

*Nicomache*, Malmgren.

*Nicomache capensis*, n. sp. (Pl. XLVI. fig. 4; Pl. XXIVA. figs. 18, 19; Pl. XXXVIIA. fig. 2).

*Habitat*.—Collected between tide-marks at Sea Point, near Cape Town.

A fragment consisting of about eight anterior segments, with a diameter of 2 mm.

The general form and appearance of this species agree with those of *Nicomache lumbricalis*, the differences in regard to the aspect of the dorsum of the snout being due to the state of the spirit and the degree of contraction.

The single ventral spine in the first three bristled segments is perhaps a little more curved towards the tip than in *Nicomache lumbricalis*. A very decided difference exists in the spinous forms in the dorsal group of bristles (Pl. XXIVA. fig. 18), for they are comparatively short, and the spines very boldly marked.

The ventral hooks, again (Pl. XXIVA. fig. 19), differ from those of *Nicomache lumbricalis* in having a more elevated crown furnished with more numerous teeth, five or six of these being visible above the great fang. The contour in front also diverges, a prominent process, separated by a well-marked interval from the fang, bearing the vibrissæ.

The somewhat coarse sand in the alimentary canal had many and varied sponge-spicules. Diatoms and Foraminifera were rare.

In section the body-wall generally corresponds in structure with *Nicomache lumbricalis*, the longitudinal ventral muscles greatly exceeding the dorsal in size. The form of the nerve-area and the position of the neural canal are similar. An evident distinction, however, is the attachment of the oblique muscles in the middle line (Pl. XXXVIIA. fig. 2) above the neural canal, whereas in *Nicomache lumbricalis* they remain separate, *i.e.*, are fixed on each side of the neural canal. A large blood-vessel lies close to the inner border of each ventral muscle.

*Nicomache japonica*, n. sp. (Pl. XLVI. fig. 5; Pl. XXIVA. fig. 20).

*Habitat*.—Dredged at Station 232 (south of Yedo, Japan), May 12, 1875; lat. 35° 11' N., long. 139° 28' E.; depth, 345 fathoms; bottom temperature, 41°·1; sea-bottom, green mud.

The single example is about 70 mm. in length, and at its widest part has a diameter of 2 mm.

In the general form of the head and anterior region this form also corresponds with *Nicomache lumbricalis*, but there are four segments anteriorly, each with the single inferior spine, instead of three as in the common species. The only peculiarity is that