

some marked with small whitish globules, visible to the naked eye, and due to the presence of Radiolarian skeletons. The lining membrane is quite fragile. Microscopically the tubes from Station 156 presented a contrast to the food, abounding much more in coarser sand-grains, the nodular rounded bodies with prismatic walls, larger Radiolarians, sponge-spicules, and the usual diatomaceous mud. The tubes are tolerably straight. One shows a Tubularian polypary attached to its outer surface, so that it must have been tolerably free. The tubes from Station 157 are decidedly lighter in hue, being greyish-white. Under a lens they present a minutely nodular aspect, small whitish or translucent bodies and dots occurring all over, with an occasional glassy sponge-spicule projecting from the surface. The microscopical appearances are similar to the foregoing, the same kinds of Diatoms, sponge-spicules, and Radiolarians being common to both.

Such portions of the hypoderm as remain show that the layer is of considerable thickness. The nerve-cords occupy the typical portion outside the circular muscular coat, and the median space between the ventral muscles is much less than in *Amphicteis*. The proportions of the longitudinal dorsal and ventral muscles are similar to those in the latter. The great size and muscularity of the proboscis are features of note. Externally is a layer of longitudinal fibres, then a massive circular coat upon which the hypodermic lining with its somewhat thick cuticular or chitinous investment rests.

The *Amphicteis acutifrons* of Grube,¹ from Greenland, presents a somewhat produced snout and two dorsal papillæ, but there the resemblance ceases.

The genus *Otanes* of Kinberg² is characterised by having only four leaf-like branchiæ in two rows, but in this form the bristle-tufts go to the posterior end of the body.

Grubianella antarctica, n. sp., var.? (Pl. XXVIIA. fig. 7).

Habitat.—Dredged at Station 158 (in the Southern Ocean), March 7, 1874; lat. 50° 1' S., long. 123° 4' E.; depth, 1800 fathoms; bottom temperature 33°·5, surface temperature 45°·0; sea-bottom, Globigerina ooze.

This is a much smaller specimen than the foregoing, but in other respects it seems to be similar. Unfortunately it has been dried, so that only an imperfect examination can be made. The hooks show a slight difference (Pl. XXVIIA. fig. 7), since only three teeth are visible in profile, and the outline of the anterior inferior process and other parts diverges. So far as the hooks are concerned, therefore, this form may be regarded as distinct, but in the absence of a more complete specimen it will suffice simply to mention these facts.

The alimentary canal contained diatomaceous mud, in which many *Globigerinæ* of all sizes, but only one or two Radiolarians, occurred.

¹ *Archiv f. Naturgesch.*, 1860, p. 109.

² *Öfversigt k. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl.*, 1866, No. 9, p. 347.