five statute miles. The dredge came up at about half-past five o'clock, full of red mud of the same character as that brought up by the sounding-machine. Entangled about the mouth of the dredge and imbedded in the mud were many long cases of a tube-building annelid, evidently formed out of the gritty matter which occurs, though sparingly, in the clay. The tubes, with their contents, were handed over to Dr. von Willemoes-Suhm, who found the worms to belong to the family Ammocharidæ (Claparède and Malmgren), closely allied to the *Maldania* or *Clymenidæ*, all of which build tubes of sand or mud. The largest specimens dredged are 120 mm. in length by 2 mm. in width. The head is rounded, with a lateral mouth. There is no trace of cephalic branchiæ. The worm consists of only from 17 to 20 segments; the first few of these are very long—about 17 mm.; while those of the posterior portion of the body are only 5 mm. in length. The segments are not divided from one another; but the *tori uncinigeri*, which are occupied by the hair-like setæ, and the elevations bearing small *uncini*, indicate the beginning of a new segment. The number of small hooks on the *tori uncinigeri* is very large.

Claparède has calculated that *Owenia filiformis*, to which this species is nearly allied, is provided with 150,000 hooks wherewith to attach itself in its tube.

There is a pair of glands in each of the segments, from the second to the seventh. The position and structure of these have been described by Claparède in the genus *Owenia*, in which, however, there are only four pairs. Most of the specimens examined are females, and contain many eggs.

There is no doubt that this annelid is closely allied to the genus *Owenia*, but it differs from it in the absence of cephalic branchiæ. Malmgren has, however, already proposed the name of *Myriochele* for a form in which this absence of branchiæ occurs. The description of the northern form on which Malmgren's genus is founded is not at hand, so that it is impossible,