

A single flattened branchia (detached) accompanied the specimen, but it is doubtful whether the shape can be depended on.

The hooks (Pl. XXVIIA. fig. 5) have six teeth, with a process between the last and the anterior inferior end of the hook, which is broader than usual. The exact value of these minute differences is not perhaps fully understood, but they are noteworthy.

The food consisted of a whitish mud abounding in Diatoms, the long cylindrical rods with sharp spikes, a few small Foraminifera, and various fragments of minute Crustacea.

The animal was in a friable tube of dark greyish mud lined by a tough chitinous layer, which at one part had an ochreous tinge. Besides the mud and sand-grains, numerous sponge-spicules, Diatoms, arenaceous Foraminifera, a few small *Globigerinæ*, and an occasional *Ramulina*-like type occurred in the wall of the tube.

In structure this form corresponds for the most part with *Amphicteis gunneri*, though the nerve-cords are less flattened.

The *Amphicteis angustifolia*, Grube, as more minutely described by Marenzeller,¹ has a hook with from four to five teeth, but no process between the last and the prow of the organ. The two species, however, are closely related. Marenzeller's example came from Tokio Bay, while Grube's² was found at Tahitu in the Philippines.

Grubianella,³ n. gen.

Grubianella antarctica, n. sp. (Pl. XLVIII. figs. 1, 2; Pl. XXVIIA. fig. 6).

Habitat.—Trawled at Station 156 (in the Antarctic Sea), February 26, 1874; lat. 62° 26' S., long. 95° 44' E.; depth, 1975 fathoms; surface temperature, 33°·0; sea-bottom, Diatom ooze.

Also procured in the trawl at Station 157 (a little farther northward in the same sea), March 3, 1874; lat. 53° 55' S., long. 108° 35' E.; depth, 1950 fathoms; bottom temperature 32°·1, surface temperature 37°·2; sea-bottom, Diatom ooze.

A form near *Amage*, but differing in the length of the snout in front of the branchiæ, and in the form of the hooks. The length is about 60 mm., and the greatest diameter in front about 4·5 mm.

The snout forms a flat arch in front, with a prominent rim beneath which the numerous smooth tentacles extend forward from a subjacent frilled lobe. These are slightly clavate, and form a group on each side; while the longer are internal, the shorter external. A frilled process beneath assists in forming a kind of upper lip. The superior arch of the snout presents two rounded papillæ, a short distance on each side of the middle line, and a little behind the anterior margin. Between these are a pair of flat

¹ *Denkschr. d. k. Akad. d. Wiss. Wien*, Bd. xlix. p. 198, Taf. ii. fig. 5.

² *Annelidenfauna d. Philippinen*, p. 206, Taf. xii. fig. 1.

³ Named after the late lamented Prof. Ed. Grube of Breslau, who devoted his main energies to the study of the Annelids.