

same collection (British Museum), a simple and moderately elongated branchial process is developed in the posterior region of the body.

Macduffia bonhardi,¹ n. sp. (Pl. XXXIX. figs. 20-22; Pl. XXA. fig. 26).

Habitat.—Dredged off Sombrero and St. Thomas, in 470 and 390 fathoms.

A fragment of the anterior end of a peculiar form, measuring about 9 mm. in length, and little more than 1 mm. in breadth.

The head (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 20) is distinguished from any of the branchiferous series formerly described by having a smoothly rounded and entire margin, like a blunt cone, and without trace of palpi or division. It bears four smooth tentacles, a long one at each side, just within the eye, and a shorter proceeding almost from the margin of the snout a little beneath. A single and comparatively large eye occurs on each side. A considerable space devoid of processes exists in the middle line of the snout. On the ventral surface, the outline of the region resembles a horse-hoof, and has a groove in the centre, joining the transverse furrow at the mouth.

The dental apparatus (Fig. 60) presents a pair of maxillæ, which are somewhat narrowed in front. The posterior spathulate processes are unfortunately imperfect. The left great dental plate has six teeth, the right seven. The teeth on the right lateral paired plate seem to be about six or seven, and the unpaired appear to have about the same number. Those on the right lateral exceed the latter. The mandibles have a dentary surface shaped ventrally like a bivalve shell, and with a stripe of brown pigment arranged symmetrically on each side of the symphysis. Their condition is too imperfect for delineation.

The first buccal segment (for there are two) considerably exceeds the second in breadth, especially inferiorly. The succeeding five segments bear a dorsal cirrus, which is tapered from base to apex, and somewhat short and thick; a well-marked setigerous region; and a large thick, tongue-shaped ventral cirrus. The sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth feet are alone branchiferous. The sixth has a branchial process of three divisions springing from a common trunk united with the base of the dorsal cirrus.

The seventh has three or four divisions, and the eighth and ninth four each. The tenth foot (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 21) presents a somewhat short dorsal cirrus of the ordinary shape, an irregularly conical, setigerous region, and a large, lobate, inferior

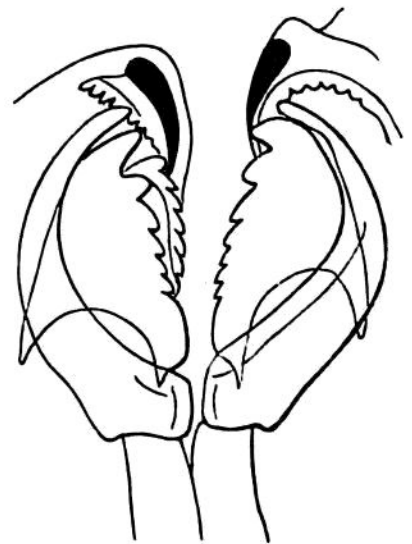


FIG. 60.—Maxillæ and dental plates of *Macduffia bonhardi*, n. sp.; $\times 54$ diameters.

¹ Named in remembrance of the late Alex. Macduff, Esq., of Bonhard.