they belong to that species which has hitherto been recorded, since 1866, only by Willey.

In view of the enormous numbers that were obtained by the expedition (in one jar there are more than one hundred individuals), it is very remarkable that none of the recent expeditions to the Southern seas has met with it.

It is very similar to the Northern *Thelepus cincinnatus* Fabricius, as Willey has pointed out, with which indeed he suggested that it is conspecific. But there appear to be a few differences from that Northern form, which has recently been described at length by McIntosh (1915, p. 26).

Under the circumstances, it seems worth while to give the essential facts about the worm.

The animal grows to a large size, frequently attaining a body length of 140 mm. or even more (in one specimen it reaches 190 mm.). To this length of body must be added that of the tentacles, which measure some 30-40 mm., though of course they are much coiled and contracted, so that in life they must exceed this measurement.

The number of segments is 90-100; the diameter of the worm first mentioned is 7.5 mm.

The sides of the body are thick, rough, brownish, and very glandular; and this is continuous with the large ventral gland shields.

The cephalic collar or platform which bears the tentacles, carries numerous eye-spots over its entire extent.

There are two bunches of gill filaments on each side of segments 2 and 3, which latter is also the first chaetigerous segment. Each bunch consists of a single transverse row of simple unbranched filaments—about 15 in a row on each side in the first gill—leaving a small gap in the median dorsal line equal to about the width of three filaments. The anterior gill extends downwards to below the level of the notopod. The second gill is smaller, and consists of some twelve filaments, and the dorsal gap is slightly wider.

In twenty-five individuals, taken at random out of a jar containing more than one hundred, every one had two pairs of gills. Not one of all those examined showed any variation in this respect, which seems to justify the use of the genus *Thelepus* for two-gilled forms, or at any rate to refute the idea that variation in this matter commonly occurs in a species.

The first notopod occurs on the third segment and is repeated on every segment throughout the worm, though in the hinder ones the number of chaetae becomes much fewer (in *T. cincinnatus*, McIntosh states that the notopod is absent in the last forty segments). The first neuropod lies in the 5th segment. It is of considerable extent, reaching down to the margin of the gland shield. But after the 10th segment it begins to dwindle in height and at the same time to project outwards, so that by the 20th segment the neuropod has quite a short vertical extent not more than twice that of the notopod, and so remains throughout the greater part of the animal, as oar-like appendages.

The margin of the anterior neuropods is darkly pigmented. The chaetae of the first notopod and of those that follow are of two kinds, as in *T. setosus*.

The uncini are uniserial, small, closely-set, and numerous, there being at least sixty in one of the posterior lobes. When seen from the side the uncinus presents two teeth above the great fang, one large and one small, as McIntosh (1915, p. 29) states for *T. cincinnatus*, there is but a "single tooth," "though occasionally a minute third tooth is visible." I find that when viewed from above the fang is crowned by a row of three teeth usually of approximately equal size, and a single minute tooth placed eccentrically outside this series; sometimes two of these minute teeth occur.

The gland shields number 10-13, they are not at all distinctly defined, being rough and traversed by furrows. In *T. cincinnatus* McIntosh gives 30 shields. I looked carefully into this, and found not more than 13 in any specimen.

The tube, as usual, is membranous, covered with sand-grains of very varied sizes; in some cases they are so coarse as to deserve the name "pebbles," so that the outer surface is extremely rough and uneven; in others, the grains are finer and more uniform in size and the surface much smoother. Mixed with the sand-grains are fragments of brown or green algæ, and occasionally portions of Echinid tests.

Localities.—

Boat Harbour, 25-30 fathoms.

Commonwealth Bay, Station C, 15-20 fathoms (very abundant; bottom rock, with small amount of brown algæ).

Distribution.—York Bay; Bucket Island, Magellan Strait (Kinberg); Cape Adare, S. Victoria Land (Willey).

Remarks.—According to De St. Joseph, "*Thelepus*" may have one, two, or three pairs of gills. McIntosh says of "*Neottis*" that it differs from *Thelepus* in having three gills, whereas Malmgren's diagnosis defines *Thelepus* as having two pairs only. Willey, and I agree with him, points out the confusion that ensues from the wider use of the word; but modern writers continue to use it in this extended sense. It is evident that this large common antarctic form is common off Adelie Land, and differs from *T. setosus*.

Fauvel has identified *T. spectabilis* with *T. setosus* Quatrefages, and in a later paper (1917, p. 269), accepting Willey's suggestion that Kinberg's species is conspecific with the Northern *T. cincinnatus*, goes even further, and, relying on the possibility that in the same species the gills may vary from two to three pairs, puts forward the view that the latter may be identical with *T. setosus*: "Mais ceci n'est encore qu'une simple hypothèse."

The fact that in dozens of this Southern form, whether it be *T. cincinnatus* or not, there is no sign of any such variation shows that this "hypothèse" is still unproven, and that for the present the two species, *T. setosus* and *T. antarcticus* (or *T. cincinnatus*), are distinct.

*Genus LEPREA Malmgren.**LEPREA STREPTOCHAETA Ehlers.*

Ehlers (1897), p. 130, pl. VIII, figs. 203-205.

Ehlers (1913), p. 560.

Fauvel (1916), p. 465.

A single individual of this species was received from Macquarie Island, where it lives in rock pools.

It was still invested in its sandy tube, and the animal, which is somewhat coiled, as both Ehlers and Fauvel found to be the case, measures about 45 mm. with an anterior breadth of 3 mm., tapering posteriorly.

I have nothing to add to the full accounts already published.

Distribution.—Kerguelen, Falkland Islands, Uschuaia.

*Genus POLYCIRRUS Grube.**POLYCIRRUS HAMILTONI sp. nov.*

(Plate 9, figs. 101-106.)

A number of well-preserved worms, enclosed in tubes of dark sand-grains, were found by Mr. Hamilton attached to rocks at low water on the Macquarie Island. They are described as being "pink in colour."

The worms are for the most part a good deal twisted; some are broken, but amongst them a few that are complete.

A complete specimen measures from 25-35 mm. in length, with a breadth of 2 mm. One mature female, filled with eggs, has a length of 25 mm. and contains 55 segments; another of 35 mm. has 50 segments.

The numerous tentacles are of considerable length.

There are 30-34 bristle-bearing segments, which commence on the 2nd. The uncinigerous neuropods commence in one case on the 7th, in another on the 11th chaetigerous segment.

There are 13 pairs of gland shields preceded by a median shield on the first or peristomial segment (fig. 101). This gland is pentagonal in shape with its lateral angles somewhat rounded; it is crossed by a curved shallow furrow from side to side. Then follow the series of paired glands separated by a narrow but deep groove mesially. The first of these, which lies on the first chaetigerous segment, is subtriangular, with its anterior side fitting against the latero-posterior border of the pentagonal gland and its apex directed mesially. The remainder are more or less quadrate. These are followed by three widely separated pairs of smaller size.

Below each of the first eight notopods is a small nephridial papilla, lying just outside the gland shields.

The notopods commence on the second segment and are repeated along the greater part of the worm, *i.e.*, for 30–34 segments; they are rather prominent, with the posterior lip produced beyond the anterior (fig. 102). The chaetæ are of two kinds—(a) those of the usual type with an symmetrical apex, a flange on one side, the sloping margin being finely striated (fig. 103); and (b) more slender, symmetrical and without a flange, but with very fine denticulations along each edge (fig. 104). There are about ten of each kind in the anterior notopods, but posteriorly the number of each becomes fewer, and the slender form (b) may be absent.

The neuropods commence below the 12th or 13th notopod; the uncini are uniserial; each has a short manubrium or base, and bears two teeth (fig. 105) with a thin curved undivided hood above them (fig. 106). Behind the teeth there is a small projection from the base as usual, but I cannot, in spite of careful search, detect any knob springing from the base in front of the teeth, such as Gravier figures for *P. insignis*; not even so much of a hump as McIntosh figures for *Ereutho kerguelensis*.

Locality.—

Macquarie Island, Garden Bay.

Remarks.—This worm does not agree with any that have been described from the Antarctic or Subantarctic seas. It bears some resemblance to *P. insignis* Gravier (1906, p. 54), in which, however, the first notopod is on the fourth segment and there are 11 notopods only, so that it should be placed in the genus *Ereutho*, if we follow Malmgren; but Gravier accepts De St. Joseph's views on this matter.

Genus EREUTHO *Malmgren.*

EREUTHO ANTARCTICA *Willey.*

Willey (1902), p. 281, pl. XLII, fig. 6; pl. XLVI, fig. 6.

Polycirrus kerguelensis McIntosh (1885), p. 475, pl. XXVIII A, fig. 22.

Polycirrus kerguelensis Gravier (1911), p. 141, pl. XI, fig. 136.

nec. Ereutho kerguelensis Ehlers (1913), p. 365.

In the "Challenger" Report McIntosh describes two species of Polycirrids from Kerguelen, namely *Ereutho kerguelensis* (p. 474), and on the next page, *Polycirrus kerguelensis*. The latter was an ill-preserved fragment, and no details about its structure are given except that the uncinus is characterised by a very long manubrium, and bears two stout short teeth.

Willey, in his report on the "Southern Cross" annelids gives a brief account of a Polycirrid from S. Victoria Land which exhibits precisely similar uncini, but the

worm has but 11 chaetigerous segments bearing notopodial chaetae, followed by the uncinigerous segments; and therefore falls into Malmgren's genus *Ereutho*. He named it *Ereutho antarctica*.

Consequently, if reliance be placed wholly on the form of the uncinus, which certainly is quite peculiar, McIntosh's *Polycirrus kerguelensis* is in all probability this *Ereutho*; but he had already given the specific name "kerguelensis" to an *Ereutho* which has quite a different form of uncinus. Hence a new specific name is needed, and we must adopt Willey's name "antarctica."

Gravier (1911) describes, under the title "*Polycirrus kerguelensis* McInt.," a worm which has 11 chaetigerous and 25 uncinigerous segments, whose uncini agree precisely with the figures of McIntosh and Willey; and he remarks (p. 143) that it is extremely probable that it is identical with Willey's species.

Later, Ehlers (1913), under the title "*Ereutho kerguelensis* McIntosh" (which he regards as synonymous with Willey's *E. antarctica*), describes a worm with uncini agreeing with that figured for *Ereutho kerguelensis* (not *Polycirrus kerguelensis*) of McIntosh, but differing from that figured by Willey for his species.

Ehlers states that the only difference between the two is that McIntosh records 13 chaetigerous segments, while Willey gives the number as 11. Ehlers himself finds both 14 and 12; and as the number of notopodial segments is variable, he concludes that the two species are identical. But this leaves aside altogether the marked difference between the uncini in the two cases.

Ehlers refers to the conspicuous anterior lip of the anterior notopods produced into a "papilliform process" (McIntosh), but neither author figures it. I do not see any such striking feature in the present worms; the lips are nearly of a size.

The present collection contains specimens of this species, without their tubes. The worms are for the most part coiled, and measure about 12-15 mm. with a diameter of 3 mm. anteriorly.

There are 11 segments bearing notopods with capillary chaetae, followed by 25-30 segments carrying short projecting uncinigerous neuropods. The first notopod is on the third segment above the first pair of ventral gland shields.

A mounted piece of the thoracic pre-uncinigerous region shows none of the peculiar hooks below the capilliform chaetae such as Ehlers describes in his *Ereutho kerguelensis*.

The present worms agree generally with the account given by Gravier.

