

ment tissue to which the oblique muscles are attached to the surface. The linear fibrillæ of the longitudinal muscles in transverse section constitute a prominent feature.

This species was dredged by Prof. Verrill<sup>1</sup> in 29 fathoms, off Block Island, and in Vineyard Sound, as well as off St. George's Bank, in 150 fathoms. The range is thus very considerable.

*Scolecopsis cirrata*, Sars, var. 2 (Pl. XLV. figs. 5, 6; Pl. XXIVA. fig. 6).

*Habitat.*—Dredged off Sombrero and St. Thomas, West Indies, in 470 and 390 fathoms.

The fragment, unfortunately, is not in good condition, so that the description is imperfect. The specimen seems to be about the average size of the European *Scolecopsis cirrata*. The diameter anteriorly is about 2 mm.

The head somewhat resembles that of the form just mentioned, but the median ridge shows no tentacles, and there is no trace of eyes. The anterior feet perhaps have more ample foliaceous appendages and smaller branchiæ. The state of the body posteriorly is such that accuracy in description is impossible. However, it is evident that instead of the row of hooks observed near the fiftieth foot in *Scolecopsis cirrata*, there are only about two (Pl. XXIVA. fig. 6) in this form. The main fang of the hook is shorter than in the ordinary European examples of *Scolecopsis cirrata*.

In minute structure the body-wall of this specimen, though presenting certain variations, does not materially differ from that of *Scolecopsis cirrata*. The nerve-cords are unusually distinct and large, and there is considerable thickening of the cuticle in the median ventral area.

#### *Prionospio*, Malmgren.

*Prionospio capensis*, n. sp. (Pl. XLV. fig. 7; Pl. XXIVA. figs. 7, 8).

*Habitat.*—Dredged at Station 141 (off the Cape of Good Hope), December 17, 1873; lat. 34° 41' S., long. 18° 36' E.; depth, 98 fathoms; bottom temperature 49°·5, surface temperature 66°·5; sea-bottom, green sand.

A fragment of the anterior region, measuring about 10 mm. in length, and with a total breadth, at its widest part in front, of 1·5 mm.

The specimen is injured. The snout is proportionally larger than in *Prionospio steenstrupi*, but the somewhat button-shaped appearance ventrally may be due to softening. The branchiæ of the first foot are considerably larger than those of the fourth, and furnished at the tip with two processes (Pl. XLV. fig. 7), a smooth filiform

<sup>1</sup> Report of U.S. Commissioners of Fish and Fisheries, 1873.