

along the margin of the notch are a great deal stouter than in the other species. The step-like inferior part is much stouter and broader. The *outer maxillæ* are much less hairy than in *Verruca gibbosa*.

*Cirri*.—Pedicels of first pair much less developed than in *Verruca gibbosa*. First pair has the rami of equal length, but not of the same number of segments; the posterior ramus has seven segments, the anterior one has ten; the length of the third to the fifth segments of the posterior ramus almost corresponds to the length of the third to the eighth segments of the anterior ramus. The second cirrus has also slightly unequal rami; the shortest ramus has seven, the longest nine, segments. The third cirrus has the rami of equal length, but the number of segments in the two rami is slightly different, being fourteen in the one and fifteen in the other ramus.

*Caudal appendages* slender, number of segments eight.

Seven specimens of this species were collected at Station 323, February 28, 1876; lat. 35° 39' S., long. 50° 47' W.; depth, 1900 fathoms; bottom temperature, 0°·0 C.; bottom, grey mud.

*Verruca incerta*, n. sp. (Pl. XII. figs. 13, 14).

Shell rose-coloured (?). Surface with prominent growth-ridges, which, however, are not numerous on the rostrum and carina. Walls perpendicular to the surface of attachment. Base narrow, the inferior part of the walls—especially of the rostrum and carina—turned over so as almost to enclose the thread-like spine to which the animal is attached. Movable scutum relatively small; upper articular ridge not visible, third ridge well developed. That part of the scutum which is placed between the third ridge and the tergum extremely narrow. Apex of the scutum pointed. Movable tergum almost rhomboidal, with a blunt apex, and with the middle ridge almost invisible. Apex of the carina only slightly projecting beyond the surface of the shell.

Of this form I received two specimens mounted in balsam. They are feebly rose-coloured; whether this is a natural colour or has been artificially produced I cannot say. Inequalities (ridges and furrows) of the surface show the colour more distinctly, and this, as well as the circumstance that the spine to which the specimens are attached is coloured also, would suggest to us that it is not a natural colour. Of the two specimens one is slightly larger than the other; my definition and description have reference to the larger specimen more especially. The scutum is small, its occludent margin is very strongly arched, its tergal margin is hollowed out, its apex pointed. The occludent margin is slightly reflected outwards, and in this way a kind of ridge along that margin is formed. The tergum is quadrangular, almost completely rhomboid. The lower articular ridge is strongly developed, the upper by no means so distinctly, and the middle ridge is hardly visible.