

without the tube, was procured by the Antarctic Expedition of Sir J. Clark Ross at Narçon Island, and which is still present in the collection of the British Museum. The specimen, which was described from the collection made at Kerguelen by the Rev. A. E. Eaton during the Transit of Venus Expedition,¹ had no operculum, and thus it was difficult to say much about it. An examination of the specimen in the British Museum, however, removed all doubt as to the relationship. Grube's species (*Serpula patagonica*), which was obtained both at Kerguelen and in the Strait of Magellan, seems to be identical. The *Serpula vasifera*, Haswell,² from Port Jackson is a near ally, having, however, fewer crenations in the operculum, and a different hook. The *Serpula jukesii*, Baird,³ is a distinct species.

Serpula narconensis, Baird, var. *magellanica* nov. (Pl. LV. fig. 2; Pl. XXXIA. figs. 24, 25).

Habitat.—Trawled at Station 308 (in the Strait of Magellan), January 5, 1876; lat. 50° 8' S., long. 74° 41' W.; depth, 175 fathoms; surface temperature, 51°·7; sea-bottom, blue mud.

A much smaller variety than the former, the total length being 23 mm., and the diameter anteriorly a little more than 1 mm.

In the general form of the body it agrees with the foregoing, the thoracic bristle-tufts and other parts having the typical arrangement. The branchiæ are similar though apparently longer, and also possess bare filiform tapering tips. The operculum resembles that of *Serpula narconensis*, but it is easily distinguished, being thinner, and being furnished with a longer vase-shaped portion and a longer pedicle. There are thirty-four divisions of the rim of the operculum, being only one less than in *Serpula narconensis*, but the tips of the segments in the latter are much more pointed, from the inflection of the boundary-line on each side on its way to the apex. In this form the lines are nearly straight, as in *Serpula vermicularis*. The apex of each, however, is less truncated than in the latter.

The bristles of the thoracic region (Pl. XXXIA. fig. 24) have fine tapering tips, with a somewhat broader wing than in the typical *Serpula narconensis*, though in the latter case position often exaggerates the distinction; but on the whole the extremities are somewhat shorter than in the latter form. The posterior bristles present similar features.

The anterior hooks (Pl. XXXIA. fig. 25) diverge from those of the ordinary *Serpula narconensis*, being shorter and provided with a proportionally longer dorsal line. Six teeth (instead of seven or eight) only occur above the great fang. The figure of the hook in each form approaches that of an equilateral triangle. Well-marked striæ cross the

¹ *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 1876, ser. 4, vol. xvii. p. 322.

² *Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales*, 1884, vol. ix. (sep. copy) p. 20.

³ *Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, 1864, vol. viii. p. 20, pl. ii. fig. 6.