Locality.—

Boat Harbour, 3½ fathoms.

Distribution.—Kerguelen (McIntosh); South Victoria Land (Willey); Petermann, and South Shetlands (Gravier);

Family AMPHARETIDÆ.

Genus PHYLLOCOMUS Grube.*

PHYLLOCOMUS DIBRANCHIATA *sp. nov.*

(Plate 10, figs. 107-123.)

A worm which was dredged from a depth of 157 fathoms, seems to form the type of a new species of this rare genus.

It is distinctly differentiated into thorax and abdomen, the former bearing both notopodial chaetæ and uncinigerous neuropods, the latter presenting only the neuropods, which project laterally like wings or oars.

The specimen (fig. 107) is very well preserved, and appears to be strongly contracted anteriorly; it is a pale yellowish colour, while the parapods and glands are pale brownish and the ventral surface of the abdomen rather darker.

It is fortunately complete, though the hinder end appears to be regenerated, as no uncini can be detected on the last ten segments.

Its total length is 45 mm., with a width of 11 mm. anteriorly and a height of 8 mm. The body tapers backwards slowly, so that at the commencement of the abdomen it measures 6 mm. in width.

The worm contains 60 segments, with head and anal funnel, which is surrounded by a number of short cirri (fig. 115). There are 15 notopods with long pale yellow chaetæ; 14 of these thoracic segments are glandular across the whole ventral surface, though distinct gland shields are not evident. The anterior glands spread from the neuropods of one side to those of the other, which are here separated by a space of 8 mm. The last three or four are traversed by a definite furrow in the middle line. There are indications of two additional glands behind these.

The head (figs. 108, 109) is very obliquely truncated, so that its anterior face is nearly vertical; the prostomium has the form of a sub-circular plate sloping downwards from the dorsal surface of the body, nearly at right angles to the body axis; the lower extremity of this plate is free, and its edge is thin. This prostomial plate is of firm consistency, almost chitinoid; it is tinted in the middle with reddish brown pigment, is slightly convex from side to side in its middle, and slightly concave from its front backwards, so that its free rounded edge projects horizontally.

On each side, between the prostomial plate and the curved peristomial ridge, is a narrow elongated depression from which a slight papilliform elevation rises. Grube suggests that this is a secretory organ; perhaps, however, it represents the ciliated

*"Phyllocomus" looks like a masculine word and appears to refer to the "foliaceous" form of the gill; but Grube uses the feminine "crocea" for the species. I therefore consulted my Classical colleague, Professor Adams, who informs me that there is a rare Greek word "komios," meaning a "bundle or sheaf," which is feminine; presumably Grube used this rare word.

nuchal organ of many Polychaeta. Just anterior to this, but only visible from the ventral surface, is a little patch of pigment a short distance from the anterior margin of the prostomial plate; this probably represents an eye-spot (fig. 113).

The prostomial plate is continuous dorsally and laterally with a curved semi-circular ridge, from which it is separated by a shallow furrow, but this ridge is also continued downwards across the ventral surface to form the lower lip, which is closely pressed against the upper lip formed by the prostomial plate, the anterior edge of which it does not reach (fig. 109).

Whether one is to regard this curved ridge as the hinder region of the prostomium, such as is described for several Ampharetids, or as the peristomium, seems uncertain; but from its relations I take the latter view.

The ventral region of this peristomium is produced forwards in the middle line, so that a median and two lateral regions of the lower lip are distinctly marked off from one another (fig. 113); the median lobe has a straight transverse edge which is abruptly limited on each side by a nearly longitudinal margin, that turns sharply outwards to form the anterior edge of the lateral region of the lip. When the animal is seen from above, this lower lip is invisible, since it is overhung by the prostomial plate, and even when viewed from below, its base is partly concealed by the forward extension of the ventral surface of the following segment.

The branchiferous segment, the second of the body, is very much compressed on its dorsal portion, so as to form an upstanding fold; its ventral portion is thick and glandular and conceals in great part the lower lip.

On the dorsal surface this segment is rather longer than the peristomium, and carries a pair of admedian, upstanding gills of unusual form and structure (fig. 109). Each gill is 4 mm. in height, *i.e.*, about half the height of the body at this point; it consists of a rather thick axis, which bears along its whole length four undulating tough membranes, two on the external and two along its internal or medial surface. The membranes are broad below and taper distally so that the form of each gill may be described as quadrifoliaceous and lanceolate, in Grube's terms.

The two gills are connected at their bases by a low transverse membranous ridge (perhaps exaggerated by the contraction of the body), which is continued outwards and downwards almost to the level of the notopods of the following segments.

Passing backwards and outwards from this ridge, commencing behind each gill, is a deep channel, bounded by a couple of narrow walls which, about midway in their course towards the base of the third notopod, unite above the channel and convert it into a tunnel. This tunnel appears to end blindly (fig. 110).

Two quite similar but successively shorter structures pass from the branchiferous ridge towards the second and first notopod, above which they respectively terminate.

These structures appear to be the "areolæ" of Grube's account of *Phyllocomus crocea* (1877, p. 543), and the relative disposition of them seems to correspond to the three structures figured by McIntosh (1885), pl. XLVII, fig. 11), which he interprets as the bases of lost "gills."

These three pairs of channels and tunnels appear to be unique, and I regret that, having only a single specimen of the worm, I am unable to examine them by sections. I have no suggestion to make as to their purpose. The worm is well preserved, and there is no evidence of rupture here, no suggestion that any structure, such as a gill, has been broken away; the margins of the channels are rounded and smooth, and appear quite natural. At any rate, under the highest power of a dissecting microscope I can see no sign of any interruption in the continuity of the surface.

The tentacles, as is usually the case in the family, are invaginated into the buccal cavity. They were exposed by slitting up the side of the body along a line corresponding to the junction of the lower lip with the peristomium (fig. 113). Then numerous filamentous tentacles are seen directed backwards along the roof of a cavity, which I suppose is the buccal cavity; they are borne by a rounded ridge, which extends across the base of the prostomium, curving forwards on each side till nearly in the line of the lateral margin of the lower lip (fig. 116).

Within the lower lip, along its base, is a second rounded ridge which connects right and left with the tentacular ridge; it is apparently a sphincter muscle, and may be exaggerated by the contracted state of the worm.

The tentacles are 10 mm. in length and are united to one another for a distance of about 3 mm. from their origin, where they are only indicated by lines separated by shallow furrows. The proximal portion of the tentacles is surrounded by a thin membranous flap, 1 mm. in height, springing from the tentacular ridge; and when the tentacles are lifted up a line of brown-red pigment-dots is seen close to its free margin on its tentacular surface; further, a second line of darker spots lies along its base, close to the roots of the tentacles (fig. 117).

The body.—The dorsal surface is smooth, annulate and without inter-segmental furrows, but the segments are distinct enough laterally and ventrally; the body is very strongly arched, so that the notopods are directed upwards; the third segment, like the next two, is much narrower than the following, though whether this is again due to the strong contraction of the worm seems doubtful, in light of the statement by Grube that in his species these three segments are shorter than the rest.

The third segment carries the first notopod, which is smaller than the following, and bears only a few chætæ. The next two notopods are likewise small, but the number of chætæ increases; the maximum is attained at about the sixth or seventh, and this is retained until the fourteenth.

The bristles are long, stout and of a golden-yellow colour; they are arranged in a single vertical series with longer ones above and successively smaller ones below.

Microscopical study of them, under varying conditions and from different aspects, reveals a new type of bristle; new not only to this family but, as I think, new to the class.

Some time previously I had made a drawing of one of the chaetæ from a group separated out and freshly mounted in glycerine; it was symmetrical, finely pointed with a narrow flange on each side, and very similar to that figured by Fauvel (1897) for *Ampharete grubei* (pl. XVII, fig. 24.) But amongst them I found others in which the bristle is curved and has only one rather broader flange. I supposed therefore that there were two kinds of chaetæ in the bundle.

Some months later, when preparing this account for publication, I had occasion to refer to my preparations, one of which was in Canada Balsam. I was surprised to see that all the chaetæ are alike, curved, with a single flange. Wishing to ascertain how I could have been deceived in my earlier examination, I cut off a fresh parapod, separated out the chaetæ and made a new mount in glycerine.

Again I saw in most of the chaetæ two narrow flanges. I then pressed the coverslip so that the chaetæ might be flattened out a little; now all of them had a single flange. I then lifted the coverslip, turned the chaetæ about and re-examined them. Again I saw several with the two flanges.

A careful study under a high power informed me that the chaeta really has three flanges, two narrow ones lying in one plane, symmetrically arranged, and a third broader one in a plane at right angles to them; and in this position the chaeta is curved. Having made this discovery, it was easy to detect the three flanges in some of the chaetæ, and I have drawn one of them (fig. 118-120).

To what extent this observation may shed light on discrepancies in the accounts of chaetæ in some families, *e.g.*, the Terebellidæ, I cannot say. It is evident that a renewed study of the bristles in certain families is desirable.

The ventral surface of the thorax is nearly flat, and traversed by a wide shallow median furrow, which increases in depth posteriorly, and after the last gland shield becomes very deep but narrower; the margin of the furrow is formed by the rounded muscular ridge on each side.

The uncinigerous neuropods commence below the 4th notopod. Those on the anterior segments of the thorax are vertical ridges, limited to the sides of the body, and originating near the hinder boundary of the segments; their edges rise only slightly above the surface. In the hinder segments each neuropod becomes more prominent, thick and fleshy, while in the abdomen they are narrower and become flap-like (fig. 114). The neuropod is now a quadrangular flap directed backwards and outwards; its free edge carries the uncini. On its upper surface near the body wall is a small rounded papilliform upgrowth (which is, perhaps, a dorsal cirrus). By the 12th abdominal the neuropods are already much longer and project still further; the dorsal

“cirrus” has increased in size, and has become sub-cylindrical; the distal upper angle of the foot becomes produced into a distal cirriform process (? the “lip” of the chaetophore), in addition to the dorsal “cirrus” (fig. 121).

The neuropods decrease in size posteriorly, and the inferior angle becomes more marked.

The general form of the neuropod is similar to that occurring in other Ampharetids, but the presence of both the proximal “papilla” and the distal “supra-uncinal process” seems unusual. The proximal papilla, which I have termed “cirrus,” is usually regarded as equivalent to a vestigial notopod; and the distal process to the dorsal cirrus (cf. Fauvel (1897), Ehlers (1887) p. 220).

◦ The uncinus has five teeth in a single series, and a small prominence between the smallest of these and the rounded upcurved extremity of the plate (figs. 122, 123); it is quite similar to that figured for *P. crocea* by McIntosh (1885), pl. xxvi a, fig. 25).

The structure of the gill (figs. 111, 112). Although the condition of preservation is not sufficiently good to allow a thorough study of the gill to be made, the examination of a short series of transverse sections enables me to give an account of its more striking features.

The gill axis is traversed by a canal, whose wall is composed chiefly of muscle. Externally there is a layer of tall columnar cells bearing a thick cuticle; within this is a thin circular coat of muscle, which envelopes a thicker coat of longitudinally arranged muscle fibres. This does not seem to be limited very definitely internally, for there is a layer of loose connective tissue, in which are scattered irregularly a number of small round nuclei. At places in the series of sections I believe that I can detect the remains of a thin membrane forming the lining of the axial cavity; but the tissue is here broken and imperfectly preserved, and it may even be that the canal is an artifact, and that the axis is occupied by a core of loose connective tissue.

