

The length of the specimen is 18 mm., and the breadth at its widest part in front nearly 4 mm.

The body is somewhat fusiform, tapering toward either extremity, but more especially toward the posterior. It is less convex ventrally than dorsally. The skin is densely covered with long acute papillæ, which in the Challenger specimen are coated with fine sand, so that the body has a very different appearance from that in which the papillæ are bare. The segment-junctions are devoid of these papillæ, and thus are very clearly marked. The ventral surface is studded with smaller papillæ of the same kind. Twenty-two segments are present in the specimen, which is incomplete.

The snout is bluntly rounded, and the tentacles and branchiæ are retracted. The oral region is indicated by a triradiate slit.

The anterior bristles are slender and comparatively short, of a pale golden hue and highly lustrous, as usual in the group (Pl. XXIII A. fig. 9). So far as can be observed, their transverse bars are tolerably wide. The dorsal bristles, again, are moderately elongate, and have a similar structure to the foregoing.

The ventral hooks are rather elongate, with pale tapering filiform tips, and a series of somewhat close striæ (Pl. XXIII A. fig. 10). In many of the posterior hooks the tips are even more filiform. They resemble in this respect the condition observed in *Trophonia rugosa* and *Trophonia arctica*, Hansen.¹

The papillæ of the feet are elongate, almost filiform processes, having an external cuticular investment and an internal axis, ending in an expanded basal region, composed of hypoderm.

In transverse section the great thickness of the cuticle is noteworthy, and it is densely covered with minute sand-grains, which likewise envelop the slender papillæ, so that, as a rule, little more than the tips of the longest are free. The hypoderm is comparatively thin, except at the base of the papillæ. The circular and longitudinal muscular layers are also thin, a feature probably in relation to the great thickness of the cuticular coat.

This Annelid does not appear to correspond with any of the American forms described by Stimpson or Verrill.

Buskiella,² n. gen.

Buskiella abyssorum, n. sp. (Pl. XLV. figs. 1, 2; Pl. XXIII A. figs. 15-18).

Habitat.—Fragments of this remarkable form were trawled at the following Stations:—Station 101 (off Sierra Leone, on the African Coast), August 19, 1873; lat. 5° 48' N., long. 14° 20' W.; depth, 2500 fathoms; bottom temperature 36°·4, surface temperature 79°·2; sea-bottom, blue mud.

¹ *Op. cit.*, pp. 38 and 39, Tab. vii. figs. 12 and 20.

² Named after G. Busk, Esq., F.R.S., one of the most devoted and most exact of living zoologists.