

Family OPHELIDÆ.

The members of this family would seem for the most part to frequent shallow water, though in the "Valorous" expedition one species was found at a depth of 1785 fathoms. With the exception of the voyage of the "Eugenie," where six examples of the family are given, the representatives in collections are generally few. Thus only a single form, *Travisia*, is mentioned by Schmarda, while Grube has two (*Ophelina* and *Polyopthalmus*) in the Philippine series.

Ammotrypane, H. Rathke.

Ammotrypane gracile, n. sp. (Pl. XLIII. figs. 9, 12).

Habitat.—Dredged off Japan, lat. 33° 56' N., long. 130° 27' E., at a depth of 30 fathoms.

An elongated slender form, which measures about 23 mm. in length and a little more than 1 mm. in breadth.

It requires careful inspection to discriminate this form from the European *Ammotrypane aulogaster*. There are, however, three filaments at the base of the proboscis anteriorly, instead of two (on a pedicle) as in the latter species. The ventral processes beneath the arch of the tail are also shorter and more rounded at the extremity. The dorsal process of the tail is also short, but the posterior filaments resemble those in the common form. The branchiæ and bristles are similar, and the short (rudimentary) cirrus of the foot likewise corresponds.

In the intestine is sandy mud, containing numerous Diatoms, broken sponge-spicules, fragments of very small spines of Echinoderms, and one or two minute Foraminifera.

The body-wall agrees generally with that in *Ammotrypane aulogaster*, but the intermediate pedicle (between the dorsal and ventral longitudinal muscles) is short. The cuticle is dense, especially in the median line ventrally, while the hypoderm is very feebly developed. The somewhat ovoid nerve-area, which occupies the lower region of the pedicle, is much larger than in the British species just mentioned, in which it is almost in the form of a transverse band. The longitudinal dorsal muscles do not present such regularly arranged fasciculi superiorly in the new form as those in *Ammotrypane aulogaster*, which slant obliquely along the dorsal arch, from a kind of median raphe.

Travisia kerguelensis, n. sp. (Pl. XLIII. fig. 10 ; Pl. XXXVIA. figs. 1, 2).

Habitat.—Dredged at Station 149, in Betsy Cove, Kerguelen, at a depth of 25 fathoms, and apparently in peculiarly odoriferous mud, since the specimens still retain the scent. *Nephtys* and *Brada* were its companions in this habitat.