Running along the wall of the axis at two opposite points is a blood vessel, lying apparently in the longitudinal muscle coat, but in places it projects into the cavity.

The folia or gill membranes are, of course, cut transversely; the central part consists of connective tissue, enveloped in the epidermis. I can see no cilia, though perhaps this is due to the state of preservation. A series of blood vessels is cut across, lying close to one another along each side, underneath the epidermis. They give to the section a very characteristic appearance, and seem to be connected across the folium; but I was unable to trace out precisely how or where they communicate with the axial blood vessels.

Locality.—

Commonwealth Bay, Station 3, 157 fathoms.

Remarks.—That the genus *Phyllocomis* is rare is evident from the fact that although it was established by Grube as long ago as 1877 for the species

P. crocea, it has only been recorded since that date in the "Challenger" report. Grube's material appears to have been but a single specimen, which was obtained between Heard Island and the Crozets. That collected by the "Challenger" came from Kerguelen.

I regard the present as a different species since Grube describes two pairs of gills in some detail, and he makes no mention of the four membranes springing from the axis; he describes the gill as foliaceous "quasi lanceolata." McIntosh gives a brief account of a mutilated anterior end of a worm which he ascribes to Grube's species. His figure (pl. XLVII, fig. 11), agrees in general form quite closely with the worm herein described, but is without any gills. In the text he writes (p. 427), "the next segment bears dorsally the marks of four branchial processes on each side."

His figure shows three pairs of pit-like structures, which are no doubt the "channels" that I describe above, and which I suppose Grube refers to as "areolæ." McIntosh seems, however, to interpret them as the bases of gills. They have the same relation to one another and the same position on the segments as I have described. It may be very likely that he had before him the present species.

As both these accounts are brief, and as only one figure of this interesting genus has been published, it has seemed to me worth while to give rather a detailed description of the worm.

Genus AMYTHAS, *gen. nov.**

AMYTHAS MEMBRANIFERA, *sp. nov.*

(Plate 10, figs. 124-132.)

A single individual of this remarkable worm was obtained from a depth of 325 fathoms in Commonwealth Bay.

It is imperfect posteriorly, lacking, however, only a few segments, and consists of a head and thirty segments, measuring 60 mm. in length, with an anterior diameter of 12 mm., which diameter decreases posteriorly till at the end of the fragment it is only 5 mm. The anterior region is a good deal contracted, and the animal was ruptured about half-way along its length, and broke into two pieces on being handled.

As in other genera, the body is divisible into two regions, thoracic and abdominal; the former is indicated by the seventeen pairs of notopods with capilliform chætae, which are absent in the abdomen. The thoracic region appears to be strongly contracted, so that probably the dimensions of the worm just given are not quite correct. The whole

* The name is formed by transferring the initial "S" of *Samytha* to the end.

dorsal surface is very convex, and the segmentation is obscured by numerous closely set annulations. The ventral surface of the thorax is highly glandular, but no definite "gland-shields" are delimited, as the glandular modification of the integument extends across the ventral surface from right to left unicinigerous nueropods; but on the last three segments the outlines of the glands are evident.

In the abdomen the ventral surface is deeply concave, crossed, however, by segmental rounded, transverse ridges.

The prostomium (figs. 124, 125) consists of two portions, viz—(a) an anterior freely projecting flap overhanging the mouth; and (b) a posterior thickened transverse fold, which is almost entirely hidden by the basal portion of the second or branchiferous segment.

The prostomial flap, or upper lip, is slightly trilobed, the middle lobe being more prominent than the later regions, from which it is marked off by a slight notch on each side. The middle lobe is inclined forwards and upwards, and has a somewhat thickened free edge. On raising the prostomial flap, or on looking into the mouth from in front (fig. 127), the base of the prostomium is seen to be continuous, with a transverse lobulated structure, or "supra-oral arch," which is separated from it by a furrow. The right and left extremities of this arch touch the upper part of the lower lip on either side; the median portion of it is smooth, and traversed by a number of fine furrows radiating from its base forwards towards its edge; the lateral portions are thick and swollen.

The buccal segment or peristomium is represented dorsally by a rounded transverse ridge, overlapped and concealed by the branchiferous segment. Ventrally, however, it is produced forwards to form a great lower lip, which is separated from the lateral region of the prostomial flap by a deep, horizontal cleft on each side, and it is evidently very mobile (fig. 126).

Between the upper and lower lips there projects a folded membrane (fig. 127), which occupies the entire oral cavity. At first I supposed this to be a part of the gut everted, but found on dissection that it has the following relations, from which it is clear that it represents the series of tentacles of other Ampharetids. The free edge of this "tentacular membrane" is thickened in the median region, but becomes thinner towards each side. It is folded much in the way that a partially closed fan is folded, but the folds are few and irregular. It arises from the under surface and posterior margin of the "supra-oral arch" above mentioned (fig. 123), which is thus seen to correspond to the tentacle-bearing ridge of other genera. The line of origin of the tentacles is at about the level of the junction of the arch with the prostomial flap. At this point—as was seen by slitting open the body wall—the buccal cavity (or œsophagus?) commences; this is a tube with a thick, muscular wall, whose inner surface is thrown into a number of rugæ. Its floor is produced forwards to form an internal lip, such as that figured by Fauvel (1897) for *Ampharete grubei*.

This tentacular membrane, then, has the same topographical relations as the bundle of filamentous tentacles in other genera of the family, and it is unfortunate that, having only this single individual, I am unable to study its structure as fully as it deserves.

Following the peristomium is the branchiferous segment (figs. 124, 125, 126). Its dorsal surface is raised up as a transverse fold, which overhangs the peristomium and the posterior portion of the prostomium. It is continued downwards as an ordinary segment, but is without chaetae. This segment carries three pairs of gills, which arise in a transverse line; they are long, simple, sub-cylindrical, and grooved along the posterior margin. The base is more or less expanded, and each terminates on a bluntly rounded extremity. Of the six gills, however, only two remain entire: on the right side the most dorsal, which is 15 mm. long, and on the left side the middle gill, which is 10 mm. long; the other four are represented by more or less of their basal region.

The two most dorsal gills are close together near the middle line; the base of each is produced outwards as a rounded ridge, passing obliquely outwards across the dorsum to end at the base of the second notopod. The second gill is immediately external to the first, and the third lies just above and in front of the first notopod.

There are seventeen pairs of notopods, rather prominent lobes, carrying very long, stout, brown bristles; the first notopod is on the third segment, which is much compressed between its neighbours (this is perhaps due in part to the contraction of the body); it is smaller than the rest, and carries fewer and shorter bristles; the second is longer, the following increase in size, and the full development of the foot is attained at the sixth or seventh.

The bristles, of which there is a considerable number in each notopod, arranged in a double or triple vertical series, are brownish in colour; each is long, thick at the base, slightly curved, and produced into a very fine point; there is single flange on the convex border.*

The uncinigerous neuropods commence below the fourth notopod on the sixth body segment; they are definite, wing-like, mobile organs, increasing in prominence posteriorly. In the thorax the neuropod has a long, vertical, uncinigerous margin, equalling in height that of the organ itself, but in the abdomen the neuropod is very convex superiorly, and has a short uncinigerous margin directed somewhat downwards (fig. 129).

The uncini are uniserial throughout the body, and number about eighty in the anterior feet.

The uncinus (figs. 130, 131) has two rows of four nearly equal teeth, springing from a short, broad base, which is produced into a rounded lobe beyond the fourth

*Treated as I treated the chaetae of *Phyllocomis* I find that the two lateral flanges are not present.

tooth, which is slightly smaller than the others; the base has also a small lobe on its lower edge below the first tooth. The uncini are similar throughout, but on the thorax are larger than on the abdomen.

Locality.—

Commonwealth Bay, Station 10, 325 fathoms.

Remarks.—The worm agrees fairly well with Malmgren's diagnosis of *Samytha*, from which it differs in three noticeable features—(1) the form of the prostomium; (2) the presence of a folded membrane in place of filamentous tentacles; and (3) the form of the uncinus. It bears no resemblance to the only known Antarctic Ampharetid *Samytha* (?) *speculatrix* Ehlers (1913, p. 554). Consequently, a new genus is necessary, which may be defined as follows:—“Ampharetids with a trilobed prostominal flap; tentacles represented by an invaginable membrane; three pairs of cylindrical gills on the second segment; seventeen pairs of notopods; uncinus with four paired sub-equal teeth on a broad base.

Family CAPITELLIDÆ.

Genus ISOMASTUS Gravier.

ISOMASTUS PERARMATUS Gravier.

Gravier (1911), p. 113, pl. VIII, figs. 88–93; pl. IX, figs. 94–108.

Four specimens of this, the only *Capitellid* known from the antarctic, were gathered, amongst which a well preserved male measures 42 mm. in length by 2 mm. in diameter anteriorly; it contains fifty-two segments following the head. There is also a female in the collection.

Locality.—

Boat Harbour, Commonwealth Bay, 3½ fathoms (muddy bottom).

Distribution.—Admiralty Bay, South Shetlands, Petermann (Gravier).

Family MALDANIDÆ.

Genus RHODINE Malmgren.

RHODINE INTERMEDIA Arwidsson.

Arwidsson (1911), p. 11, pl. I, figs. 5–11; pl. II, figs. 39–41.

R. loveni Willey (1902), p. 276, pl. XLVI, figs. 3–5.

R. antarctica Gravier (1906), p. 39, pl. IV, figs. 33–37.

R. loveni Gravier (1911), p. 125, pl. IX, figs. 110–112; pl. X, fig. 114; pl. XI, fig. 133.

A single imperfect specimen, consisting of the head followed by thirteen chaetigerous segments, and another portion consisting of six posterior segments, measure in all 35 mm. by 1 mm. in diameter.

Previous authors have noted the readiness with which the hinder segments break away, owing to the extremely slender connections between them, so that the true dimensions of the species is unknown.

It is almost colourless, except that in front of the chaetae of each of the segments 4-10 is a pinkish area occupying more than half the length of the segment. This is the "anterior glandular band" of Arwidsson, with which the indistinct "posterior band" is continuous. There is no need for me to add anything to Arwidsson's exhaustive study of the species.

Locality.—

Commonwealth Bay, Boat Harbour, $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms.

Distribution.—Cape Adare, Victoria Land (Willey); Port Charcot and Petermann (Gravier); South Georgia (Arwidsson).

Remarks.—It is thus circumpolar.

Genus ISOCIRRUS *Arwidsson.*

ISOCIRRUS YUNGI *Gravier.*

Gravier (1911), p. 122, pl. IX., fig. 109; pl. X, figs. 115-120.

Gravier's type specimens were two fragments, of which one was an anterior portion and the other a short piece of the hinder end. They are a good deal smaller than the specimens collected by the "Aurora," and the tube in which the animal lived was not collected or reported upon.

Eleven individuals of the species, mostly imperfect, were obtained at a depth of 157 fathoms. In most of them the body is encircled by a portion of the mud-tube, which has a very thick wall; thus a worm measuring 7 mm. in diameter fills the lumen of a tube whose external diameter is 11 mm., so that its thickness is 2 mm.

A complete individual studied is 110 mm. in length with a breadth of 5 mm. anteriorly. Another one, lacking only the anal funnel and a portion of the long preanal segment, attains a length of 135 mm. with a breadth of 7 mm.; but judging from some of the fragments still within their tubes, the species may reach even a greater size than this.

