

teeth, and that the somewhat ovoid head was longer than broad. Moreover, the third pair of dental plates have only a single tooth. In all probability the present corresponds with Grube's species.

Lumbriconereis neo-zealanica, n. sp. (Pl. XXXVI. figs. 18, 19; Pl. XVIII A. figs. 5-9).

Habitat.—Trawled at Station 169 (north-west point of New Zealand), July 10, 1874; lat. $37^{\circ} 34' S.$, long. $179^{\circ} 22' E.$; depth, 700 fathoms; bottom temperature $40^{\circ} \cdot 0$, surface temperature $58^{\circ} \cdot 2$; sea-bottom, blue mud.

A somewhat small species, the longest specimen measuring about 60 mm., and anteriorly having a breadth of about 2 mm. The shape of the body agrees with that usually seen in the genus, and the segments are very distinctly marked.

The head (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 18) is rather elongated and pointed, with one or two longitudinal depressions dorsally, which, however, are omitted in the figure, and an evident

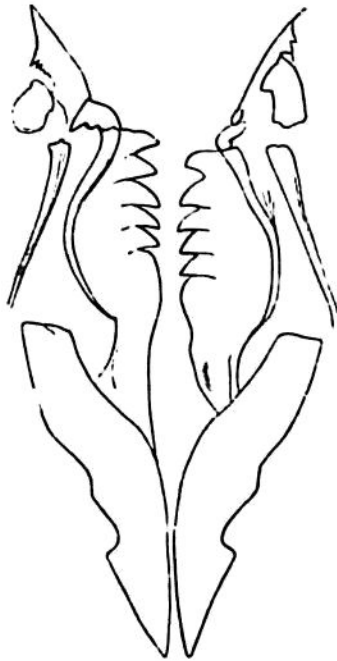


Fig. 14.

FIG. 14.—Maxillæ (broken) and dental plates of *Lumbriconereis neo-zealanica*; enlarged.

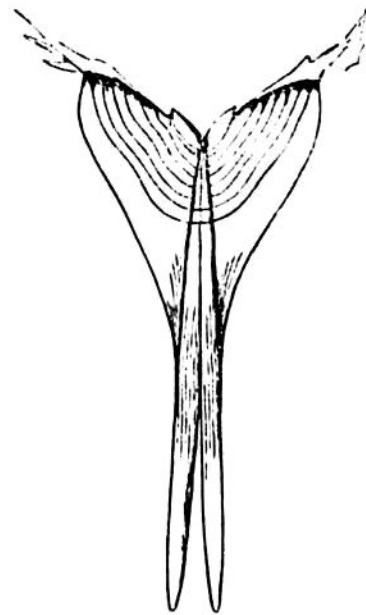


Fig. 15.

FIG. 15.—Mandibles of *Lumbriconereis neo-zealanica*; enlarged.

median groove ventrally. Both dorsal and ventral surfaces present a deposit of brownish pigment. The crenatures of the lips are similar to those in *Lumbriconereis fragilis*.

The dental apparatus, in variety A, is blackish-brown. The maxillæ (Fig. 14) are moderately curved, and a constriction exists at the base posteriorly in front of the wedge-shaped appendages. Each great dental plate has five teeth. The first lateral plate is elongated and somewhat triangular, with a single tooth; the next is petaloid, with a tooth on the inner margin, and two minute denticles further out. A small horny