

*Praxilla gracilis* and *Praxilla arctica*. The crown is not much elevated in profile, though six or seven teeth are noticeable above the great fang. The fibres arise close under the base of the latter.

The soft 'sandy mud in the alimentary canal contains *Globigerinæ* and other Foraminifera, the long cylindrical siliceous structures, each with a pointed extremity, a few small Diatoms, and occasionally a fragment of a sponge-spicule.

The condition of the specimen is unsatisfactory for minute description, and the cuticle and hypoderm have disappeared. The circular muscular coat is of remarkable thickness, but the longitudinal shows no feature of note. Two greatly dilated vessels occur in the dorsal median line over the alimentary canal, and a considerable ventral trunk lies over the nerve-area.

*Praxilla* (?) fragment (Pl. XXIXA. fig. 15).

*Habitat*.—Dredged at Station 76 (off the Azores), July 3, 1873; lat. 38° 11' N., long. 27° 9' W.; depth, 900 fathoms; bottom temperature 40°·0, surface temperature 70°·0; sea-bottom, Pteropod ooze.

A fragment, apparently of a small *Praxilla*, the hooks of which (Pl. XXIXA. fig. 15) present about five teeth above the great fang. The shoulder is well marked, and a distinct interval occurs between the great fang and the vibrissæ.

The tube, which is in fragments, is almost entirely composed of *Globigerinæ*, large and small, with sand-grains and a few sponge-spicules. The surface of the tube, with its coarse *Globigerinæ*, affords a contrast to the finer mud swallowed by the minute inhabitant.

*Praxilla abyssorum*, n. sp. (Pl. XLVI. figs. 10, 11; Pl. XXXVII. fig. 5; Pl. XXXIXA. figs. 1, 10).

*Habitat*.—Trawled with *Maldanella antarctica* at Station 157 (in the Antarctic Ocean), March 3, 1874; lat. 53° 55' S., long. 108° 35' E.; depth, 1950 fathoms; sea-bottom, Diatom ooze.

The specimen is incomplete, but measures about 58 mm. in length, and barely 2 mm. at its widest diameter in front.

There are nineteen segments of the body in the fragment. The truncated snout has a little obliquity, but not much, and a slightly raised thickened margin all round, with a deep notch at each side, while the anterior border is the more elevated. The face, or cephalic plate, is marked by the usual median elevation (Pl. XLVI. fig. 11) and flat, hoof-shaped lateral depressions. There is nothing special in the appearance of the