

neural canal lies below the latter. The oblique muscles, though slender, are more conspicuous than in the previous examples. The longitudinal ventral muscles seem to be pierced by certain fibres passing from the dorsal arch to the outer side of the longitudinal muscles of the region. The structure, though closely allied, is thus not identical with the form just described.

*Nothria sombreroana*, n. sp. (Pl. XL. figs. 5-7; Pl. XXI A. figs. 19-23).

*Habitat*.—Dredged off Sombrero and St. Thomas, West Indies, in 470 and 390 fathoms, 1873.

The larger specimen (in two pieces) measures about 43 mm., and has a breadth across the feet anteriorly of barely 2 mm.

The head (Pl. XL. fig. 6) is marked by brownish pigment, which extends into most of the tentacles. The median tentacle is moderately elongated and tapered, and slightly exceeds the adjoining pair in length. The latter have a similar shape and appearance. Both sets rise from a base possessing a few rings. The basal segment of the outer pair is smaller, but is similarly ringed. The organs themselves are only about a fourth the length of the foregoing inner tentacles, are less tapered, proportionally thicker, and more curved. The tentacular cirri are short and tapering. The palpi differ from those of *Nothria conchylega* in being more globular. No eyes are present.

The dental apparatus (Fig. 66) is comparatively pale in the smaller forms, more dusky in the larger, the chief coloration being a dark transverse line separating the posterior (spathulate) processes from the maxillæ, and a symmetrical touch of the same hue on the great plates a little in front of the fork of the latter. The maxillæ have the posterior part of the blade flattened, the anterior diminished somewhat suddenly; while the latter region is tinted brownish. The posterior appendages are somewhat triangular, and considerably shorter than in *Nothria conchylega*. The left great dental plate has six teeth, ten being present in the form just mentioned; the size, prominence, and separation of the first three being remarkable, and a feature apparently characteristic of the series (Fig. 68), indeed at first sight the left side seems to be furnished with two maxillæ, so prominent is the elongated anterior hook of this plate. In the large examples there are seven or eight teeth. The right plate has eight teeth. The left lateral paired plate presents seven or eight teeth, and the accessory has a single blunt tooth. The unpaired of the same side has eight teeth. The right lateral plate has about ten teeth. The ventral dental surface of the mandibles (Fig. 67) has a prominent ledge on each side behind the crown. The corresponding ledges form a broad V, with a pigment-line round the posterior margin (Fig. 69). The cutting edge or crown is armed with two or three prominent denticulations, sometimes symmetrically disposed. A longitudinal line of dark pigment occurs on the dorsal surface on each side of the