

debris projecting from it, so as to make an irregular margin. Some of the empty tubes are quite flaccid. It is curious that what appears to be the lower surface of the tube is specially coated by the foraminiferous tests, the long axes of these being parallel with that of the tube. The tests are firmly adherent.

In a large specimen from Station 298 the body-wall is greatly distended by the male elements, very large masses of sperm-cells filling up the whole area around the alimentary canal except the median dorsal and ventral attachments. The latter consists of a strong band of muscular fibres passing downward on each side of the nerve-area to the circular coat, and forming a hollow arch over the area, which is comparatively small. In an example from Station 299 the body-wall more closely approached the typical form, except in the absence of the neural canal.

Nothria macrobranchiata, n. sp. (Pl. XLI. figs. 1, 2, 3; Pl. XXIIA. figs. 6, 7).

Habitat.—A few specimens were dredged at Station 232 (south of Yedo, Japan), May 12, 1875; lat. $35^{\circ} 11' N.$, long. $139^{\circ} 28' E.$; depth, 345 fathoms; bottom temperature $41^{\circ} \cdot 1$, surface temperature $64^{\circ} \cdot 2$; sea-bottom, green mud.

When removed from the tube the Annelid measures 78 mm. in length, and at its widest part is nearly 6 mm. across the feet. The posterior region, however, seems to be

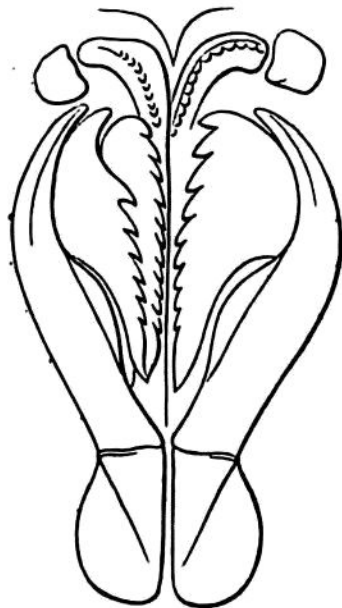


Fig. 77.

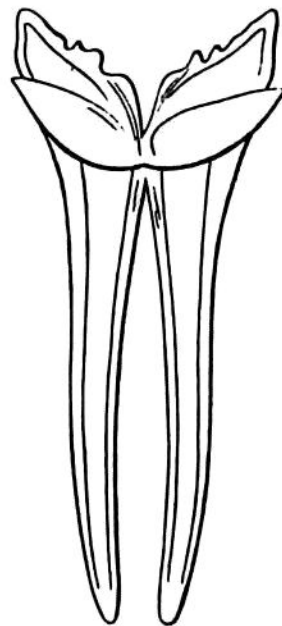


Fig. 78.

FIG. 77.—Maxillæ and dental plates of *Nothria macrobranchiata*, n. sp.; $\times 24$ diameters.
FIG. 78.—Ventral aspect of the mandibles of the same; $\times 24$ diameters.

undergoing regeneration, so that it is probably longer. It is thus much longer in proportion to its tube than any of the others.