

The tube of this form is composed of a delicate hyaline secretion coated with greyish muddy sand, and it is rather friable. Sars found his specimens at a depth of 120 fathoms, but the present example goes considerably deeper.

Nothria minuta, n. sp. (Pl. XL. fig. 4; Pl. XXI.A. figs. 17, 18).

Habitat.—Trawled at Station 169 (off East Cape, North Island, New Zealand), July 10, 1874; lat. 37° 34' S., long. 179° 22' E.; depth, 700 fathoms; bottom temperature 40°·0, surface temperature 58°·2; sea-bottom, blue mud.

A minute species measuring about 20 mm. in length and a little more than half a millimetre in breadth.

The median tentacle is comparatively short, only a little longer than the external lateral. The pair next the median are of considerable length. The palpi are thick and blunt, almost globular. No eyes are present.

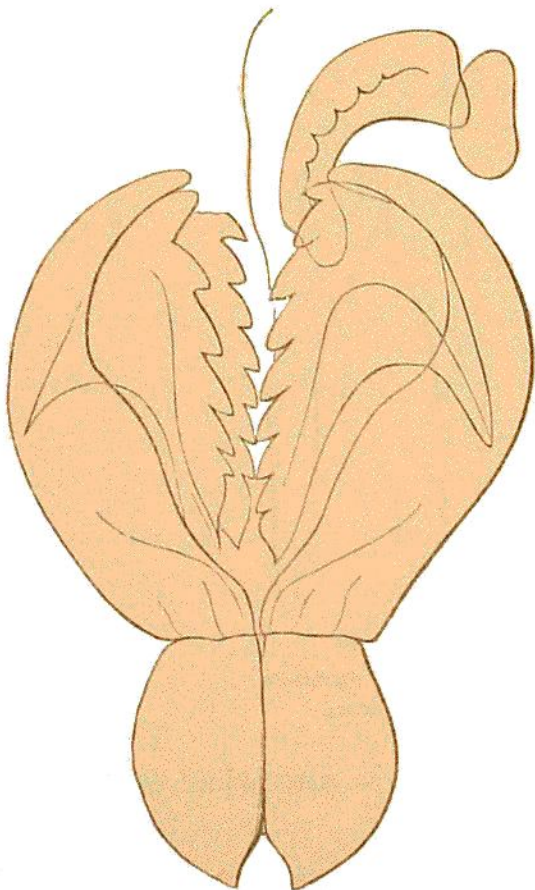


FIG. 87.—Maxillæ and dental plates of *Nothria minuta*, n. sp.; $\times 90$ diameters.

The dental apparatus (Fig. 87) is comparatively pale. The maxillæ are broad posteriorly, strongly curved anteriorly. The left great dental plate differs from the ordinary structure in *Hyalinæcia*, in possessing very large anterior teeth. It is true the first does not reach the proportions in such as *Nothria pycnobranchiata* and allies, but it sufficiently diverges from any ordinary *Hyalinæcia*. There are only six teeth in this plate, the first three being very large, the second and third occupying about a third of the total length of the plate. The right great dental plate shows eight teeth, but the size of the anterior teeth is not disproportionate, as on the other side. The left lateral paired plate is crushed, the unpaired has about eight teeth. The right lateral plate presents six or seven teeth. Unfortunately the mandibles also are crushed, and all that can be said is that a dark pigment-stripe occurs on each side of the symphysis.

The dorsal cirri anteriorly are comparatively short and thick. No branchiæ are visible.

The first foot quite differs in development from *Hyalinæcia tubicola*, and bears a series of much curved bristles (Pl. XXI.A. fig. 17) which have no articulations.