The specimens procured by Mr. Eaton during the Transit of Venus expedition came from Royal Sound, Kerguelen, and the American investigators found it in the same locality, where it seems to be very common.

The specimens range on either side of 120 mm. in length, and the tubes are equally variable, the longer reaching 280 to 290 mm., with a diameter of 9 mm. The chitinous lining is coated with fragments of *Cellaria* (*Salicornaria*), pieces of shells, sea-weeds, and other structures. The tube found between Kerguelen and Heard Islands (Station 150) had small fragments of a blackish rock, attached to the hyaline chitinous secretion.

The fragment from the Strait of Magellan has an accessory tail attached to the side of the anus. A process on the dorsum of the anus also occurs in that from Station 151.

Many of the specimens contain numerous ova.

In regard to food, the alimentary canal of that from Balfour Bay was rich in Diatoms, peculiar rhomboidal segments, apparently attached in some cases in a linear manner to each other, and with finely pointed ends, sponge-spicules, and much organic debris. The armed rhomboidal structures are probably connected with the pointed cylinders formerly noticed. The contents of the intestine of those from Christmas Harbour abounded in very large round and other Diatoms, and massive sponge-spicules. The alimentary tract of the fragments from Heard Island contained sandy mud in which Diatoms, fragments of sponge-spicules, chitinous shreds (pertaining to an Annelid ?), and the ventral bristles of a *Harmothoë*. The greyish pulpy contents of the intestine of the specimen from the Strait of Magellan showed only a few Diatoms amongst the coarse sand-grains.

Dr. Baird's *Terebella kerguelensis*, from Kerguelen Island, whence it was procured by the Antarctic expedition, seems to be this *Neottis*. A careful examination of the softened specimen in the British Museum shows that Dr. Baird's name rightly has priority, though it would not have been possible to determine it without such aid. As no published account of the species, however, has come under notice, it has been deemed proper at present to allow the foregoing name to stand. Dr. Baird's *Terebella bipunctata*[1] is a closely allied form, with two fangs in the lateral view of the hook, as in *Neottis antarctica*. It came from the Falkland Islands in 1847. In the living form "two beautiful purple stripes run down the back." The tubes are composed of coarse fragments of stone. Kinberg's *Thelepus antarcticus*,[2] from the Strait of Magellan, may be an allied form.

The structure of the wall of the body of this species corresponds with the typical forms. Posteriorly the nerve-cords are almost circular, and are separated by a slight interval. The large alimentary canal of the region is fixed dorsally and ventrally by firm fibrous bands, and its inner surface is thrown into prominent folds.

[1] *Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, vol. viii. p. 157, 1865.

[2] *Op. cit.*, 1866, p. 345.