

Generally the anterior feet are characterised by the presence of two long hooks, which at the tenth have attained considerable development, though the tip is smaller than in the posterior forms. The upper hook in each foot has, indeed, a less developed crown than the inferior (Pl. XXI A. fig. 18). They approach in most respects those of Kinberg's *Onuphis setosa*. The winged bristles of the Challenger form, however, are short and comparatively feeble. The brush-shaped bristles generally show an oblique tip, probably due in some cases to position. The species differs from Kinberg's form (*Onuphis setosa*) in the absence of branchiæ.

No styles are attached to the tail, having probably been lost, and there is no tube in connection with it.

In sections of the body-wall the structure is nearly typical. The cuticle is comparatively thick, except over the great hypodermic lateral pads in the glandular region. The nerve-cords are outlined in the area, and the ganglia are large. A minute neural canal appears in the usual position inferiorly.

The general aspect of the tentacles and anterior region, the structure of the dental apparatus and other points, show a closer resemblance to *Nothria* than to *Hyalinæcia*.

Hyalinæcia, Malmgren.

Hyalinæcia tubicola, O. F. Müller.

Habitat.—Small specimens were dredged at Station 75 (off Fayal, Azores), July 2, 1873; lat. 38° 38' N., long. 28° 28' 30" W.; depth, 50 to 90 fathoms; surface temperature, 70°; sea-bottom, volcanic mud.

Another small specimen, trawled at Station 235 (a little south of Japan), June 4, 1875; lat. 34° 7' N., long. 138° 0' E.; depth, 565 fathoms; bottom temperature 38°·1, surface temperature 73°·0; sea-bottom, green mud.

This form has a very wide range.

In the examples from the first locality the branchiæ commence on the twenty-second foot, and eyes are present. The dental armature is typical. Thus the left great dental plate has thirteen, the right twelve teeth; the left lateral paired plate seven or eight, left unpaired fourteen, and right lateral eight or nine teeth. The mandibles as usual have the outer dental edge directed forward. The muscular band passing transversely between the feet and touching the summit of the nerve-cord is well marked.

The example from the second locality has been dried, but so far as can be made out it corresponds with the typical form. The left great dental plate has thirteen teeth, the right the same number; left paired plate ten, left unpaired twelve, right lateral twelve.