Leuckart [1] is compared with those drawn by Malmgren's artist.[2] On the whole, the hooks come nearest those of the common *Thelepus* (A) at St. Andrews. So far as can be seen in the specimen, the body is more rugose and glandular than the variety *canadensis*.

The sandy mud in the alimentary canal was rich in Diatoms, fragments probably of *Challengeriæ*, and a few minute Foraminifera.

The tube is composed of clear fragments of quartz and other grains with Foraminifera, and is of the same consistence as regards the internal lining as the ordinary species.

The hooks of this form come near, though they are not identical with, those of *Thelepus trisérialis*,[3] from the Mediterranean.

Thelepus marenzelleri,[4] n. sp. (Pl. XXVIIIA. fig. 19).

Habitat.—Trawled at Station 236 (off the southern shores of Japan), June 5, 1875; lat. 34° 58′ N., long. 139° 29′ E.; depth, 775 fathoms; bottom temperature 37°·6, surface temperature 66°·5; sea-bottom, green mud.

A fragment of the anterior region of a specimen about the average size of *Thelepus cincinnatus*, and resembling the common form, *Thelepus goodsiri*, from St. Andrews. The cephalic lobe bears a large number of grooved and frilled tentacles, and just behind its posterior rim are a series of very conspicuous pigment-specks. The branchiæ agree in length and position with the common form at St. Andrews. The bristles show a decidedly shorter wing on each side than in the latter, and the enlargement of the shaft near the commencement of the wings is more pronounced; indeed the entire tip is shorter, a feature very evident in both anterior and posterior bristles.

The hooks (Pl. XXVIIIA. fig. 19) show one distinct tooth above the great fang, and one or two others beyond the former. The deepest part of the dorsal inflection is nearly opposite the anterior sinus below the great fang, and is therefore high, the longer half of the line being inferior. A slight projection marks the anterior inferior angle below the mucro. These hooks thus differ from those of *Thelepus goodsiri* in the height of the crown; and instead of the inferior dorsal line being the longer, as in the form procured by the Challenger, it is the superior. They also differ from the hooks of the fragment from Station 47, which has the base much diminished toward the anterior inferior angle, a prominently convex ventral line, and a nearly central position of the dorsal inflection.

The greyish mud in the alimentary canal contained minute Foraminifera—both calcareous and arenaceous fragments of sponge-spicules, a hydroid polypary, fine spinulose circular *Challengeriæ* with their large granular masses internally, and another smaller

[1] Zur Kenntniss der Fauna von Island, *Archiv f. Naturgesch.*, Taf. iii. fig. 4, C, 1849.
[2] Nordiska Hafs-Annulater, Tab. xxii. fig. 58, D.
[3] Marenzeller, *Sitzungsb. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss.*, Bd. lxxxix. p. 208, Taf. ii. fig. 3.
[4] Named after the careful Austrian Naturalist mentioned on p. 443.