

cuticle invests the body with a gelatiniform coating, but the contingencies connected with its capture may have altered it, though numerous granules and elongated glands are still evident.

"The mouth leads into a dark brownish thick-walled pharynx, which in the preparation is somewhat moniliform. The latter terminates in a firm white and nearly cylindrical region, somewhat narrowed posteriorly where it merges into a longitudinally furrowed glandular part (stomach) continuous with the intestinal canal. The nervous system is evident on the ventral surface as a double cord, two ganglia being placed antero-posteriorly in each segment, the larger in front and the smaller behind.

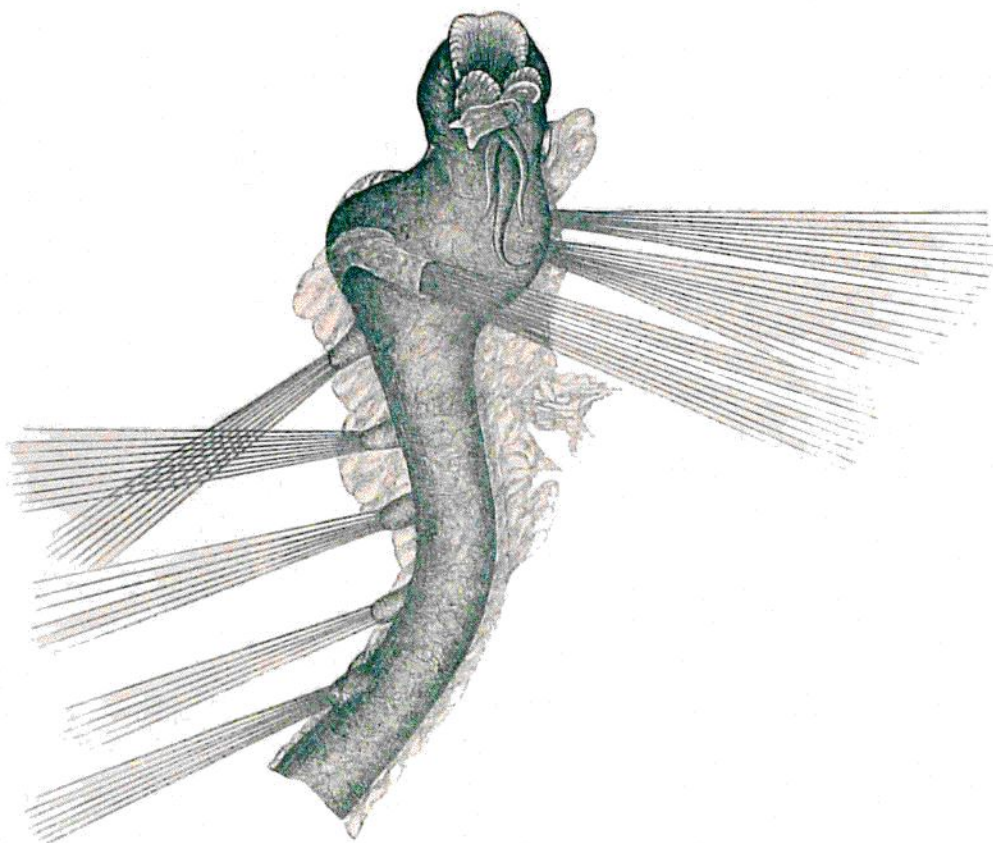


FIG. 217. — *Flabelligera* (?) *abyssorum*, n. sp.

"Many interesting deep-sea forms occur in the family Maldanidæ, which with the closely allied Ammocharidæ appear to abound in the abysses. Amongst the Ampharetidæ the Atlantic and Antarctic Oceans produced some curious new types, such as *Rhynchoscaphia antarctica*, n. gen. and sp., from Station 151, a form in which the snout is flattened and broadly spathulate as well as devoid of tentacles. Traces of four branchial processes are present and there are fifteen pairs of bristle-bundles.

"Two or three new genera come from great depths, ranging from 1100 to 2300 fathoms.