

The posterior processes of the maxillæ are short and broad, the two almost forming a semicircle. The anatomy of the body-wall agrees with that in the ordinary form.

Hyalinæcia tubicola, O. F. Müller, var. (Pl. XL. fig. 1).

Habitat.—Trawled in great numbers at Station 320 (off the coast of Buenos Ayres, South America, to the south of the estuary of the Rio de la Plata), February 14, 1876; lat. $37^{\circ} 17' S.$, long. $53^{\circ} 52' W.$; depth, 600 fathoms; bottom temperature $37^{\circ} \cdot 2$, surface temperature $67^{\circ} \cdot 5$; sea-bottom, green sand. It is stated on the label that the specimens came from hard ground, but this is unusual.

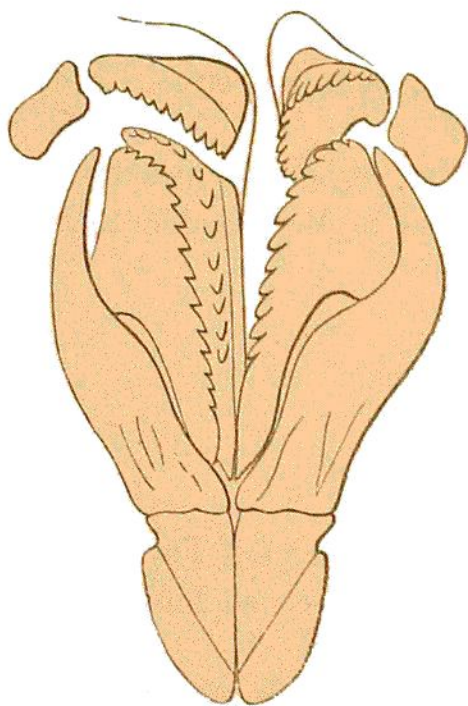


Fig. 88.

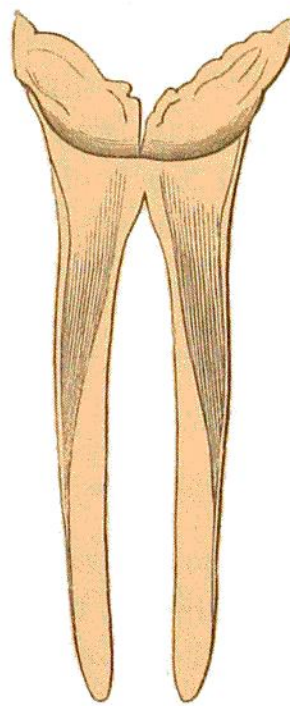


Fig. 89.

FIG. 88.—Maxillæ and dental plates of *Hyalinæcia tubicola*, O. F. Müller, var.; $\times 15$ diameters.
FIG. 89.—Mandibles of the same; $\times 15$ diameters.

This large Annelid inhabits a tube about the size of a goose-quill, but much resembles the ordinary form in appearance, both in regard to animal and tube. The latter measures from 200 to 220 mm. in length, with a diameter at the wide end of 8 mm., and at the narrow extremity of 4 mm.

The head agrees with that of the typical form except in size and in the variable proportions of the organs. The eyes are absent. The dental armature (Figs. 88, 89) differs from the description of Ehlers in having fourteen teeth on the right great dental plate and seventeen on the left, being one more on each side, but the difference in size is striking. Moreover, the number of teeth is variable, and occasionally it corresponds with that in the typical examples.