The colour is almost uniform pale brown, except that in one or two cases the 5th and 6th segments are darker than the rest; the glandular band at the commencement of the segments is nearly white.

The complete individual first mentioned above consists of the "head," followed by nineteen elongated chaetigerous segments and a long preanal segment; this bears six glandular half-rings, corresponding in position to the uncinal glands to be described

below; and so probably represents six segments; of these glands the three anterior extend further round the body than do the other three. The body terminates as usual in an anal funnel.

The uncini commence on the 5th segment, and the neuropods of the last seven segments are very prominent.

In the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th segments there are one or two short, stout, bluntly-pointed spines below the small bundle of capilliform chætæ: Gravier in speaking of these says that there is "une rangée de crochets ventraux"; if by this he means a vertical row of hooks the statement does not apply to these specimens.

The "head," *i.e.*, the prostomium and peristomium, is equal in length to the 2nd segment; each of the next five segments is approximately equal to this; but each of the following six is a good deal longer. But it depends on the state of preservation, for in some extended worms this difference between the first five and the next six is hardly noticeable. The chætæ in this genus are inserted near the anterior boundary of the segment; in the first five, at about one-third; in the following six or more, at about one-fourth the length of the segment.

There is a glandular band surrounding the prechætal region of each segment, this is interrupted on each side by a deep, narrow, horizontal furrow. This glandular band forms, in some individuals, a feeble collar, but in extended specimens the overlap is not apparent. At the segment on which the true hooks appear, namely, the 5th, there is also a post-chætal gland; at first this is narrow, but as the series of uncini becomes longer this gland increases in width as well as in length. By the 8th segment the prechætal band is differentiated into a narrow dorsal and a wider ventral portion; and the ventral gland, which now appears as a large oval patch, overlaps the previous segment more distinctly. By the 10th the dorsal gland has become considerably reduced, and on the 11th has disappeared, so that posteriorly only the ventral or uncinal gland persists; this enlarges in the segment further back, till in the 17th, for instance, it covers half its length.

I have given these details as Gravier says nothing about them; the arrangement is entirely in agreement with the general character of the glands described by Arwidsson for the genus.

Gravier's account of the prostomium, or cephalic plate, needs no addition, though his figure is somewhat diagrammatic. The dorsal transverse portion of the membrane that surrounds the plate is crenated. He states that there is a dozen low rounded lobes, but I find that the number and form is variable. Sometimes they are uniform in size, though in some individuals they may be larger than in others; in the former case I counted 18 lobes, in the latter as many as 25. In other individuals, the smaller and larger lobes are irregularly alternating.

The anal funnel, as the generic name implies, is surrounded by uniform digitations, of which I count as many as 36.

A figure of the capilliform chætæ is given by Gravier; but his interpretation of the hook is not quite in agreement with what I see. The large fang is surmounted by four others of much smaller size; and there are some laterally situated small-teeth at the base of the large fang. Further, the bay between the fang and the bundle of threads is deeper and roughly semicircular in outline.

It may be that these small differences depend on the segment or region of the worm from which the uncinus is taken.

Locality.—

Station 3; 157 fathoms.

Distribution.—Petermann.

Family ARENICOLIDÆ.

Genus ARENICOLA Cuvier.

ARENICOLA ASSIMILIS, *var. AFFINIS* Ashworth.

Ashworth (1903), p. 760, pls. XXXVI, XXXVII.

Ashworth (1912), p. 123, pl. VII, fig. 16; pl. X, fig. 29; pl. XIII, fig. 45; pl. XIV, fig. 50 (a full bibliography herein).

Fauvel (1916), p. 455.

Twenty specimens, carefully preserved in formaline, were collected by Mr. Hamilton at Macquarie Island, where they are common, embedded in sand and broken shells, between rocks, two inches below the surface at low tide.

They vary in length from 40–140 mm. The colour in life is stated to be for most of them "pale green with red gills." These have turned brown in the preservative; others were "dark green" in life, and have become almost black.

Locality.—

Garden Bay, Macquarie Island.

Distribution.—New Zealand, Magellan Strait (Ehlers); Falkland Islands (Ashworth, Fauvel); North Tasmania, Table Bay, S. Africa (Ashworth); Campbell Islands (Benham).

Family CHLORHÆMIDÆ.

Genus FLABELLIGERA Sars.

FLABELLIGERA MUNDATA Gravier.

Gravier (1906), p. 37, pl. IV, figs. 31, 32.

Gravier (1911), p. 110, pl. VIII, fig. 87.

Ehlers (1912), p. 25.

Ehlers (1913), p. 535, pl. XLI, figs. 1–12.

Of the three specimens in the collection, the largest measures 93 mm. in length; its greatest breadth is 18 mm., its height 10 mm. It is thus larger than that described by Ehlers.

The 26 bundles of capilliform chætæ project for 16–25 mm. beyond the translucent, firm, jelly-like investment of the body, which is here greyish, not yellowish-brown as described by the previous authors. The chætæ, which are covered with mud, are accompanied by long-stalked clavate papillæ.

Localities.—

Station 10, 325 fathoms (one).

Station 12, 110 fathoms (two).

Distribution.—Port Charcot, South Shetlands (Gravier); Kaiser Wilhelm II Land, South Victoria Land (Ehlers).

Family SABELLIDÆ.

POTAMILLA *Malmgren.*

POTAMILLA ANTARCTICA *Kinberg.*

Laonome antarctica Kinberg (1866), p. 354.

Laonome antarctica Ehlers (1897), p. 135 ; (1901), p. 216.

Potamilla antarctica Gravier (1906), p. 59, text-figs. 38–43.

Potamilla antarctica Gravier (1911), p. 144, pl. XI, figs. 137–141.

Potamilla antarctica Ehlers (1913), p. 575.

Potamilla antarctica Fauvel (1916), p. 474, pl. VIII, figs. 4–7.

Of this species, so widely and abundantly distributed through the antarctic seas, a large number were forwarded to me. They may be grouped for convenience of reference into two lots; partly from their geographical range, and partly from the size of the individuals.

Group A consists of small individuals from 25–40 mm. in length, exclusive of the gills. These occur on the shores of Macquarie Island. They agree in dimensions, as well as in external features, with the worms described by Ehlers, Gravier,* and Fauvel, which has hitherto been regarded as the typical condition of the species.

Group B contains much larger worms, attaining lengths ranging from 72 mm. up to 230 mm., exclusive of the gills. These come from Commonwealth Bay, at various depths; and the larger ones exceed in size the largest specimen, of which the dimensions have hitherto been recorded, namely, that mentioned by Ehlers as being 170 mm. in length, obtained from South Victoria Land.

From their much greater dimensions I expected that these would prove to belong to a different species, but after examining them from every anatomical point of view, I came to the conclusion that there are no features that distinguish them from the more typical specimens under *Group A*, other than their size.

* Gravier describes the species as if it were new, affixing his own name after it.

We must therefore regard them as older, perhaps much older, stages of development than the smaller ones.

I will deal with the two groups separately.

Group A.—The Macquarie Island Form.

Masses of densely aggregated, small, brown, horny tubes set side by side horizontally, with the free ends curving away from the main axis, were obtained from rock scrapings, and from the under-side of stones at low water, at the North end of the Island. The free end of the tube is thinner and has sand grains adherent to it.

The contained worm, removed from one such tube, has a total length of 35 mm., of which the gill-plume occupies about 5.6 mm.; the body is 2.5 mm. in width, and contains 65 segments.

The gills are speckled with red-brown dots and splashes, closely set along the inner side of the filaments, the shaft being unpigmented. The filaments are loose and curl outwards; I find 15-20 filaments on each side. There is no inter-filamentary membrane.

Eggs were attached to the gills, as has been stated by other writers. The thorax in these small forms contains usually 8 segments; though sometimes only 7.

Group B.—Commonwealth Bay Forms:

Of these I have seventy-two specimens, some still within their tubes, others have been removed therefrom before preservation.

The tubes are of tough parchment-like material of a yellow-brown colour; but those from greater depths, 110-120 fathoms, are more darkly coloured, and are rather olive-brown.

The longest tube measured came from 25 fathoms; it attains a length of 400 mm. with a diameter of 8 mm.; the surface is smooth, the upper end thinner, flexible, and paler in tint. It has some sand grains adherent to it.

Another tube from the same haul is much paler in tint, and much slenderer than the majority; measures 90 mm. by 1.5 mm.

Still another tube is 270 mm. long, and contains a worm, measuring 226 mm. inclusive of the gills, which account for 44 mm.

A worm of 150 mm. exclusive of the gills, which are 40 mm. long, contains 190 segments. Its breadth at the collar is 6 mm.; its greatest breadth is 8 mm., and the height of the body 5 mm.

I measured a number of these worms from various depths in order to see whether there was any correlation between size and depth, but I find none.

The thoracic region presents a much wider range of variation as to the number of component segments than do those in Group A. Of those examined I find the following numbers :—

Six have 8 segments.

One has 9.

Three have 10.

Three have 11.

Five have 12.

Three have 12 on the right side and 13 on left.

One has 14.

Two have 15.

One has 14 on the right side and 10 on the left.

There is no apparent relation between the length of body and that of thorax, for in three worms measuring 170 mm. two have 8 thoracic segments, and one has 12.

Eight segments occur, also, in a worm 135 mm. long; 11 segments occur in a worm 195 mm., while another of the same length has 14 segments.

In two smaller worms of this group, measuring 72 and 85 mm., I find that the thorax contains only 8 segments. It seems, then, in a very general way that the number of thoracic segments increases with the size, that is the age, of the individual.

The gills contain a much larger number of filaments than in the typical form of the species. Thus, there are thirty to forty filaments on each side; but in a worm 170 mm. long, I find only twenty-one filaments.

The pigmentation of the gills is liable to much variation also. In some they are uniform in tint, or rather uncoloured; in others there are the usual irregularly arranged splashes of red-brown along their length. In one case I noted that some of the dorsal filaments are without pigment, though most of them have a band of brown extending from the tip to about quarter the length; or even further down in the more ventral filaments. A few of them have in addition a short transverse band about half-way down.

In another individual there are three fairly regularly disposed patches at quarter, half, and three-quarter of the length from the base upwards, while the apex is, as usual, uncoloured.

Others, again, have more numerous distinct bands up to eight in number. One of the smaller specimens has purplish pigment arranged in irregular dots at wide intervals apart along the filaments.

Probably, had one only a few of these larger worms before one, a new species would have been warranted, but I prefer to leave these in the present species.

Localities.—

Macquarie Island.

Commonwealth Bay, Boat Harbour—

Station B, 25 fathoms (forty).

Station 3, 157 fathoms (three).

Station 7, 60 fathoms (eight).

Station 8, 120 fathoms (nine).

Station 12, 110 fathoms (seven).

Distribution.—Magellan Strait (Kinberg); Fuegia, Uschuaia, South Georgia, Kaiser Wilhelm II Land, Kerguelen, South Victoria Land (Ehlers); Ile Booth Wandel (Gravier); Falklands Islands (Fauvel).

Remarks.—It is more than probable that the worm referred to as *Sabella ceratodaula* Schmarda by Miss E. Pratt (1900) as occurring at the Falklands is this species.

Family SERPULIDÆ.

Genus SERPULA Linnaeus, s.st. Philippi.

SERPULA VERMICULARIS, var. NARCONENSIS Baird.

