

Ammocharidæ (Claparède and Malmgren), closely allied to the *Maldania* or Clymenidæ, all of which build tubes of sand or mud. The largest specimens dredged are 120 mm. in length by 2 mm. in width. The head is rounded, with a lateral mouth. There is no trace of cephalic branchiæ. The worm consists of only from seventeen to twenty segments; the first few of these are very long, about 17 mm., while those of the posterior portion of the body are only 5 mm. in length. The segments are not divided from one another; but the *tori uncinigeri*, which are occupied by the hair-like setæ, and the elevations bearing small *uncini*, indicate the beginning of a new segment. The number of small hooks on the *tori uncinigeri* is very large. . . . There is a pair of glands in each of the segments, from the second to the seventh. The position and structure of these has been described by Claparède in the genus *Owenia*, in which, however, there are only four pairs. Most of the specimens examined are females, and contain many eggs.

“There is no doubt that this Annelid is closely allied to the genus *Owenia*, but it differs from it in the absence of cephalic branchiæ. Malmgren has, however, already proposed the name of *Myriochele* for a form in which this absence of branchiæ occurs. The description of the northern form, on which Malmgren's genus is founded, is not at hand, so that it is impossible in the meantime to determine whether the two forms are identical or specifically distinct.”

The foregoing account by the lamented Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm is the more valuable because the condition of the preparation is unsatisfactory. All the larger tubes had been slit and their contents removed; and, as the animals are quite pulpy and devoid of either head or tail, very little information can be gleaned from them. Moreover, careful search revealed no trace of either extremity of the body in the small fragmentary tubes, and none amongst the microscopic slides.

The hooks occur on somewhat shorter pads than in *Owenia*, and the crown is bifid (Pl. XXVA. figs. 14, *a*, *b*, *c*). Malmgren's figure of the hook, which, with his description of *Myriochele heeri*, was published in 1867,¹ is nearly, but not quite, in accordance with the structure of that in the present form, for the inferior fang or tooth in his figure is too short, but this is probably due to position. In certain views, indeed, only one fang is visible, so that it is probable they arise nearly on a level, or are truly bifid.

The hooks in the genus *Myriochele* conform to the foregoing type, though Dr. Hansen describes and figures a remarkable exception in the collection made during the Norwegian North Atlantic expedition. In this species (*Myriochele sarsii*, Hansen²) the bifid terminal region is separately articulated to the shaft. This is unusual in the group.

The bristles present toward the tip very fine lateral serrations, no distinct spikes being noticeable in the preparation.

¹ Annulata Polychæta, Spetsbergiæ, &c., Helsingfors, 1867.

² Den Norske Nordhave-Exped., p. 41, Taf. vi. figs. 6-12.