

lamella. The snout presents the usual horse-shoe curve of the tentacular fold over the mouth, and beneath the latter a short crenated ridge, in front of the papillose one just mentioned. The two other lateral lamellæ converge to an elevated region which becomes continuous with a ventral ridge immediately behind the foregoing. The first bristle-papilla springs from the upper angle of the third lamella (fourth segment), and thus corresponds with the ordinary arrangement in *Lanassa*. Fifteen pairs of bristle-tufts are present in the specimen, but as it is ruptured at the fifteenth the number is uncertain. The bristles (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 6) agree in structure with the generic type, presenting a straight shaft, a slightly bent winged region, and a long delicately tapered point, minutely serrated on one edge. Those of the shorter series in each tuft have somewhat shorter and broader (well-developed) wings.

The hooks (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 7) are much larger than in the preceding forms, and while the crown shows ten or eleven teeth above the great fang, it is less obtuse than in these. A long process occurs at the posterior inferior angle after the manner of that in *Pista* and *Eupista*. The region from the base of the great fang to the anterior inferior projection is large, much larger in proportion than in the foregoing species.

In the fine mud occupying the posterior end of the fragmentary alimentary canal are many minute *Globigerinæ*, a fine *Challengeria*, minute triradiate points (minute Pteropods?), a few Diatoms and Coccoliths.

Euthelepus, n. gen.

Euthelepus setubalensis, n. sp. (Pl. L. fig. 4; Pl. XXVIII. fig. 13).

Habitat.—Dredged at Station II. (off Setubal, Portugal), January 13, 1873; lat. 38° 10' N., long. 9° 14' W.; depth, 470 fathoms; surface temperature, 57°·0; sea-bottom, green mud.

The anterior region of a small form, measuring about 12 mm. in length, or with the tentacles and branchiæ 4 or 5 mm. more, and having a diameter of 1·8 mm.

It is easily distinguished from any of its congeners by possessing the habit of a *Thelepus*, and the branchiæ of one of the Ampharetidæ. The bristles and hooks are also characteristic.

The cephalic lobe is truncated anteriorly and furnished with a rim posteriorly as in *Thelepus*, and it gives rise to a series of tentacles which are similarly grooved and crenated, though they do not appear to attain the dimensions exhibited by the form just mentioned. No ocular specks are visible. The buccal segment presents a frilled