S. narconensis Baird (1864), Proc. Linn. Soc., London, vol. viii, p. 21, pl. II; figs. 7, 8 (operculum).

S. narconensis McIntosh (1885), p. 516; pl. LIV, fig. 5; pl. LV, fig. 1; pl. XXXI A, fig. 23.

S. narconensis var. *magellanica*, McIntosh (1885), p. 518, pl. LV, fig. 2; pl. XXXI A, figs. 24, 25.

S. patagonica Grube (1877), p. 550.

S. vermicularis Ehlers (1897), p. 140; (1901), p. 219.

S. vermicularis var. *narconensis* Ehlers (1912), p. 31; (1913), p. 581.

S. vermicularis Gravier (1906), p. 62; (1911), p. 147, pl. XII, figs. 170–174.

Baird established his species on a single specimen obtained during the Ross Antarctic Expedition; it was without a tube, and was characterised by its operculum. McIntosh (1876; p. 322) compared it with a specimen collected by the Venus Transit Expedition to Kerguelen, which, although it lacked the operculum, was in its tube. He satisfied himself that the two are identical.

In 1897 Ehlers placed Baird's species as a synonym for *S. vermicularis*, and suggested that McIntosh's var. *magellanica* should be included. But in 1912 Ehlers makes it a distinct variety, the tubes of which, he showed, are linked on with the type by a number of intermediate forms, in some of which even the everted lip, upon the possession of which Baird founded his species, was lacking.

Several of these characteristic tubes, some containing the animal, were obtained during the expedition of the "Aurora."

The narrow, white calcareous tubes have a diameter of 2.75 mm., and the thickened everted lip is 4.5 mm. across. Along the course of the tube are similar thickened lips at intervals, indicating periods of cessation of growth. The tubes are more or less undulating, or may be coiled, where they are attached to some object, such as a stone or shell.

Localities.—

Boat Harbour, Station B, 25 fathoms.

Commonwealth Bay—

Station 1, 354 fathoms.

Station 2, 318 fathoms.

Station 3, 120 fathoms.

Station 9, 240 fathoms.

Station 10, 325 fathoms.

Distribution.—"Ile Narcon in the Antarctic Ocean" (Baird), Kerguelen (Grube), Marion Island, Heard Island (McIntosh), Magellan Strait (McIntosh, Ehlers), Admiralty Sound, S. Victoria Land, K. Wilhelm II Land (Ehlers), South American Antarctic (Gravier).

Genus SPIRORBIS Daudin.

SPIRORBIS NORDENSKJÖLDI Ehlers.

Ehlers (1901), p. 223.

Ehlers (1908), p. 165.

Gravier (1911), p. 153, pl. XI, figs. 153, 154.

Gravier has pointed out that it is difficult to be certain as to the identification of this species, as Ehlers has given no figure of it. Hence it is with some hesitation that I attribute our specimens to this species; they agree with the accounts referred to above and with Gravier's figures.

Localities.—

Boat Harbour, 3-4 fathoms.

Commonwealth Bay, Station D, 45-50 fathoms.

Distribution.—Punta Delgada, Bouvet Island (Ehlers), Petermann (Gravier).

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EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

PLATE 5.

Syllis closterobranchia (figs. 1-2).

- Fig. 1. A parapod, anterior face ($\times 45$).
 2. The ends of two acicula.

S. brachycola (fig. 3).

- Fig. 3. Tip of aciculum.

Sphærosyllis mcintoshi (figs. 4-6).

- Fig. 4. Anterior end, dorsal view ($\times 45$). Camera outline from a specimen mounted in glycerine.
 5. Ventral view of the same ($\times 45$).
 6. The tips of acicula.

Autolytus charcoti (figs. 7-10).

- Fig. 7. A transverse section of the body, atokous stage, in front of the middle (camera $\times 30$). The dorsal cirri present a series of glands along the upper part of the outer surface; the great ventral glandular pad is distinctly marked off from the body.
 8. A chaeta from the upper part of a bundle ($\times 720$).
 9. The "head" of Polybostrichus, ventral view (camera $\times 20$), showing the relative lengths of the appendages and the ventral swellings below the great lateral tentacles.
 10. The "head" of Polybostrichus, dorsal view ($\times 30$), showing the epaulettes of the species; some of the appendages cut short.

Exogone anomalochæta (figs. 11-13).

- Fig. 11. Anterior end, camera outline ($\times 90$); the nuchal organ is seen on the left side.
 12. Hind end ($\times 90$).
 13. The three forms of chaetæ in the dorsal bundle (enlarged: (a) Tip of the capilliform; (b) end of the uppermost gomphotrich, side and front views; (c) one of the remainder of the bundle, both aspects.

Hololepidella flynni (figs. 14-20).

- Fig. 14. Dorsal view of the head ($\times 10$); the palp and peristomial cirri of the right side are omitted. On the left side the first elyrophore is indicated.
 15. A parapod of a cirriferous segment, posterior face (camera $\times 15$).

- Fig. 16. A parapod from an elytriferous segment anterior face ($\times 15$).
 17. One of the ventral chaetae ($\times 90$).
 18. A ventral chaeta from about the middle of the bundle ($\times 90$).
 19. The apex of a ventral chaeta ($\times 260$). The pectinated frills are very delicate and have an irregular course.
 20. The apex of a dorsal chaeta ($\times 250$).

PLATE 6.

Harmothoe spinosa (fig. 21).

- Fig. 21. Dorsal view of a portion of a specimen, showing a "chess-board" pattern. The parallel lines represent olive; the groups of dots, brown; where these are closer together, a dark brown. (Enlarged.)

Harmothoe tuberosa (figs. 22-29).

- Fig. 22. Tip of a dorsal chaeta ($\times 360$), showing the characteristic "bearded" nature of the upper frills, as seen in an unworn chaeta. The hairs really lie more closely alongside the axis, but are here represented as outspread so as better to show their relations. The hairs from the lower bundles in the figure have been omitted from the near surface. The apparent "spines" are the edges of the frills composed of the bases of several hairs superposed.
23. Side view of the apex of a dorsal chaeta from which the "hairs" have been worn away ($\times 360$). The aspect as seen in Canada balsam mounts is likely to be misleading, as owing to the transparency of the frills in front of the axis, the structure is scarcely visible; but in glycerine mounts it is more readily interpreted; the apparent spines along the edge are then seen to be the frills bending round the bristle, and are thus a measure of the height and thickness of these frills.
24. Portion of the shaft of the same dorsal chaeta, immediately below the apex shown in fig. 23 ($\times 360$). This shows the angular character of the shaft and the difference in the nature of the frills on face and side. The uppermost frills are confined to the front face; the lateral frills commence some distance from the apex.
25. A ventral chaeta from about the middle of the bundle ($\times 35$).
26. A ventral chaeta from upper part of the bundle, the frilled region from the side, showing the spines in the upper frills ($\times 360$).
27. The same from the front face ($\times 360$), showing two rows of spines one on each side.
28. Three posterior elytra of an individual with abnormally developed conical tubercles ($\times 6$).
29. The last elytron of the same ($\times 10$).

Harmothoe abyssorum (figs. 30-35).

- Fig. 30. View of the head ($\times 10$).
 31. Front view of the prostomium, showing the tips of the "peaks" and the relative position of insertion of the median and lateral tentacles.
 32. A cirriferous parapod (camera, $\times 10$).
 33. A tubercle of an elytron, side and top views (enlarged).
 34. A dorsal chæta ($\times 90$).
 35. A ventral chæta ($\times 90$).

Eulagisca corrientis (figs. 36-38).

- Fig. 36. The head dorsal view ($\times 5$). The tentacles are broken off, the palps are represented as having been cut away to a greater or less amount, and the subtentacular frontal cone (*f.c.*) is seen below and projecting beyond the tentaculophore. The peristomial parapod is produced into a fine point (*l*) between the dorsal and ventral cirri.
 37. View of the head from in front ($\times 5$), showing the position of the frontal cone. The three tentacles are seen to lie in the same plane. The peristomium is foreshortened, and only the apex of the lobe (*l*) and insertion of the two cirri are indicated; (*l*) elytophore of second segment.
 38. The second elytron ($\times 10$).

PLATE 7.

Eulagisca corrientis (figs. 39-42).

- Fig. 39. The eleventh parapod, anterior face ($\times 2\frac{1}{2}$).
 40. One of the upper dorsal chætae ($\times 45$).
 41. A ventral chæta from the middle of the bundle ($\times 45$).
 42. A ventral chæta from the lower part of the bundle ($\times 45$).

Hermacion rouchi (figs. 43-47.)

- Fig. 43. One of the most dorsal chætae from a large individual ($\times 45$).
 44. The apex of one of the smaller dorsal chætae from the upper part of a bundle, from one of the smaller individuals ($\times 250$).
 45. The apex of one of the largest dorsal chætae, much worn ($\times 250$).
 46. One of the uppermost chætae of a ventral bundle of a large individual ($\times 45$).
 47. One of the lowermost ventral chætae of a large individual ($\times 45$).

Eulalia hunteri (figs. 48-52).

- Fig. 48. Anterior end of the worm ($\times 9$).
 49. The head ($\times 27$). Only the appendages of the right side are completed.
 50. A parapod, anterior face (camera, $\times 20$).
 51. A chæta ($\times 250$): the appendix is not necessarily curved. The outline is too heavily drawn; it is in the object extremely fine. Note the peculiar articulation.
 52. A group of pharyngeal papillæ ($\times 35$); three are shown from above.

Eulalia mcleani (figs. 53-57).

- Fig. 53. Anterior end (enlarged).
 54. A parapod ($\times 20$).
 55. A chæta ($\times 500$), side view. The appendix is not necessarily curved.
 56. The articulation of appendix ($\times 500$).
 57. Pharyngeal papillæ ($\times 70$); the two broader ones are seen in a plane different from the rest. A top view of one is shown.

Pelagobia viguieri (figs. 59, 60).

- Fig. 58. (There is no drawing corresponding to this number.)
 59. The peristomial cirrus ($\times 90$) showing the axial chitinous support.
 60. A portion of the cirrus near the base ($\times 720$), showing the tapering proximal termination of the axial supports, and the thickened cuticle on the posterior face of the cirrus.

PLATE 8.

Vanadis antarctica (figs. 61-63).

- Fig. 61. A complete chæta (camera, $\times 30$). It was drawn in two parts, a small bubble of air lay about half-way along, which enabled me to join the two sketches accurately together.
 62. Two aspects of the articulation at different foci ($\times 360$).
 63. Another form of articulation less commonly met with ($\times 360$).

Tomopteris carpenteri (figs. 64-66).

- Fig. 64. Head and first segment ($\times 10$). The cirrus is cut short; its supporting chæta is shown as projecting a short distance beyond the cut end.
 65. The head of a soft specimen ($\times 10$), showing the epaulette of the left side triangular, as is figured by Quatrefages for the species.
 66. A parapod ($\times 10$).

Nereis loxechini (figs. 67-75).

- Fig. 67. Head of a well-preserved specimen ($\times 10$).
 68. Head of soft specimen ($\times 5$).
 69. A parapod of 20th segment, ventral view ($\times 10$), (*a*) anterior face, (*p*) process of the posterior lip.
 70. The 8th parapod in outline; anterior face ($\times 20$).
 71. The 34th parapod in outline; posterior face ($\times 20$).
 72. The 80th parapod in outline; posterior face ($\times 20$).
 73. One of the stout brown heterogomph falcigers, from the supra-acicular bundle ($\times 250$).
 74. Heterogomph falciger, from the sub-acicular bundle ($\times 250$).

