

fragile than those of the Sabellidæ, though they closely approach them in external appearance.

The body-wall in this form (Pl. XXXVA. fig. 2) affords a contrast with that in *Nothria willemoesii*, since the great muscles do not cover so large an area. The ventral longitudinal muscles are considerably larger than the dorsal, and form elongate masses with the inner edge somewhat more pointed than the outer, and separated by a wide median interval. The dorsal longitudinal muscles are lobate externally and pointed internally, and they are also separated by a wide median interval. The vertical fibres arising in the latter decussate in the middle line, and then pass downward by the side of the alimentary canal to the ventral hypoderm. These fibres are not so conspicuous as in *Nothria willemoesii*, and they apparently run into the circular coat inferiorly. At intervals also a pair of divergent muscular bands leave the median line of the alimentary canal and arch over the nerve-area, running into the circular coat with the former. These fibres are apparently diminished in length in the intervals between the ganglia, and elongated over the latter. Indications of a neural canal occur inferiorly. The alimentary tract in section presents a richly glandular aspect internally, and it seems less prone to form the rigid frills usually observed. The cuticle is thickest on the ventral surface over the region embraced by the ventral muscles and nerve-area. It becomes thinner at the outer border of the muscles, and again somewhat increases in thickness over the dorsal arch. The hypoderm is comparatively thin, except over the glandular region between the bristles and the outer edge of the ventral longitudinal muscles, where it forms a dense layer. The great glandular mass in this region seems to be connected with the secretion of the tubes. It is separated from the thick investment of hypoderm by the circular muscular coat, which is of moderate bulk. The outer vertical muscles, which in the former species pierce the longitudinal ventral, are less developed.

Nothria armandi,¹ n. sp. (Pl. XLI. figs. 11-13; Pl. XXVIA. figs. 8-10).

Habitat.—Trawled at Station 157 (about midway between Kerguelen and Melbourne), March 3, 1874; lat. 53° 55' S., long. 108° 35' E.; depth, 1950 fathoms; bottom temperature 32°·1, surface temperature 37°·2; sea-bottom, Diatom ooze.

A fragment of the anterior region, about 70 mm. in length and barely 2 mm. in breadth.

The head, like the rest of its congeners from the deep sea, is devoid of eyes. The median tentacle is absent. The two lateral have a similar proportional length to those of *Nothria ehlersi*. The two inferior tentacles, again, are somewhat shorter and thicker than in the latter form. The antennæ (frontal tentacles) are also somewhat shorter and less conical. The tentacular cirri offer no peculiarity.

¹ Named in honour of M. Armand de Quatrefages.