

slender, with much elongated tapering tips bordered by a somewhat narrow wing. The shorter series in each is composed of proportionally stouter bristles with a slightly broader wing. Towards the posterior end each segment possesses about three very long, slender bristles, with slightly curved, simple, tapering tips.

The anterior hooks (Pl. XXXIA. fig. 22) much resemble those of *Protula*. The small teeth above the great fang are, however, less numerous, apparently being proportionally larger. The dorsal curve, moreover, is not evenly outlined. The sinus below the great fang is somewhat wide. The posterior hooks do not materially differ.

In the digestive canal was a little greyish mud showing Diatoms, Coccoliths and Coccospheres, minute *Globigerinæ* and other Foraminifera, with a few Radiolarians.

The specimen occurred in a smooth white tube, not unlike that of *Hydroides*, on *Pomatocerus strigiceps*.

The *Apomatus globifer*, Théel,¹ from Nova Zembla, differs in the absence of the lateral expansions on the radioles, and in the smoothness of the tube. The hooks in the northern form are more finely toothed. Langerhans² states that this form is identical with Marion and Bobretzky's *Apomatus ampulliferus*. Marenzeller's Japanese *Apomatus enosimæ* is peculiar in having the minute teeth prolonged on the base of the great fang. This is exceptional, and may be due to the engraver. The teeth in the typical *Apomatus ampulliferus* of Philippi, as figured by Marion and Bobretzky,³ and that of their own new species (*Apomatus similis*), nearly correspond with those of the Challenger form.

Serpula, Linnæus.

Serpula sombreroana, n. sp. (Pl. XXXIA. figs. 14, 15).

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

A small specimen, measuring about 12 mm. in length and 1 mm. in diameter immediately behind the thoracic region. It had apparently been dried, and can only be imperfectly described.

A bare filament seems to be present at the tip of the radioles of the branchiæ, which present the ordinary characters.

A very interesting feature is the peculiar arrangement of the cephalic collar, which forms three conspicuous lobes. Two of these are dorsal, forming on each side of the middle line a large triangular lamella, which reaches about as far backward as the penultimate bristle-tuft of the thorax. A deep fissure on each side separates the foregoing region from the great triangular ventral flap, the apex of which extends to a

¹ *K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl.*, Bd. xvi., No. 3, p. 66, pl. iv. figs. 63-65, 1879.

² *Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, Bd. xl. p. 277, 1884.

³ *Ann. d. Sci. Nat.*, sér. 6, t. ii. pl. xii. fig. 24e, 1875.