Lumbriconereis macquariensis (figs. 76-81).

- Fig. 76. Head, ventral view (enlarged).
77. The 8th parapod (camera, $\times 90$).
78. A posterior parapod ($\times 90$).
79. The only articulated hook which was found ($\times 360$); it occurred in an anterior parapod.
80. The usual form of hook, taken from the 25th parapod ($\times 360$), as seen from the side and from in front, showing the denticulated lower portion of the hood.
81. A capilliform chæta from 8th foot ($\times 250$).

Sphærodorum spissum (figs. 82-84).

- Fig. 82. Entire animal drawn from the unstained cleared specimen (camera, $\times 20$).
83. Anterior end of the same ($\times 70$) camera outline. The prepharyngeal region is shown in surface view, except the eye vesicles (?), but the pharynx is at a deeper level; the dark patches in front of it are glands; the bundles of chætæ lie really below the rest, on the ventral surface.
84. The posterior end ($\times 70$), surface view.

PLATE 9.

Sphærodorum spissum (figs. 85-89).

- Fig. 85. Portion of the surface of the stained specimen ($\times 35$), showing the ventral surface and a portion of the animal's right side. The outline is drawn under the camera, but details are filled in from various parts of the surface.
86. A portion of the margin of the same preparation ($\times 45$), showing the absence of any definite alternation in size of the papillæ.
87. A papilla (magnified; freehand).
88. A parapod (magnified; freehand), seen from below. Note the thickness of the cuticle.
89. A chæta (magnified; freehand).

Aricia marginata var. *mcleani* (fig. 90).

- Fig. 90. One of the anterior neuropods with the additional series of spines behind and below the third row.

Scoloplos mawsoni (figs. 91-94).

- Fig. 91. The parapod from the 7th segment ($\times 45$).
92. Parapod from the 24th ($\times 45$).
93. From the 32nd ($\times 45$).
94. From the 53rd segment ($\times 45$).

Leana arenilega (figs. 95, 96).

Fig. 95. Anterior end from above (enlarged); most of the tentacles are omitted; a few are shown cut short.

96. Anterior end from below.

Sciome mirabilis (figs. 97-100).

Fig. 97. Anterior end, from the side (enlarged), showing the contracted gill, as described for *S. spinifera*.

98. Anterior end of another specimen (a female) with gill extended, as in McIntosh's figure. This was removed from its tube in which it had been preserved.

99. Uncinus from a posterior segment ($\times 360$).

100. Uncinus viewed from above: (a) one of the upper ones; (b) one of the lower ones.

Polycirrus hamiltoni (figs. 101-106).

Fig. 101. Ventral view of anterior end. Note the nephridial papillæ below the notopods.

102. The 13th parapod, with contained eggs ($\times 90$).

103. Notopodial capilliform chæta, with unsymmetrical flange ($\times 720$).

104. Notopodial capilliform chæta, the slender denticulated form ($\times 720$).

105. Uncinus ($\times 720$).

106. Uncinus from above (freehand) to show the "hood" above the teeth.

PLATE 10.

Phyllocomis dibranchiata (figs. 107-123).

Fig. 107. Entire worm in outline; natural size.

108. The anterior end from in front (enlarged)—*br.*, branchiferous segment; *pe.*, peristomium; *pr.*, prostomial plate; *x.*, nuchal organ.

109. Anterior end from the right side. Letters as above.

110. Anterior end, dorsal view of left side—*g.*, insertion of gill.

111. Transverse section of gill, showing axis and the four lamellæ.

112. Transverse section of a gill-folium ($\times 45$). The blood-vessels cut through are indicated by the rows of black ovals.

113. Anterior end ventral view—*l.*, group of pigment spots; 3., the first chætigerous segment. Other letters as above.

114. Dorsal view of the junction of thorax (*th.*), and abdomen (*ab. 1*) ($\times 8$).

115. Posterior end, side view ($\times 5$).

116. The tentacles displayed within the buccal cavity by slitting the body wall along the dotted lines shown in fig. 113—*m.*, the membrane surrounding the base of the tentacles.

117. A portion of the peritentacular membrane with the tentacles turned forwards, showing the proximal and distal rows of pigment spots.

- Fig. 118. A dorsal chæta viewed in the plane with two flanges ($\times 45$).
119. A dorsal chæta viewed in the plane at right angles to the above ; it is now curved, and has one broader flange ($\times 45$).
120. A portion of a dorsal chæta lying on its two-flanged side, with the third flange projecting upwards ($\times 720$).
121. The tenth abdominal neuropod ($\times 20$),—*d.*, distal process ; *p.*, proximal papilla.
122. Neuropodial uncinus ($\times 360$).
123. The same viewed from above.

Amythas membranifera (figs. 124–132).

- Fig. 124. Anterior end dorsal view (natural size). The missing gills are indicated by the dotted lines.
125. Anterior end (enlarged)—*g.*, the anterior gill of right side ; *g. 2*, *g. 3*, the gills, or their bases, of the second and third pairs ; *br.*, branchiferous segment ; *pr.*, prostomium.
126. Side view of anterior region ($\times 2$)—*pe.*, peristomium ; other letters as above.
127. Anterior end, seen from in front ($\times 3$), with the tentacular membrane (*t.m.*) pressed downwards—*l.*, lateral region of the lower lip (peristomium) ; *pr.*, prostomium ; *s.o.*, supra-oral arch.
128. View from below of the anterior end, dissected from the left side, and the floor pressed down—*gl.*, ventral gland shields ; *l.a.*, lateral region of the supraoral arch ; *il.*, inner lower lip or sphincter ; *nrp.*, neuropods ; *pe.*, peristomium ; *t.m.*, tentacular membrane.
129. Side view of the abdominal segments.
130. Thoracic uncinus ($\times 360$).
131. Abdominal uncinus ($\times 360$).
132. Abdominal uncinus, viewed from above ($\times 360$).

