

Family HALELMINTHIDÆ.

Few examples of this group seem to have been noticed by explorers. None are indicated by Grube in the "Gazelle," but he describes one in the collection made by the Novara Expedition, and two in that from the Philippines. Schmarda and Kinberg give no addition to our knowledge of the family.

The genus *Notomastus* ranges from the littoral region, where it is abundant, to considerable depths, e.g., 1340 fathoms, or, as mentioned by Ehlers in the "Porcupine" collection, 1443 fathoms. *Capitella* reaches about half that depth. They are partial to muddy ground, though on the east coast of Scotland they are frequent in sand.

They are common in the seas of Greenland, occur at various points between it and Madeira, and probably extend much farther south.

Eunotomastus, n. gen.

Eunotomastus grubei, n. sp. (Pl. XXIVA. fig. 16).

Habitat.—Dredged at Station 33 (off Bermuda), April 4, 1873; lat. 32° 21' N., long. 64° 35' W.; depth, 435 fathoms; surface temperature, 68°·0; sea-bottom, coral mud.

The specimen is fragmentary and much injured, apparently having been partially dried, so that the description is imperfect. It measures about 30 mm. in length and 1·8 mm. in breadth.

It seems to have a short conical snout devoid of eyes. The general appearance of the anterior region agrees with *Notomastus*, though the segments are longer, and the central furrow less marked. A few of the anterior bristle-tufts are absent, but about sixteen pairs appear to have been present. The bristles agree in structure with those of the common *Notomastus*, though they are somewhat shorter.

The second region of the body is not differentiated in the same manner as in the ordinary form, the anterior gradually merging into the succeeding. The dorsal bristles are continued (in four segments) after the commencement of the hooks. The latter (Pl. XXIVA. fig. 16) show much more distinct teeth on the crown, and their shape also diverges. An evident enlargement occurs just within their insertion.

The segments of the second region of the body differ from those of the common British form and others in presenting none of the transverse ridges dorsally, only slight prominences for the rows of hooks. The ventral ridges are also simple transverse elevations.

It is unknown whether this or any of the previous forms possesses branchiæ posteriorly, since no trace of that region remains.

Fragments of sponge-spicules, minute Foraminifera and Radiolarians, with coarse sand-particles, are present in the alimentary canal.