

line, and are of considerable bulk, though not massive. The longitudinal ventral muscles, again, are peculiar in having much hyaline connective tissue mingled with the fibres. The nerve-cords are widely separate in front, but appear to approach more closely posteriorly. The preparations, however, are unsatisfactory from softening, and it is observed that a special disposition must exist since the ventral muscles nearly meet in the middle line. The perivisceral chamber is dilated with the reproductive elements. The fact that the alimentary canal is distended with siliceous sand also makes the sections less distinct.

Placostegis tridentatus, O. Fabricius.

Habitat.—Dredged in the "Knight Errant," Station 5, August 11, 1882; lat. 59° 26' N., long. 71° 19' W.; bottom temperature 45°·4, surface temperature 50°·6; depth, 515 fathoms.

Hydroides, Gunner.

Hydroides multispinosa, Marenzeller (Pl. XXIXA. fig. 26, 27; Pl. XXXIXA. fig. 12).

Hydroides multispinosa, Marenzeller, Südjapan. Annel., Denkschr. d. k. Akad. d. Wiss. Wien, Bd. xlix. p. 216, Taf. iv. fig. 2, 1884.

Habitat.—Dredged off Kobé, Japan, in 8 to 50 fathoms.

The specimen is fragmentary, and somewhat less than an average example of *Hydroides norvegica*.

The branchiæ resemble those of the latter species, but the tapering filiform process at the tip is much shorter. The operculum is also constructed on the same plan, with an inferior cup cut into numerous segments. The upper spinose circle, again, has fewer processes, eleven only being present (Marenzeller gives twelve), while in *Hydroides norvegica* there are nineteen. They are, however, more slender (Pl. XXXIXA. fig. 12).

The body is too much injured to afford minute characters, but the cephalic collar probably resembles that of the ordinary species. The bristles (Pl. XXIXA. fig. 26) have decidedly less attenuate and elongate tips than in *Hydroides norvegica*, and the wing is more distinctly serrate at the edge.

The anterior hooks (Pl. XXIXA. fig. 27), again, instead of having only five teeth above the great fang, as in *Hydroides norvegica*, show seven, so that the appearance of the edge is complex, the teeth being smaller and more numerous. The body of the hook is crossed by striæ, nearly at right angles to the direction of the teeth. The prow is obtusely truncate; and the dorsal line forms a larger angle than 90° with the ventral. The posterior hooks, as far as could be ascertained, have five or six teeth, which, moreover, appear proportionally larger than those in front.