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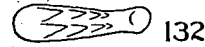
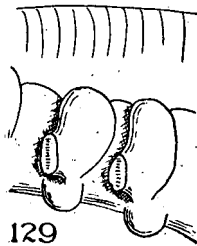
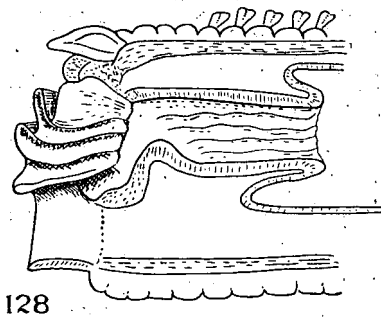
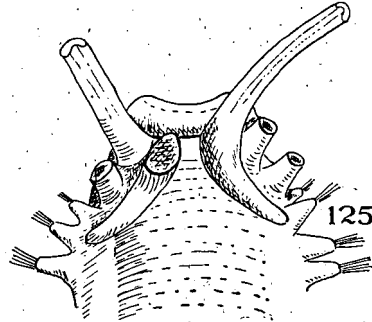
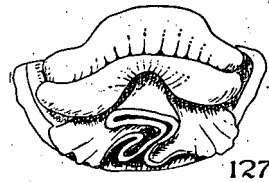
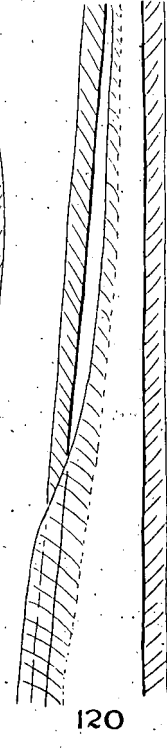
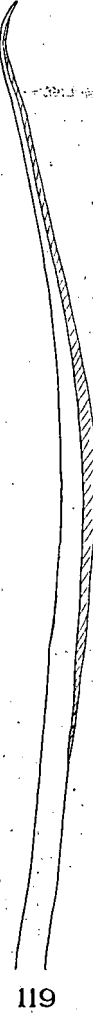
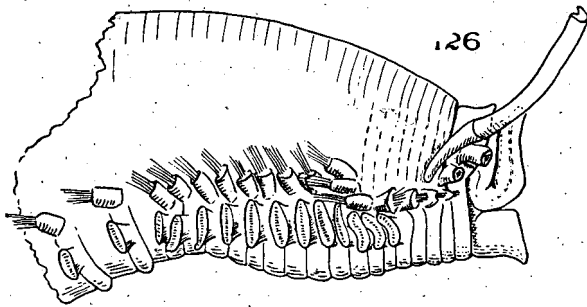
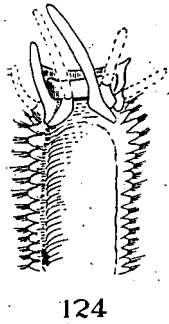
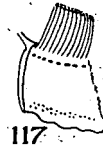
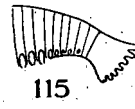
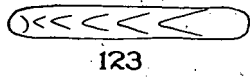
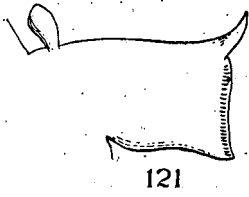
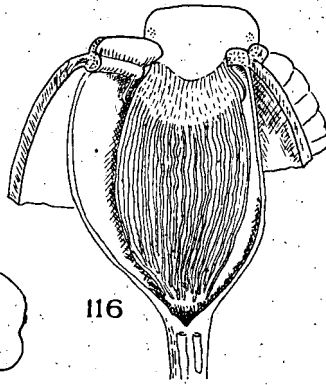
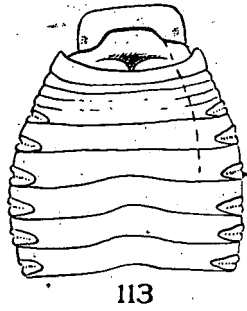
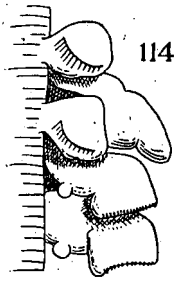
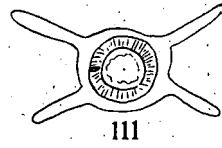
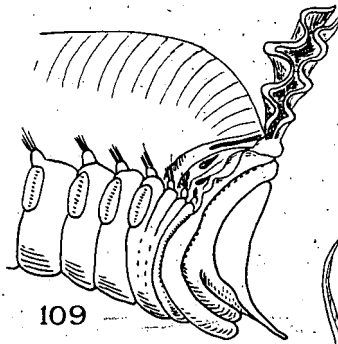
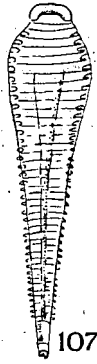
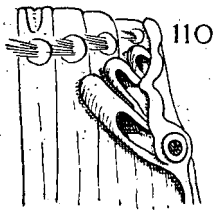
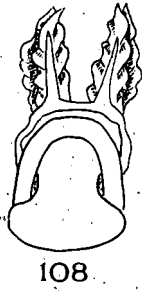
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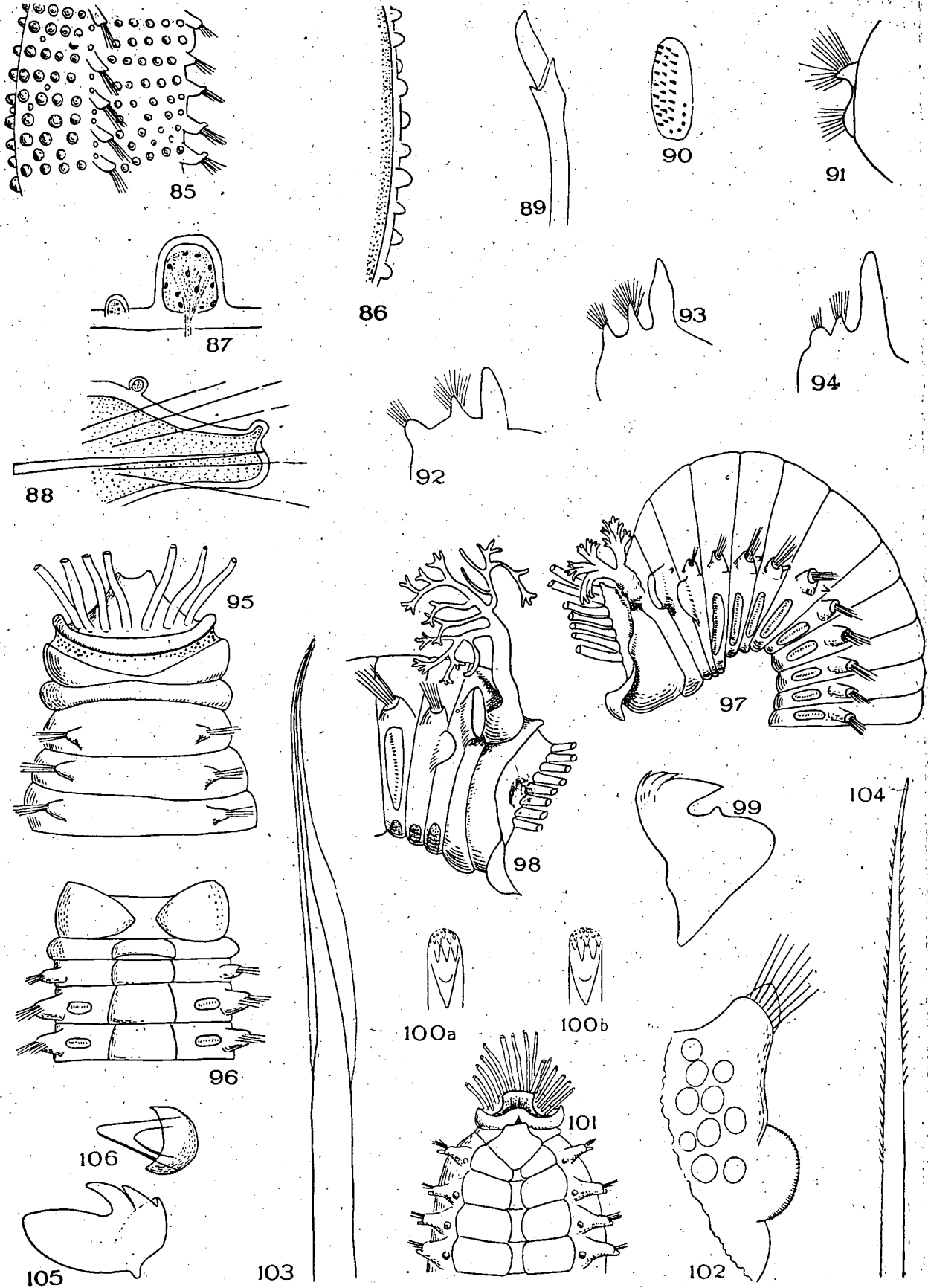
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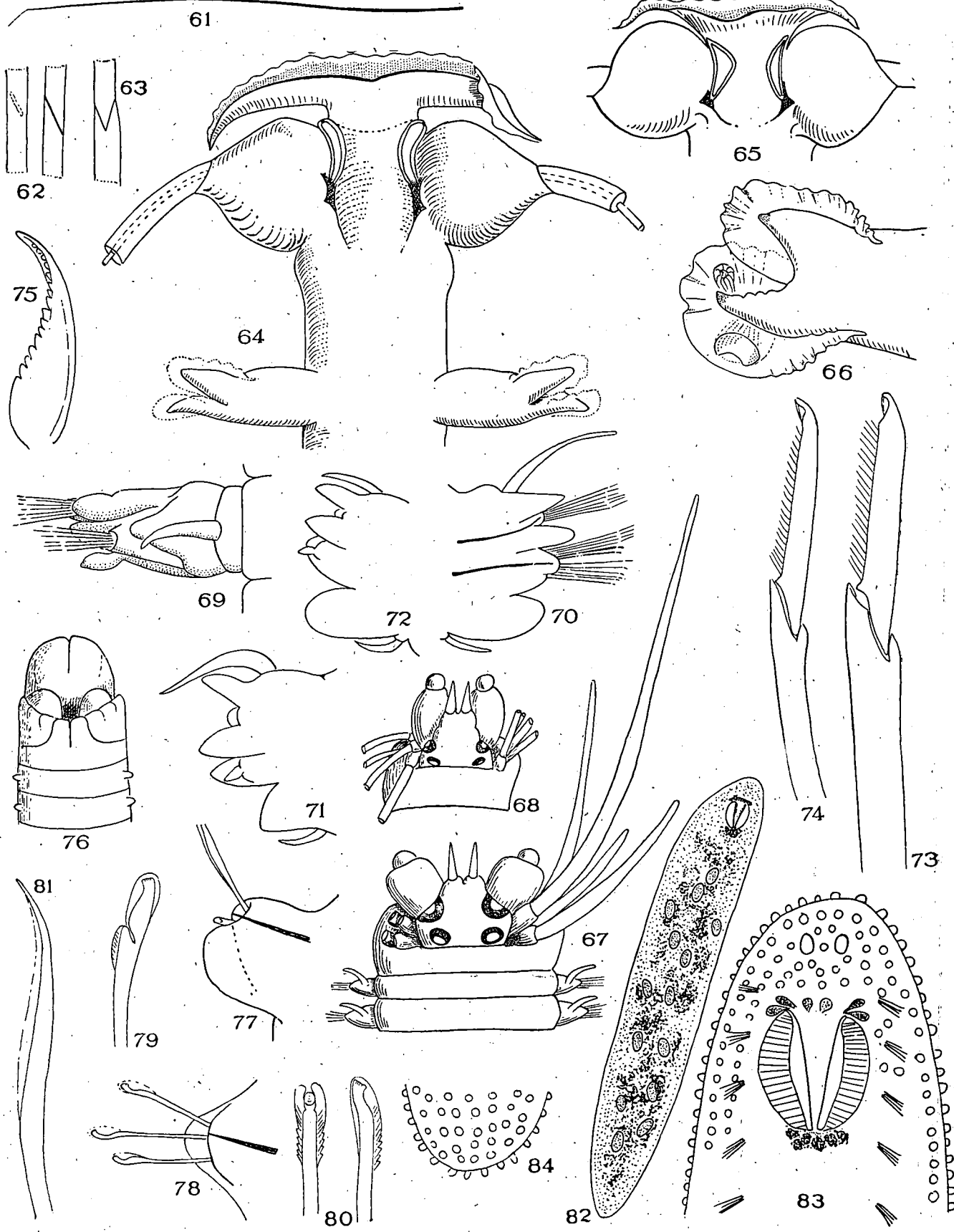
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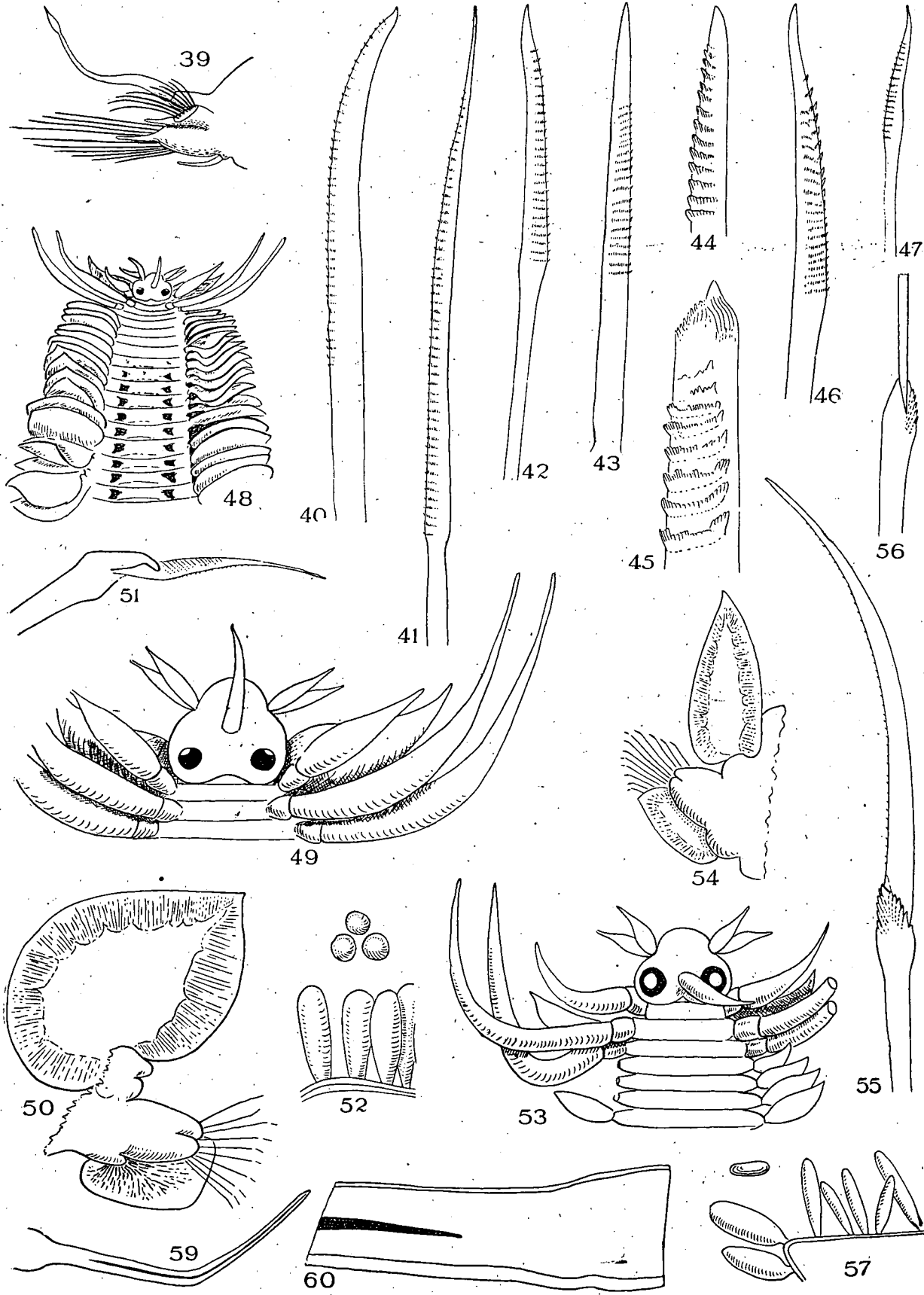
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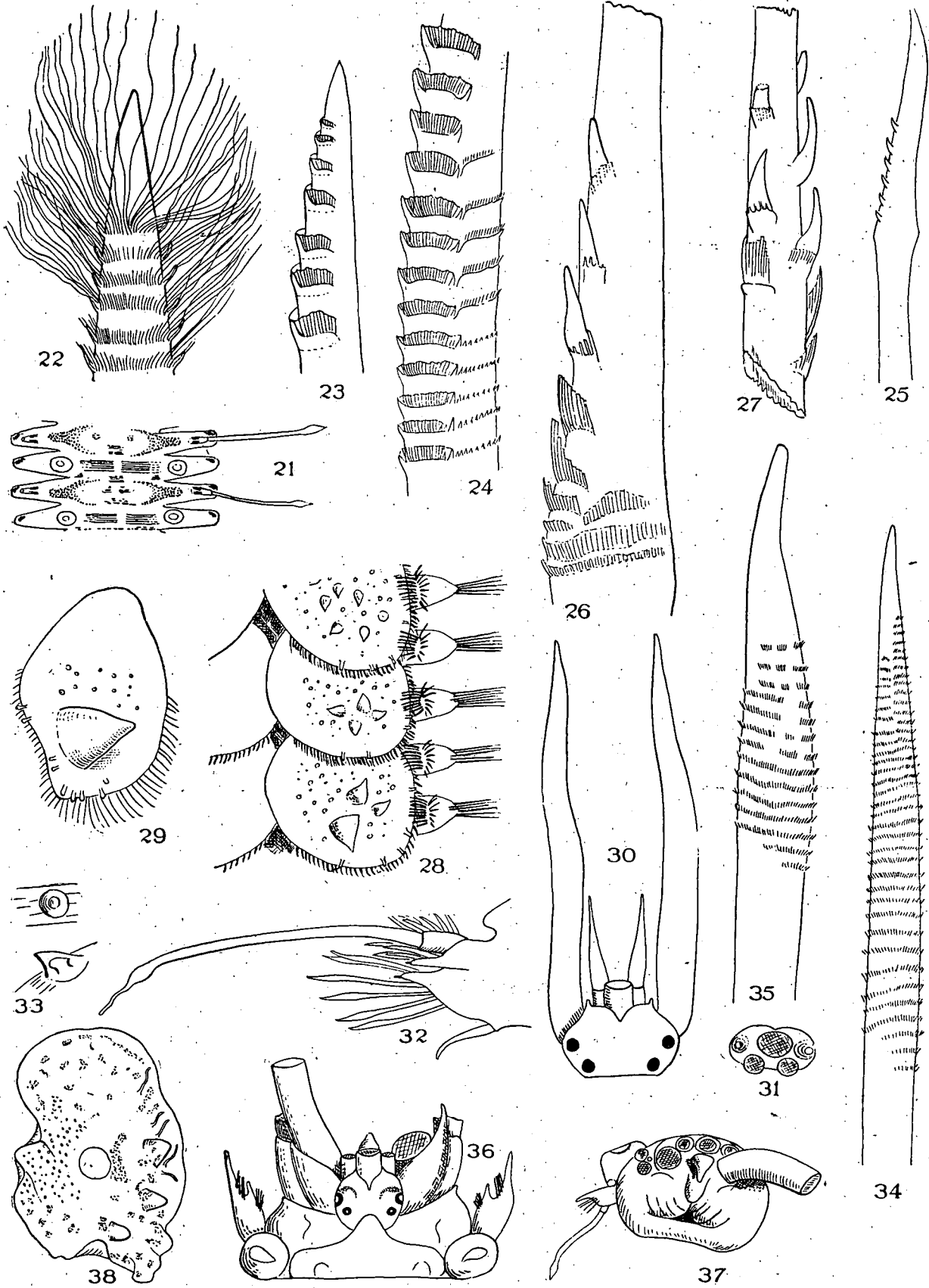
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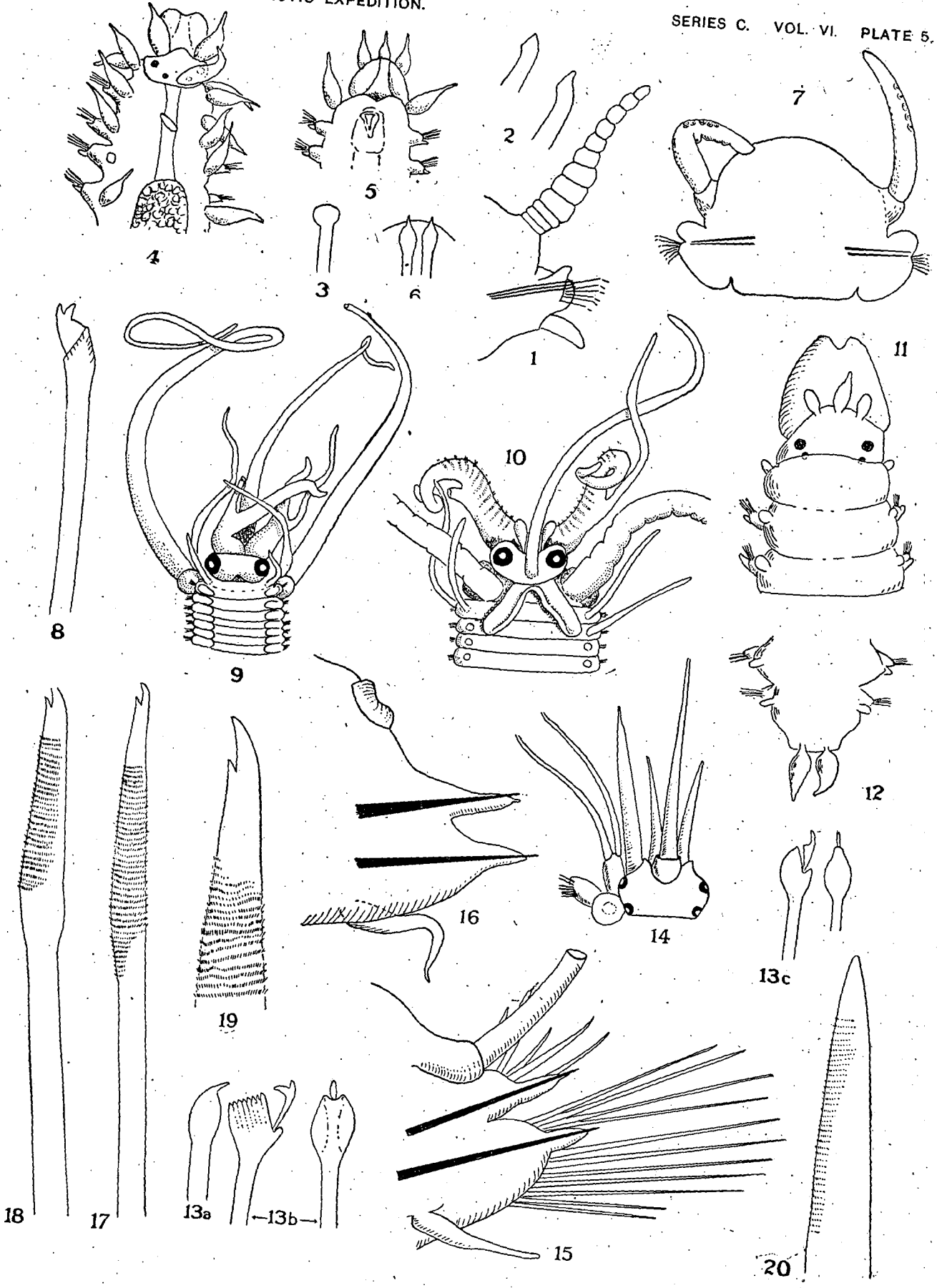






