

which has three pairs of branchiæ. Schmarda's fig. *d* (*loc. cit.*, p. 43) is a somewhat inaccurate but recognisable representation of the hook, but his fig. *d'* probably refers to another species, it may be that with the three branchiæ.

The coarse sand in the intestine shows fragments of the spines of Echinoderms, minute Crustacea, sponge-spicules in great variety, and a few Foraminifera and Diatoms.

Grube<sup>1</sup> mentions that the *Terebella* (*Phyzelia*) *atricapilla*, Ehrenberg, from the Red Sea, has from eighteen to twenty-two bristle-bundles and two pairs of branchiæ, but this form diverges in other respects.

The genus *Scionopsis* of Verrill<sup>2</sup> is either allied to this form or to *Pista*, but the absence of the minute characters renders its position at present doubtful.

### *Pista*, Malmgren.

*Pista sombreroana*, n. sp. (Pl. XXVIIA. fig. 27).

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

A fragment of the anterior region of a small *Pista*, having a diameter of about 2 mm. The tentacles and branchiæ are absent. There are seventeen pairs of bristle-bundles of the ordinary structure, only the winged tips are proportionally longer than in *Pista cristata*. In the imperfect condition of the specimen the uncini alone can be relied on as distinctive. Each (Pl. XXVIIA. fig. 27) has a crown of three or four hooks above the great fang, the space beneath the latter differing decidedly from the same part in *Pista cristata* in its proportionally smaller size. The curves both above and below the anterior inferior projection are also characteristic. The entire outline, indeed, differs in minute detail, and the straight process is much larger than in the common form.

The whitish sand in the alimentary canal contains the small circular spicular bodies formerly alluded to in other forms from the same site, sponge-spicules, and small Foraminifera. The most characteristic feature is the first mentioned.

The great size of the oblique muscles and their contraction in the preparations cause the body-wall in section to assume the shape of a trefoil, the long dorsal arch exceeding the two lateral in size. The circular muscular coat is largely developed, and the dorsal longitudinal are also conspicuous by their massive proportions. The hiatus between the ventral longitudinal muscles is little more than the diameter of the large nerve-cords.

<sup>1</sup> Grube (Anneliden des rothen Meeres), *Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin*, 1869, sep. Abd., p. 32.

<sup>2</sup> Report of the U.S. Commissioner of Fish, &c., 1874, p. 614.