

figure. These bifid bristles project much further from the surface than in *Scalibregma*.¹ The long simple bristles, again, are largely developed.

An evident distinction from Théel's *Eumenia longisetosa* is the arrangement of the papillæ on the dorsum, which in the new species appear to cover larger and somewhat rectangular areas (parallelograms), though the softened condition of the examples renders definition rather doubtful. It is to be recollected, however, that the characteristic papillæ are not obliterated in the softened *Scalibregma*, and therefore it is well to note the foregoing point.

On the ventral surface a series of markings (Pl. XLIV. fig. 2), somewhat hexagonal in shape, occurs along the centre, and these are joined by lines to the opaque whitish spaces between the bristle-bundles of the feet, thus producing a regular pattern. The dorsum anteriorly is irregularly reticulated by transverse rugæ and longitudinal connections; indeed, one of the specimens presented the aspect, dorsally, of *Scalibregma* without the branchiæ.

The specimens are too soft for satisfactory results after transverse section.

Family SPHÆRODORIDÆ.

The Sphærodoridæ are not included in Grube's "Gazelle" collection, nor in that from the Philippines. Schmarda gives a single doubtful form from Jamaica.

The very great depth at which the present representative was procured is interesting. The common species (*Ephesia gracilis*), however, occurred in the "Porcupine" at a depth of 664 fathoms, and again at 417 fathoms in the Norske Nordhavs-Expedition. From the latter also a new species reached 1081 fathoms.

Ephesia, H. Rathke.

Ephesia antarctica, n. sp. (Pl. XLIV. fig. 5; Pl. XXIIA. figs. 22, 23).

Habitat.—Several examples were trawled at Station 156 (near the Antarctic Circle), February 26, 1874; lat. 62° 26' S., long. 95° 44' E.; depth, 1975 fathoms; surface temperature, 33° 0; sea-bottom, Diatom ooze.

A species which measures about 55 mm., with a diameter at its widest part of nearly 3 mm.

The body is elongated and slightly fusiform in shape, diminishing a little anteriorly and much more posteriorly. The segments are very numerous. The head (Pl. XLIV. fig. 5) is bluntly conical, and has at each side two short and somewhat slender tentacles.

¹ H. Théel in his *Annél. des. Mers de la N.-Zemble* now figures (pl. iii. fig. 47) the spikes in the fork of these bristles; but he omits to add that in the proof these were absent.