

Lumbriconereis punctata, n. sp. (Pl. XXX. fig. 9; Pl. XVIII A. fig. 11).

Habitat.—Dredged at Station 45 (off the American coast, near New York), May 3, 1873; lat. 38° 34' N., long. 72° 10' W.; depth, 1240 fathoms; bottom temperature 37°·2, surface temperature 49°·5; sea-bottom, blue mud.

A fragmentary specimen, measuring about 20 mm. in length and about 2 mm. in breadth.

The general aspect of the animal differs from that of *Lumbriconereis fragilis* in having much longer bristles and a more pointed snout. Besides the acuteness of the latter (Pl. XXX. fig. 9), a further characteristic is the presence of about six brown pigment-spots symmetrically arranged, three on each side of the middle line, toward the posterior border of the head. Moreover, on the ventral surface a conspicuous dark pigment-speck exists in each of the anterior oral folds. The dorsal pigment-specks in the preparation are hardly so distinct as eye-specks, and may be the remnants of pigment-streaks. The head both dorsally and ventrally is marked by longitudinal streaks.

The maxillæ (Fig. 19) have a marked constriction in front of the posterior spathulate processes, each of which is almost semicircular. The left great dental plate shows only two large teeth; the right has a terminal tooth, and posteriorly, after an interval, two others, besides an elevated ridge following the latter. The lateral plate immediately in front is wedge-shaped, with a single tooth. The anterior plate is somewhat rhomboidal, with a single black tooth next that of the adjoining plate. There is no sinus next the tooth, and apparently no accessory plate. The ventral dentary surface of the mandibles is similar to that in the foregoing species, but more acute externally. There are three teeth on the anterior margin on each side of the middle line, besides an elevated ridge externally.

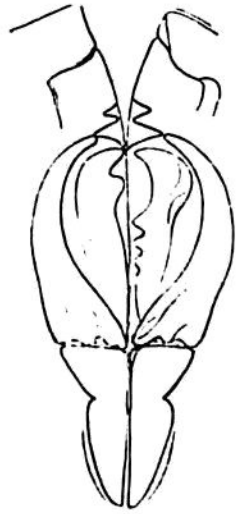


FIG. 19.—Maxillæ and dental plates of *Lumbriconereis punctata*, from the dorsal surface; $\times 90$ diameters.

The shape of the soft parts of the feet does not differ in a material manner from those of *Lumbriconereis fragilis*, except, perhaps, in being a little more produced. The bristles and hooks, however, are much longer throughout. At the tenth foot the posterior lobe is more pointed than in the common species, resembling in this respect *Lumbriconereis abyssorum*. The bristles are pale, more slender, and less numerous than in *Lumbriconereis fragilis*, and the spines are not black. At the thirtieth foot, again, the long dorsal bristles far exceed in length those of the species just mentioned, and the wings in the longest are rudimentary.

At the fiftieth foot the American form still has two attenuate bristles below the elongate superior one, and the hooks are more slender, and differ in the character of their serrations at the tip, from those of *Lumbriconereis fragilis*. The curvature at