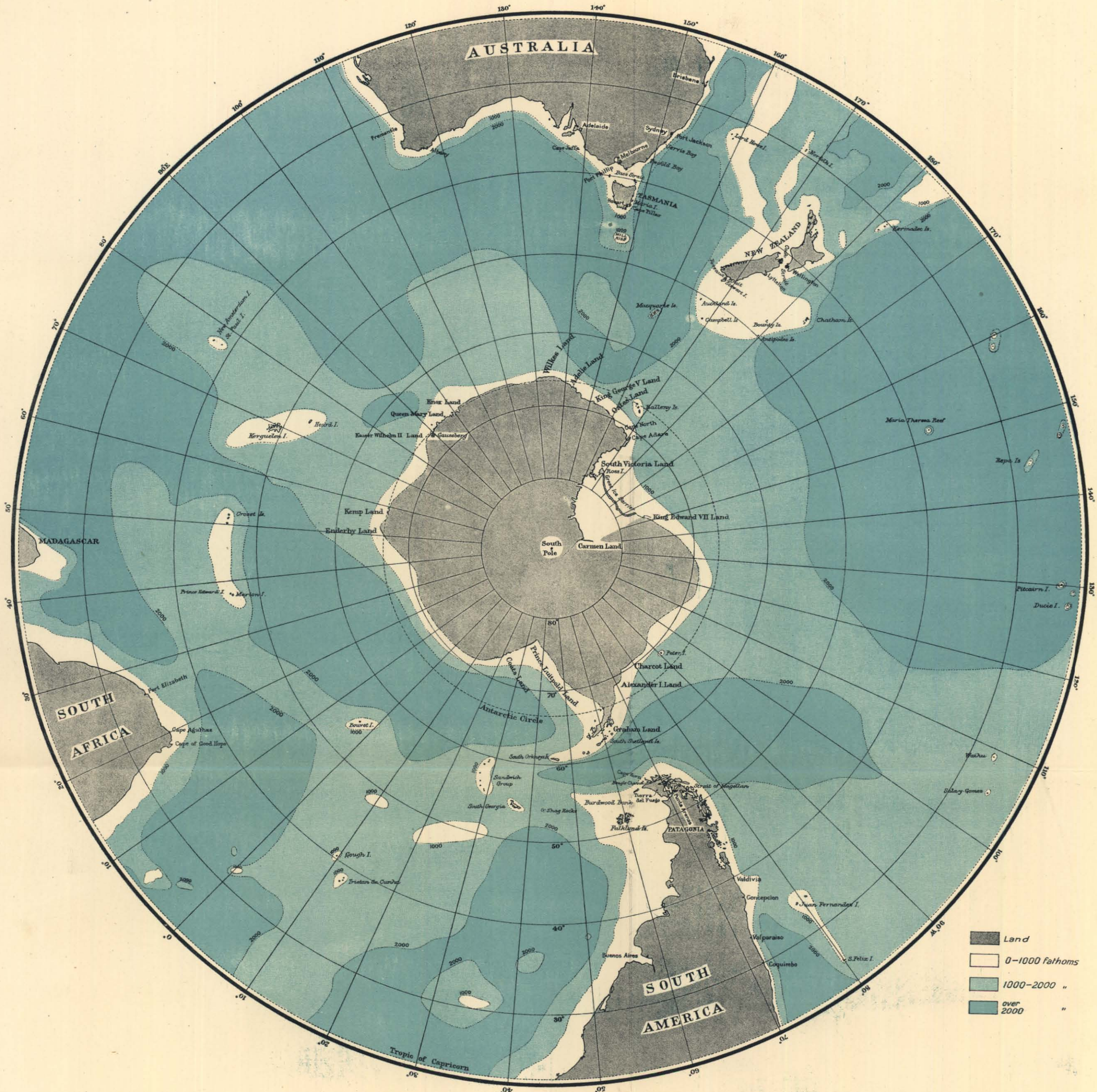






BATHYMETRIC MAP OF THE ANTARCTIC AND SOUTHERN OCEANS

COMPILED BY
J.A. THOMSON
1917.



Land
0-1000 fathoms
1000-2000 "
over 2000 "

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