

In transverse sections of the body-wall the cuticle is well developed ventrally. The nerve-area is of moderate breadth, and the cords of a flattened ovoid shape. The strong oblique muscles are attached to the upper and outer border of the area. Some of the examples carried ova in the perivisceral cavity.

*Evarne tenuisetis*, n. sp. (Pl. IXA. figs. 10–12).

*Habitat*.—Procured by the trawl at Station VI. (in the Atlantic off the south coast of Spain, westward from the Strait of Gibraltar), January 30, 1873; lat. 36° 23' N., long. 11° 18' W.; depth, 1525 fathoms; bottom temperature 36°·0, surface temperature 58°·0; Globigerina ooze.

The specimen is fragmentary and much injured, so that only an imperfect description can be attained. The upper and other parts of the head had been destroyed. It is a species of considerable size, probably between 20 and 30 mm. in length, and having a diameter from tip to tip of the ventral bristles of 10 mm.

The palpi are very long and attenuate. There is no trace of dorsal cirri, but what remain of the ventral seem to be long and filiform, stretching considerably beyond the bases of the bristles.

The great length and attenuation of the feet and bristles in proportion to the size of the body are characteristic features. Each foot with its bristles is about twice the breadth of the body. The bristles throughout are pale yellowish or golden. Those of the dorsal branch are very long, slender, and tapering, the finely attenuate tips having different curves when viewed laterally (or in other words slightly hooked, Pl. IXA. fig. 10), so that the type of the ventral is maintained. The rows of spines are widely separated as in *Evarne*, and extend far downward, so that the spinous region is much elongated.

The ventral division has superiorly bristles (Pl. IXA. fig. 11) which approach the dorsal series in their attenuate condition, very slightly hooked tips and great length of the spinous region, though of course they are much more slender proportionally than the dorsal bristles. Proceeding downwards the shafts increase in strength, the spinous regions become shorter, and the tips (Pl. IXA. fig. 12) more distinctly hooked,—all these characters being best marked in those at the ventral border.

*Evarne johnstoni*, M'Intosh.

*Evarne johnstoni*, M'Intosh, Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond., vol. ix. pt. vii. p. 398, pl. lxxi. figs. 13–18.

*Habitat*.—Dredged in the Færøe Channel by H.M.S. "Knight Errant" at Station 5, August 11, 1880, in 515 fathoms; bottom temperature 45°·5, surface temperature 56°·6;