

body, except that a Crustacean parasite was attached to the fifteenth segment by two small processes on the under surface of the snout. There are four segments behind the buccal, each with strong simple spines and tufts of bristles. Some of the bristles are furnished with a distinct wing on each side, while others are simple, slender, tapering structures.

The rows of hooks commence at the fifth segment. They present three well-marked teeth above the great fang (Pl. XXXIXA. fig. 1), the throat under the latter being only very slightly hollowed out, much less than in *Maldanella antarctica*, to which, however, the shape is somewhat allied. There is a prominent posterior shoulder.

No food existed in the alimentary canal.

The tube has a whitish appearance, and is composed almost entirely of Diatoms, massive reticulated structures, probably Radiolarian, and the slender cylindrical spicules formerly alluded to. It is slightly friable, but by no means brittle, even when the tough hyaline lining is removed.

A characteristic feature in the transverse sections of this abyssal form is the great thickness of the cuticle. The hypoderm is also of considerable bulk, and the circular coat is well marked. The longitudinal ventral muscles exceed the dorsal in area, and are not much tapered superiorly. The nerve-area (Pl. XXXVIIA. fig. 5) has passed upward, so that it lies between the ventral longitudinal muscles, and even projects within them, so that the oblique muscles appear to be attached to the projecting angles of the nerve-mass. The circular muscular layer is indistinct in this region in the preparations, but appears to form no appreciable boundary on the inner border of the area.

Praxillinicola krøyeri, n. gen. and sp. (Pl. XXXIXA. fig. 10).

This Crustacean parasite consists of nine segments. The body of the female is about 2.5 mm. in length, narrow and elongate. The cephalo-thorax is somewhat shield-shaped, its transverse diameter, however, considerably exceeding its antero-posterior. The only differentiation this region presents is its central projection or rostrum on the anterior ventral margin, and the two short processes, which probably represent a pair of antennæ, by which it adheres to its host. The abdomen has two dilated segments anteriorly, followed by four somewhat narrower ones. A narrow segment occurs in front of the rounded posterior end, which presents a central genital aperture. So far as could be seen through the opaque whitish body, the central region was occupied by the ovaries, which contained numerous ova. The description of the *Donusa clymenicola* of Nordmann¹ has not been available, but in the elongate form of the body the new species approaches the *Rhodinicola elongata* of Levinsen,² a form found on *Rhodine lovéni*. It differs, however, in the absence of the post-abdomen, and in the rudimentary condition of all the appendages.

¹ Stated by Levinsen to be in the Bull. de l'Acad. St. Petersburg, 1864, but which is not.

² Vidensk. Meddel. f. d. nat. Foren. i Kjøbenhavn, 1877, p. 360, Taf. vi. figs. 1-4.