

Nothria tenuisetis, n. sp. (Pl. XL. figs. 8, 9; Pl. XXI_A. figs. 24–26).

Habitat.—Trawled at Station 169 (off East Cape, North Island, New Zealand), July 10, 1874; lat. 37° 34' S., long. 179° 22' E.; depth, 700 fathoms; bottom temperature 40°·0, surface temperature 58°·2; sea-bottom, blue mud.

A species of considerable size, measuring in its incomplete state 105 mm. in length, and having a diameter, at its widest part in front, of about 3 mm.

The head (Pl. XL. fig. 8) is eyeless. Anteriorly are a pair of frontal tentacles not unlike those of *Hyalinæcia tubicola*. The other tentacles are of considerable length, similar, though proportionally longer and more slender than in the species just

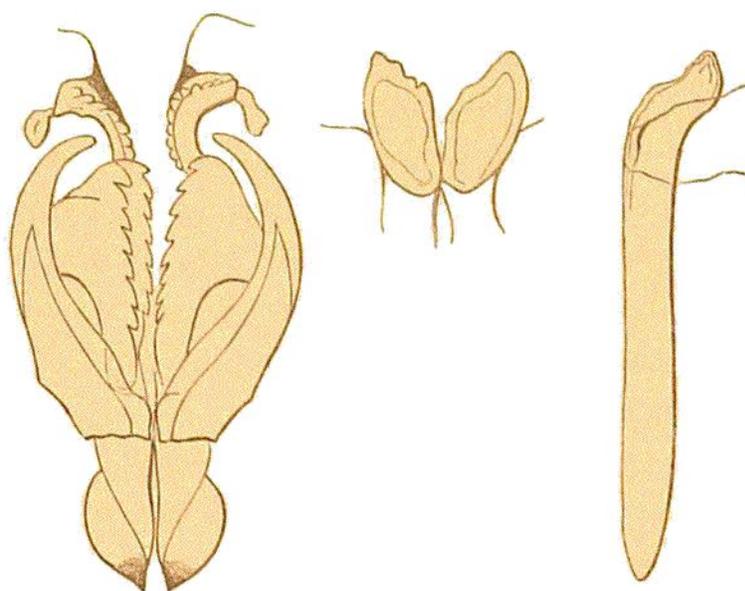


FIG. 63.

FIG. 64.

FIG. 65.

FIG. 63.—Maxillæ and dental plates of *Nothria tenuisetis*; $\times 20$ diameters.

FIG. 64.—Ventral view of the cutting edges of the mandibles of the same; $\times 20$ diameters.

FIG. 65.—Dorsal view of one mandible; $\times 20$ diameters.

mentioned. The ringed basal region in each is also somewhat longer. The tentacular cirri are slender and filiform, and extend beyond the frontal region. The two palpi correspond in size with those of *Nothria conchylega*.

The dental apparatus (Fig. 63) is of a dull straw colour, with brown bands and lines along the margins. The flattened posterior region of each maxilla is pale, the anterior brownish. The lateral curvature of the limb is well marked, but only a slight dip (downward) occurs in front of the transverse line. The shape of the posterior processes differs in the two examples. In the most perfect the processes are constricted behind the transverse line of the maxillæ, then bulge outward and form a rounded extremity with a median notch. The posterior margin and side are tipped with dark pigment, leaving a symmetrical and somewhat triangular median region on each side. In the other example the outer dark region just described extends further forward, and is