

than in *Praxilla kerguelensis*) have largely developed spines. The next segment has no distinct whitish band, but the next four have. It is uncertain whether the first has lost its band, but both specimens are in the same condition. •

The hooks approach the type of *Praxilla assimilis*, the crown being comparatively flat and broad (Pl. XXXVA. fig. 8), with upwards of six teeth above the great fang. The outline of the shoulder differs, both from the form mentioned and *Praxilla kerguelensis*, since the anterior is much less than the posterior projection, a feature, however, on which much reliance cannot be placed. The vibrissæ arise a very little below the great fang. The inferior region of the hook is comparatively short.

The somewhat coarse sand in the intestine contained a considerable number of Diatoms, besides sponge-spicules, and a few Foraminifera and Gregarinæ.

The hypoderm in this species is somewhat firmer than in *Praxilla prætermissa*, so that the tissue in section is less cellular, and retains its outline better. The nerve-area in each is similar, and the same may be stated in regard to the circular muscular coat. The longitudinal dorsal muscles in the new species present an evident distinction, for they are connate for a considerable distance in the median line. The longitudinal ventral are more compact and massive. In the intervals between the bristle-tufts a thin band of muscular fasciculi occurs between the dorsal and ventral longitudinal muscles, and below the upper attachment of the oblique.

*Praxilla kerguelensis*, n. sp. (Pl. XLVI. fig. 7 ; Pl. XXVA. fig. 6).

*Habitat.*—Dredged at Station 149G (off London River, Kerguelen Island), January 29, 1874 ; lat. 48° 50' S., long. 69° 18' E., in 110 fathoms ; surface temperature, 40°·2 ; sea-bottom, volcanic mud.

None of the specimens are perfect, but it seems to be a species of some size, reaching a diameter of 2·8 mm.

The cephalic plate considerably differs from that of *Praxilla prætermissa*, having a much more expanded margin, with a notch (in lateral views) at the commencement of the upper (or posterior) third. The margin then becomes a little narrower toward the median dorsal notch, which is somewhat shallow. Anteriorly (ventrally) the central conical process is well marked, and it has a pit at the base posteriorly, where it abuts on the central ridge of the flat cephalic plate. The ridge stretches from the conical process almost to the dorsal margin of the plate, is acute, and clearly defined by a deep groove on each side. The posterior part of the ventral median process is comparatively isolated, so that it looks like a disk appended to the boldly defined median ridge. The proboscis is studded with proportionally large and distinct papillæ of a slightly conical or globular shape.