

The pale contents of the alimentary canal presented numerous sand-grains, whitish globular bodies spinous all round, Diatoms, fragments of sponge-spicules, minute Foraminifera with a few larger *Globigerinae*, and an occasional fragment of a Radiolarian.

Webster describes the living specimens as having green branchiæ with a red centre and narrow transverse white bands, whereas the tentacles are of a light flesh colour. The body is also flesh-coloured, sometimes tinged with green, and with numerous flake-white specks on the anterior dorsal surface. The posterior nine or ten segments are dark brown or black. There are eighteen anterior somites with setæ, and fifty-three posterior. The first three setigerous segments have a narrow white band.

Webster observes, "this species is certainly closely related to *Sabellides* (*Melinna*, Malmgren) *cristata*, but probably not the same." His doubts will be somewhat allayed when it is mentioned that the Challenger species was discriminated as *Melinna sombreroiana* a year or two before the publication of his paper, and with the Norwegian and other European species in proximity. The figure of the ventral hook by Malmgren's artist is more accurate than that of the Fauna Littoralis Norvegiæ, but the representation of the nuchal hook is misleading. A comparison of the figures in Mr. Webster's paper (pl. x. figs. 145-147) with those connected with the Challenger specimen will show that a margin must be allowed for artistic variations.

The genus *Æorpata* of Kinberg,¹ and its single example *Æorpata armata*, from the Gulf of Guaiacuil, seems to be very closely related to *Melinna*.

Melinna armandi, n. sp. (Pl. XLVIII. fig. 5; Pl. XXVIIA. figs. 13, 15).

Habitat.—Trawled at Station 168 (west of the North Island, New Zealand), July 8, 1874; lat. 40° 28' S., long. 177° 43' E.; depth, 1100 fathoms; bottom temperature 37°·2, surface temperature 57°·2; sea-bottom, blue mud.

A form of some magnitude, the body measuring about 45 mm. in length, and having at its wide anterior margin a diameter of fully 3 mm.

In general appearance it resembles a large *Melinna cristata*, M. Sars, though in one evident character it widely diverges, viz., in the number of the denticulations of the fourth setigerous segment. Instead of having about fourteen, as in the former case, the new one has only eight, and they are proportionally much larger. The nuchal hooks situated behind the base of the branchiæ are much stouter and the tip shorter (Pl. XXVIIA. fig. 13), though unfortunately no complete example is available for illustration, a broken fragment only being present on one side. A careful comparison with the same organ in *Melinna cristata* (Pl. XXVIIA. fig. 14) shows that the new form has

¹ *Op. cit.*, 1866, p. 347.