

end to end. It is remarkable that all possess a spicule or spicules. These tubes evidently correspond with one found by Count Pourtalès off Havana,¹ and which he describes as white, parchment-like, straight, and flattened. It was densely armed with spicules of sponges placed transversely, and stiffened by the long threads of a *Hyalonema* attached longitudinally. Only a fragment of the inhabitant was found.

In section no very evident distinction between this and *Nothria conchylega* is observed, the chief point being the thicker circular coat and the more complete decussation of the oblique muscles below the cords. The great size of the nerve-cords and ganglia in the small (young?) examples is noteworthy.

This form differs in the structure of the feet from such as *Onuphis setosa*,² Kinberg, from the Atlantic, off the estuary of the Rio de la Plata, for though the latter has only a single branchial process, it arises in common with the dorsal cirrus. The presence of a long ventral cirrus in the *Onuphis fragilis* of the same author is also diagnostic.

Nothria sombreroana, n. sp. var. ?

A minute fragmentary form, measuring about 9 mm. in length and having a diameter of half a millimetre, was dredged with *Nothria sombreroana*, and though at

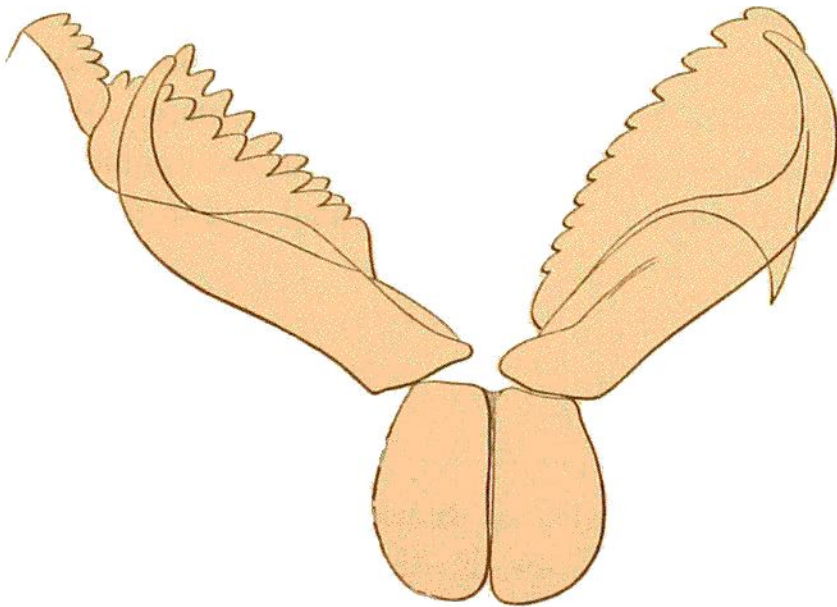


Fig. 70.

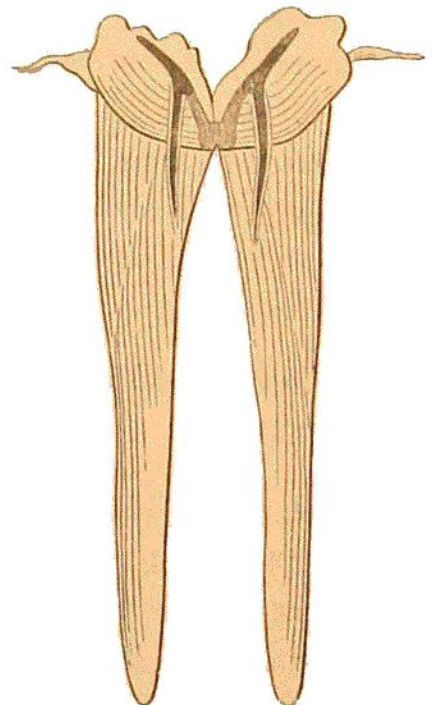


Fig. 71.

FIG. 70.—Maxillæ and mandibles of *Nothria sombreroana*, n. sp. var. ? widely separated; $\times 90$ diameters.

FIG. 71.—Mandibles of the same, from the ventral aspect; $\times 90$ diameters.

first it was thought to be a young variety furnished with a pair of very distinct eyes, a closer examination makes its separation probable. Each eye is situated below and

¹ *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl.*, vol. i. p. 109; also alluded to by Ehlers, *Ibid.*, vol. v. p. 273.

² *Öfversigt k. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl.*, 1864, p. 560.