

Maldanella neo-zealanica, n. sp. (Pl. XLVII. fig. 4; Pl. XXVA. fig. 13).

Habitat.—Trawled at Station 168 (off Kidnapper Point, New Zealand), July 8, 1874; lat. $40^{\circ} 28' S.$, long. $177^{\circ} 43' E.$; depth, 1100 fathoms; bottom temperature $37^{\circ} \cdot 2$, surface temperature $57^{\circ} \cdot 2$; sea-bottom, blue mud.

The sole example is imperfect, consisting of twenty-two segments; and as the last two are hookless, probably only the penultimate and the funnel are absent. The length is about 51 mm., and the greatest diameter a little more than 2 mm.

The cephalic lobe is characterised by the fulness of its marginal lamella, which forms a frill all round, with the exception of the median ventral region where the papilla occurs. It is as usual deepest a little behind the anterior margin (Pl. XLVII. fig. 4), and though some wrinkles are present at the termination of the anterior third, no notches or crenations proper exist, either there or dorsally. The dorsal portion of the lamella is remarkably deep, and, moreover, presents no traces of a median depression or notch. The upper surface of the cephalic plate is marked by a regular series of curved lines, the concavity being directed forward (or ventrally) as in the former species. Instead, however, of being flat, this surface has a low median ridge. The latter commences a little below the middle, is somewhat more prominent than in allied forms, narrows a little at the commencement of its lower third, and then flattens out like the legs of a Υ to become continuous with the ventral median process. The furrows at the sides are slightly marked and shallow, ceasing at the expansion just alluded to. They are tinted of the usual dull yellow hue. The ventral median process is a flat rounded papilla, and the surface behind it is slightly hollowed out (between the legs of the Υ). Another feature is the presence of a furrow on each side, sloping outward and slightly downward from the dorsal end of the median ridge to the margin, cutting off a somewhat triangular area on each side of the yellowish furrow.

In the form of the body this species agrees with the preceding, but the hooks (Pl. XXVA. fig. 13) slightly differ. They agree in having three teeth above the great fang and an indistinct fourth, but the vibracular eminence is much more pronounced than in the last species, and the curve between it and the great fang is larger.

The fine greyish mud in the alimentary canal was not rich in organisms, only a few minute Foraminifera being observable, and an occasional Diatom.

The cuticle in this form is also comparatively thin, but the hypoderm is remarkably thick, the long and minutely granular cells being arranged in close parallel rows from without inward, and thus presenting a radiate appearance. The circular muscular coat is powerful, and the dorsal and ventral longitudinal are proportionally large. The oblique muscles occupy the same relations as in the last species.