

long. $70^{\circ} 12'$ E.; in from 20 to 25 fathoms; sea-bottom, volcanic mud; and again on January 13, 1874, in 25 to 30 fathoms. A single specimen (about one-third grown) occurs from Balfour Bay (Station 149c), January 19, 1874; depth, 60 fathoms; and a similar example, labelled "Royal Sound," was dredged on the following day.

The two largest specimens were dredged at Station 151, February 7, 1874 (off Heard Island); lat. $52^{\circ} 59'$ S., long. $73^{\circ} 33'$ E.; depth, 75 fathoms; surface temperature, $36^{\circ} \cdot 2$; sea-bottom, volcanic mud.

The large specimens, which greatly exceed Professor Grube's, measure 220 mm., with a diameter of about 20 mm. anteriorly.

The outline of the body agrees with the typical forms, and the general colour of the larger specimens is iridescent, dull brownish in front, paler posteriorly, or dull iridescent, violet anteriorly, and somewhat paler posteriorly. The smaller examples are pale.

The head is somewhat shield-shaped with the point posterior, and a small pit exists on each side, a little in front of the latter. The tentacles and subtentacles are short and conical. The exerted proboscis (Pl. XXVI. fig. 4) forms a short thick cylinder with a distal division terminated by a prominent series of double papillæ, ten on each side. The central hiatus superiorly is occupied by a single shorter papilla, while the ventral hiatus has a short bilaterally divided papilla, the other ten being split radially. Fissures run down between each of the double papillæ internally, and the somewhat dense mucous membrane is cut into various areolæ, which in a modified form may foreshadow the mouth of the Lamprey. Externally the furrows pass to the base of the distal division. The succeeding and larger region is ovo-cylindrical, and its surface is furnished with a number of prominent papillæ, which, with the exception of the median parts dorsally and ventrally, are rather irregularly arranged distally. By and by the papillæ diminish in size, and towards the base group themselves into fourteen rows, which proximally are bifid. The two horny conical jaws are similar to those in *Nephtys cæca*, and are largely developed.

The superior lamella of the foot (Pl. XXVII. figs. 1, 4) is broad as well as elevated, and is rounded all along the free margin. The next lamella springs from the base of the branchia, and widens so as to assume a broadly ovate shape with a pointed apex. The inferior lamella is ovato-lanceolate, and in the larger examples is much developed. In young specimens all the lamellæ are larger and as a rule more perfect, and in a variety from Royal Sound (Pl. XXX. fig. 8) these are unusually large. The cirriform branchial process is coiled inward, and in several is the seat of a minute parasitic Nematoid, which has a blunt snout and a pointed tail. The latter shows a series of about nine regular loop-like markings above the anus. The