

developed than in the previous species. There is, moreover, no notch above the ventral third in profile, and no minute crenations along the dorsal edge. The ventral lobes of the marginal lamellæ come very close to each other, since there is no median papilla projecting between them as in the former species. The flat ridge in the median line of the cephalic plate proceeds downward to the lamellar edge, and just before reaching it each lateral region spreads out to interrupt the adjoining furrow, while the median ridge passes to the edge, but, as before mentioned, does not project beyond it. The latter part of the ridge has a cylindrical outline. Transverse crescentic furrows mark the dorsal region of the cephalic plate, as in the previous species.

In the succeeding region of the body, comprising in all eight segments, the somites possess white bands anteriorly, and the collar is developed in seven, commencing in that behind the buccal. There are twenty-three segments in front of the funnel. As in *Maldanella antarctica*, that behind the buccal has only a tuft of bristles; the rest have hooks and bristles, with the exception of the three last (in front of the funnel), in which the papillæ are unarmed.

The hooks (Pl. XXVA. fig. 12) approach those of the former species very closely, but the distal region is curved backward even more decidedly, the vibraular eminence is less prominent, and the entire crown somewhat differs in shape. In some of the hooks from the posterior row the minute teeth above the third from the great fang are more evident than in those from the anterior segments.

The funnel agrees in general with that in *Praxilla*, having about twenty-six broadly conical teeth, with a grooved anal projection or papilla in the centre, which does not appear to be a prolapse.

The fine brownish mud in the intestine only contained a few rounded bodies with siliceous perforated capsules like those of Radiolarians, an occasional sponge-spicule, and a Diatom.

The tube is composed of the same brownish mud, but of a somewhat coarser description than the foregoing. Thus it had larger round Radiolarians, more massive sponge-spicules, a few Foraminifera, and coarser sand particles.

The cuticle is extremely thin, whereas the hypoderm is comparatively thick, though its tissue is lax. The nerve-area is somewhat semicircular, with the rounded neural canal applied to the circular muscular coat superiorly. The oblique muscles are inserted above the outer edge of the area, and thus differ from those of *Maldanella antarctica*. The longitudinal muscles have similar proportions. The perivisceral corpuscles resemble minute mulberries, the spheres being composed of nearly equal globules, while the latter under a high power present more minute granules internally.

The relations of the *Clymene grossa* of Dr. Baird,¹ from the Strait of Magellan, are uncertain. It may be connected with either of the foregoing species.

¹ *Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, vol. xi. p. 95.