

The maxillæ (Fig. 34) are more arched than in the European examples. The left great dental plate has six teeth and the right seven. The left lateral paired plate has about eight teeth, while the unpaired plate of the same side has nine. The paired plate on the right has twelve or thirteen small teeth. The mandibles (Fig. 35) resemble those of the European species.

The branchiæ commence on the third foot in each form. In the foreign example the branchia of the tenth foot has two divisions, that of the twentieth four (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 2), the thirtieth four, and the fortieth none. Indeed the branchiæ generally cease about the thirty-eighth or thirty-ninth foot. The divisions of the branchiæ are well marked and rather long. In the Norwegian species the branchiæ on the tenth foot have four divisions, on the twentieth foot six, and on the thirtieth four or five. In the branchiæ of the form procured by the Challenger are numerous circular concretions resembling ova; their nature, however, is problematical.

The bristles on the whole resemble those of the Norwegian species, though their proportionally larger size brings out certain features more clearly. The distal pieces of the jointed bristles (Pl. XIXA. fig. 14) show no decided difference when contrasted with the organs from the same foot (twentieth) of the European species (Pl. XIXA. fig. 15). The brush-shaped bristles also correspond.

The caudal styles present evident articulations in correspondence with the condition of the other processes.

One example occurred in a chitinous tube strengthened with fragments of a Polyzoon like *Cellaria fistulosa*, minute Mollusks, *Lepraliæ* and other shell-fragments, after the manner of the British *Thelepus*.

The branchiæ of the small specimen from Station 49 cease about the fortieth foot, and have from eight to eleven branches. The maxillæ correspond with those of the previous example, and the left great dental plate similarly shows six teeth, the right seven teeth. The left lateral paired plate has eight, the left unpaired nine, and the same plate on the right nine or ten.

Some of the specimens from Marion Island have well-developed ova.

The food of the example from Station 45 (1240 fathoms) consisted of dark muddy material containing sponge-spicules, minute Globigerinæ, and other Foraminifera, Radiolarians, and particles of sand; while the pellets in some from Station 49 were composed of sandy mud less rich in sponge-spicules, Diatoms, and other organic structures. The intestines of those from Marion Island presented masses teeming with a series of beautiful Diatoms, various sponge-spicules, remarkable reticulated plates pertaining to an Echinoderm (somewhat resembling the anchor-plates of *Synapta*, but less regular), besides larger plates, closely arranged together, yet apparently belonging to the same group, and many other curious structures.

This species in transverse section shows a large and wide nerve-area, somewhat like that