

A small example, measuring 18 mm. in length, and having a diameter of 1.2 mm. anteriorly.

There is little in external appearance to distinguish it from the common species, and the softened condition of the cephalic region renders any remarks on the cutaneous folds somewhat uncertain. No divergence is apparent in regard to the branchiæ. Very few bristles remain, but, so far as observed, no diagnostic feature is noticeable in their structure. The anterior hooks (Pl. XXIXA. fig. 12) have rather a large crown, and the series of teeth above the great fang is unusually developed, the points projecting forward over the base of the latter, so as to resemble in this respect the specimens from Station 47.

The posterior hooks, again (Pl. XXIXA. fig. 13), are furnished with two or three teeth above the great fang, but it is doubtful whether that immediately over the latter be not one of the duplicate series, for it is encroached on by the bases of the great fang below, and the smaller tooth above it. Their minuteness renders the differences in the outline of the base, and in the sinus below the great fang, less precise as a means of diagnosis.

The fine sandy mud in the intestine showed a few Diatoms and sponge-spicules, but organisms were rare.

The structure of the body-wall is similar to that in the foregoing.

The relation of this form to Kinberg's *Terebellides sieboldii*,¹ from Banks Strait, is uncertain. There is little that is really diagnostic in the description of the Swedish author.

Terebellides ehlersi, n. sp. (Pl. LI. fig. 8; Pl. XXIXA. figs. 9–11).

Habitat.—Dredged at Station 174D (a little south of the Fiji group), August 3, 1874; lat. 19° 5' S., long. 178° 16' E.; depth, 210 fathoms; surface temperature, 77°·7; sea-bottom, coral mud.

The specimen is of average size, measuring about 35 mm. in length, and having an anterior diameter of 2.2 mm.

In external appearance it corresponds with the foregoing forms, except that the relative sizes of the anterior and posterior divisions greatly differ. The anterior (or external) pair, as in some European examples, are only a little larger than the posterior, and they do not send an inferior process downward in front. The whole branchial apparatus is much smaller than in *Terebellides stræmi*, and the lamellar processes are much diminished. In consequence of this structure the four appendages are borne upward in an erect and separate condition.

The bristles (Pl. XXIXA. fig. 9) are somewhat stouter than in the Norwegian species,

¹ *Op. cit.*, 1866, p. 346.