

and being quite continuous with the central conical papilla at the ventral edge. A slit-like furrow occurs in the median line inferiorly above the papilla. On each side of the ridge is a broad shallow groove. The rest of the cephalic plate is marked (above or superiorly to the ridge) by transverse furrows, chiefly arranged with the concavity of the curve inferiorly. The margin of the cephalic plate is formed of the usual lamelliform process, which is most developed inferiorly on each side of the ventral median notch. A few slits occur in the margin above the anterior half, but the dorsal edge is smooth to the naked eye, though a series of fine crenations are visible under a lens. The buccal segment is comparatively short.

The succeeding segment bears only a row of bristles as in *Maldane*, and with the next six segments forms the first region of the body. These segments diminish in depth to the fifth, the sixth and seventh again increasing. All have more or less of a collar, the anterior third of the segment, that is the region in front of the rows of hooks, being of the usual white glandular aspect. The eighth segment also presents a narrow whitish belt, but it resembles the succeeding rather than the preceding rings.

The hooks (Pl. XXVA. fig. 11) present three very distinct teeth, and traces of a fourth above the great fang, the curve of the neck below the latter being carried abruptly outward to the vibracular eminence, so as to give considerable diameter to the region; moreover, the crown and the adjoining region are carried backward, the neck curving forward to the shoulder. The vibrissæ are of moderate length, and tolerably numerous. These hooks emerge through specialised apertures in the cuticle and hypoderm, the former presenting a ring round the aperture, and dipping inward to the shoulder of the hook.

The bristles have no distinctive feature. Amongst the specimens from Station 146 is a fragment apparently representing a reproduced tail. The terminal region forms a rounded projection directed ventrally, and has a soft conical papilla posteriorly. From the fact that at the base of the latter the last segment shows a row of hooks and bristles on each side, it is apparently an effort at reproduction.

The greyish creamy material in the intestine of the specimen from Station 157 consisted almost entirely of Diatoms of various kinds, some yellowish cells and granules, a Radiolarian or two, and an infinitude of fine siliceous threads, connected, perhaps, with the latter or some other group. The contents of the alimentary canal of the example from Station 152, again, present a distinct modification, for while the Diatomaceous element remains much the same, even as regards species, there are not quite so many of the long, siliceous hairs, and the Radiolarians are in greater abundance. The yellowish cells and granules probably pertain to the latter group. The whitish mass in the canal of the specimens from Station 146 altogether differs from the foregoing, for though Diatoms are tolerably abundant, Foraminifera, especially *Globigerinæ*, are the main constituents, one or two minute Radiolarians, and an occasional sponge-spicule only being present in the calcareous mud.