

only visible at the broader part. This differentiation would hardly be noticed unless familiarity with the condition in *Chaetozone setosa* suggested it. Toward the tail the dorsal bristles become considerably shorter and stronger, and amongst them are a few with very stout bases and tapering tips. They project only a short distance beyond the setigerous process. In the same region ventrally two or three stout spines occur (Pl. XXIV A. fig. 14). Such are very slightly curved; indeed in many views they appear to be straight.

The greyish mud, with which the intestine is distended, abounds in Diatoms, minute Foraminifera, Radiolarians, and fragments of sponge-spicules.

*Chaetozone pacifica*, n. sp.

*Habitat*.—Dredged at Station 169 (off East Cape, North Island, New Zealand), July 10, 1874; lat. 37° 34' S., long. 179° 22' E.; depth, 700 fathoms; bottom temperature 40°·0, surface temperature 58°·2; sea-bottom, blue mud.

Length about 43 mm., breadth 6 mm. at the widest part.

In general configuration this form approaches the previous (*Chaetozone benthaliana*), and since the anterior region is injured, and most of the bristles absent, it would have been at first sight difficult to recognise the dorsal from the ventral surface, or indeed until the bristles had been carefully examined.

The snout seems to be absent, a pouting mass of the buccal apparatus projecting from the front. The body is a flattened ellipse in transverse section, more convex on the dorsal surface, and marked by a deep groove on the ventral aspect, along the median line of which the nerve-cord is very evident. A slight groove also exists along the centre of the dorsum, as in the former species. The body tapers to a point posteriorly, and, as in the latter, has a terminal anus.

The feet are not quite so prominent as in *Chaetozone benthaliana*, but have a similar structure, viz., a dorsal and ventral papilla connected by an intermediate (vertical) ridge. They are rendered more evident by the presence of a little dark pigment. Each bristle-papilla has a series of long, slender simple bristles tapering to a fine point, and without evident serrations. The bases have a deep golden hue, especially the parts inserted into the foot. The ventral, as usual, are somewhat stouter than the dorsal.

Posteriorly, instead of the ventral spines of *Chaetozone benthaliana*, both tufts are composed of simple bristles, some being shorter and stouter than the others, especially in the ventral group, resembling, indeed, the median short bristle in the figure of the former species (Pl. XXIV A. fig. 14).

The fine greyish mud in the intestine is not rich in organisms, only a few Diatoms and minute sponge-spicules being present.