Family Ammocharidæ.

The most interesting feature in this group is the great depth inhabited by all procured by the Challenger, 1340 fathoms being the shallowest and 2975 the deepest. Yet another member of the same family, *Owenia* or *Ammochares*, is found abundantly between tide-marks on various parts of our own coasts, and in the neighbouring waters beyond, whence it finds its way into the stomach of the cod. The *Psamocollus*[1] of Grube is synonymous with Malmgren's *Myriochele*, one of the most widely distributed amongst the types under examination, but which hitherto seems only to have been procured in deep water.

The Greenlandic specimens described by Malmgren came from a depth of 250 fathoms, and the representatives of the genus in the Norwegian North Atlantic expedition descended much deeper, viz., to 1215 fathoms. It may yet be discovered, however, in shallow water or in the littoral zone.

Kinberg mentions two species, but none are given by Schmarda, or by Grube in the "Gazelle." The latter, however, describes one in the Philippine series and one from the Novara expedition.

Hansen gives two new species of *Myriochele* in the Norwegian North Atlantic expedition. Two species are given by Ehlers from the "Porcupine," and one (*Myriochele*) reached the depth of 1380 fathoms.

The first allusion to the group was made by Delle Chiaje under the name of *Owenia* in 1842, though Grube's subsequent description under the title of *Ammochares*, in 1846, was more complete. *Owenia*, as Grube asserts, has already been used by Kölliker to distinguish a Ctenophore and also by Prosch for a Cephalopod. He urges, therefore, that his name ought to stand.

Myriochele, Malmgren.

Myriochele heeri, Malmgren (Pl. XXVa. fig. 14, *a*, *b*, *c*).

Myriochele heeri, Malmgren, Annulata Polychæta, p. 102, Tab. vii. fig. 37.

Habitat.—Dredged at Station 20 (to the east of the Antilles or Caribbee Islands), March 12, 1873; lat. 18° 56′ N., long. 59° 35′ W.; depth, 2975 fathoms; bottom temperature 36°·0, surface temperature 75°·0; sea-bottom, red clay.

After the dredge-line was veered to 4000 fathoms, nearly five miles, it was brought up full of red mud, Sir Wyville Thomson tells us, and having entangled about the mouth and imbedded in the mud many of the tubes of this species.

Sir Wyville Thomson reports[2] that "the tubes with their contents were handed over to Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm, who found the worms to belong to the family

[1] Annel. Novara-Exped., Bd. ii. p. 30, Taf. iii. fig. 5 (sep. Abd.).

[2] The Atlantic, vol. i. p. 201.