

Maldane (?) sp. (Pl. XXVA. fig. 9).

Habitat.—Fragments of this form, presenting neither head nor tail, were dredged at Station 47 (off the American coast, near New York), May 7, 1873; lat. $41^{\circ} 14' N.$, long. $65^{\circ} 45' W.$; depth, 1340 fathoms; sea-bottom, blue mud.

The fragments are enclosed in friable tubes composed of minute grains of sand, mostly of a pale colour. The friability is due to the small quantity of the chitinous secretion.

The hooks (Pl. XXVA. fig. 9) present about five teeth above the great fang, and the crown is somewhat elevated. A distinct interval below the great fang, and then a projection occur, the short vibrissæ arising from the latter. The anterior region of the hook is of average length, the posterior is of considerable length. The organs somewhat resemble those of *Maldane* in the projection at the origin of the vibrissæ.

The alimentary canal contains somewhat coarse fragments of sand, a few Diatoms and sponge-spicules, besides minute organic structures.

This species is distinguished on section by the delicacy of the cuticle and the great thickness of the hypoderm. The circular and other muscular coats are well developed, the longitudinal ventral being somewhat massive.

Maldane (?) *atlantica*, n. sp. (Pl. XXVA. fig. 4).

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

A softened fragment of the anterior end of a species of middle size consisting of fifteen segments. The greatest diameter is 2.5 mm.

The cephalic lobe is so injured that nothing more can be said of it than that it seems to have an extended margin which had been considerably developed dorsally. No eyes are visible along the anterior (inferior) margin as in an allied form from the Channel Islands. The cephalic segment is very short, and it is followed by another comparatively short. Two others similar though slightly longer succeed, and these apparently form the first region of the body. The three next segments are somewhat short, and are furnished anteriorly with a distinct white (glandular?) belt. Moreover, the anterior margin in each forms a free collar for the latter part of the preceding ring. The fourth is also supplied with a white belt, but does not seem to project much forward. The condition of the specimen negatives a minutely accurate description.

A conspicuous tuft of bristles occurs in the segment succeeding the united cephalic and buccal. No hooks seem to accompany the bristles. The following has a similar tuft of rather slender, tapering winged bristles, and a few hooks, forming a short row. The next