

This species is distinguished from the *Lumbriconereis (Notocirrus) sphærocephalus* of Schmarda,<sup>1</sup> from Auckland, New Zealand, by the shape of the head, the structure of the feet, and the bristles. In Schmarda's form the foot bears a short cirrus, and thus the divergence is pronounced.

*Lumbriconereis abyssorum*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXVI. figs. 20, 21; Pl. XVIII.A. fig. 10).

*Habitat*.—Trawled at Station 298 (off the west coast of South America, a little south of Valparaiso), November 17, 1875; lat. 34° 7' S., long. 73° 56' W.; depth, 2225 fathoms; bottom temperature 35°·6, surface temperature 59°·0; sea-bottom, blue mud.

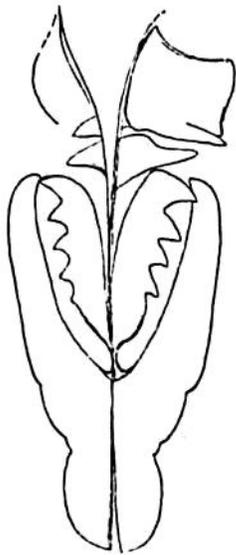


Fig. 16.



Fig. 17

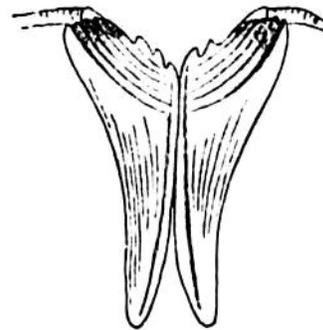


Fig. 18.

FIG. 16.—Maxillæ and dental plates of *Lumbriconereis abyssorum*;  $\times 90$  diameters. The position of the maxillæ in this figure prevents the curvature being seen. The right anterior dental plates are flattened out.

FIG. 17.—Tip of one of the maxillæ of *Lumbriconereis abyssorum*, so as to show the curvature;  $\times 90$  diameters.

FIG. 18.—Mandibles of *Lumbriconereis abyssorum*;  $\times 90$  diameters.

A fragmentary example, measuring about 24 mm. in length and about 2 mm. in breadth anteriorly.

So far as external appearance goes, this abyssal form differs little from a specimen of *Lumbriconereis fragilis* of the same size, except in regard to the structure of the lamellæ of the anterior feet.

The head (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 20) is somewhat larger and broader, but the mouth and other parts do not present any noteworthy difference from the common form just mentioned.

The dental apparatus (Fig. 16) is brownish, with darker touches. The maxillæ in the contracted condition of the included proboscis have their hooked tips (Fig. 17) directed upwards. The spathulate appendages posteriorly are broad, each approaching a semicircle. The left great dental plate has four teeth, the right four, but the two median are separated

<sup>1</sup> Neue wirbell. Thiere, I. ii. p. 116.