

Nevertheless in a footnote to the 'Manual' we are informed that "this name was inadvertently printed '*Athlennes*,' and may remain so; '*Ablennes*' was intended." Surely then, in strict analogy with such usage, the name *Orycnus* can be retained as the generic designation of the Tunny.—*Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.* 1888, p. 319.

On Polyodontes maxillosus. By M. REMY SAINT-LOUP.

The author remarks that large Annelides are rare in the Gulf of Marseilles, but notices the occurrence of a *Eunice* (*E. Rousseaui*) about 1 metre in length. Recently a gigantic Aphroditacean has been captured, which he identifies with the *Polyodontes maxillosus* of Audouin and M.-Edwards and of Claparède, a species which is probably identical with *Phyllodoce maxillosa*, Ranzani, and with *Eumolpe maxima*, Oken. The specimen measured 2 metres in length, but it was broken during capture, and only the anterior portion, about 0.30 m. long, was preserved. The animal was caught by means of one of the deep-sea lines which the fishermen call *palangrottes*, the hook being baited with the abdomen of a large hermit-crab, which is interesting as indicating the diet and the voracity of the Annelide. It was taken at a depth of 50 metres.

The body near the head is 20 millim. in diameter, slightly thinner further back. The segments are red-brown above, marked off by narrow streaks of bright green. The ventral surface is rosy yellow and the proboscis salmon-coloured. In the region near the cephalic lobe the elytra completely cover the dorsal surface, which is free and naked in the rest of the fragment. The elytra are inserted upon feet which alternate with others having only a dorsal cirrus. In this the author agrees with Claparède, but not with Delle Chiaje's figure. The proboscis, which is not described by Claparède and not very well figured by Delle Chiaje, is extensible to a length of 0.03 m., and then presents a diameter somewhat greater than that of the body. In front it bears four denticulate jaws, each terminated by a larger tooth or claw, 4 millim. in length. When the aperture is enlarged for the purpose of biting the organ presents the aspect of a viper's head; its infero-superior diameter is then about 0.02 m. When closed its greatest diameter is transverse and reaches 15 millim. A small living Dorado presented to the *Polyodontes* was seized by it, held for a few seconds, and then released; but it soon died, and the author could not decide whether this was caused mechanically or by a venomous action of the bite. The cephalic lobe bears the eyes on two peduncles which are united and soldered together; their projection is sufficient to enable the *Polyodontes* to see in front of it even when the proboscis is protruded. The delicate fringes of the extremity of the proboscis bear ultramarine-blue granules, which are phosphorescent at night.—*Comptes Rendus*, September 2, 1889, p. 512.



Saint-Loup, Rémy. 1889. "On Polyodontes maxillosus." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 4, 332–332.
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