

Moreover, a large empty curved tube (of unknown relations) from the same series is protected by the spines of Echinoderms in a similar manner to the foregoing. It came from Port Darwin, at a depth of 7 to 12 fathoms.

Nothria ehlersi,¹ n. sp. (Pl. XLII. figs. 1-3 ; Pl. XXVIA. figs. 5-7 ; Pl. XXXVA. fig. 2).

Habitat.—Dredged at Station 298 (off the South American coast, 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. Also at Station 299, December 14, 1875 ; lat. 33° 31' S., long. 74° 43' W. ; depth, 2160 fathoms ; bottom temperature, 35°·2 ; surface temperature, 62°·0 ; sea bottom, blue mud.

A form of great length, but from the fact that the specimens have been preserved *in situ* in their tough elongated tubes without the frequent changes of spirit necessary

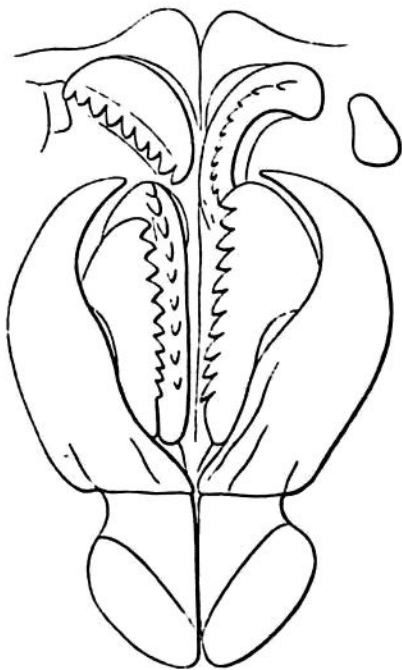


Fig. 81.

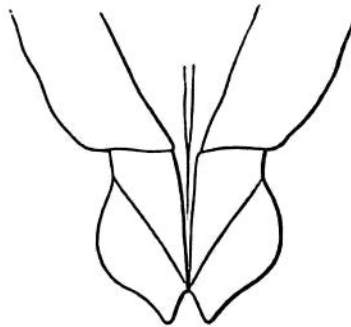


Fig. 82.

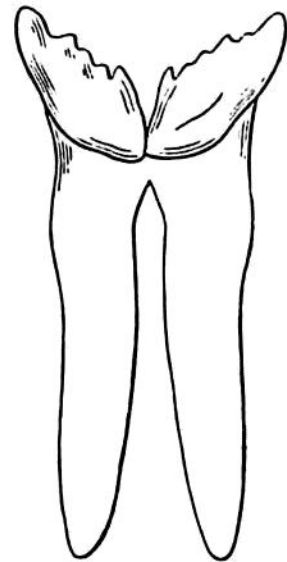


Fig. 83.

FIG. 81.—Maxillæ and dental plates of *Nothria ehlersi*, n. sp. ; × 24 diameters.

FIG. 82.—Spathulate posterior region of another specimen, showing the variability of the thinner marginal region ; × 24 diameters.

FIG. 83.—Mandibles of the same species, from the ventral aspect ; × 24 diameters.

in such a case, they are imperfectly represented posteriorly. One example measures 170 mm. in length, with a diameter of 2·5 mm. anteriorly, and this is probably the average size.

The head is characterised by having a shorter median than lateral tentacles, whereas in the former species the reverse is the case. In the present form the short median

¹ Named in honour of Prof. Ehlers of Göttingen.