

and fourth segments; the middle one, so far as the condition of the specimen is reliable, being posterior (on the fourth segment). The tips of the organs are not much tapered.

The body presents the ordinary thickened ridges ventrally in the bristled or anterior region, the first being largely developed. There are fifteen pairs of bristle-bundles, the first with the four or five following occurring under the posterior branchia, which is small. The bristles have the usual wing, with, however, a long tapering extremity beyond it.

Each hook (Pl. XXVIIA. fig. 9) is comparatively large, and has five teeth, which approach each other in size, the first and last, however, being less than the three median. The inferior fang, which in the majority of the allied forms is largest, is of moderate size and less acute than the others. Below it is an acuminate spike with a broad base; and the anterior inferior process is somewhat pointed. The dorsal line is short and deeply incurved in the middle. The basal margin, again, has a convexity so slight that it appears almost straight till it approaches the curvature at the anterior inferior process.

About thirty-one segments occur behind the last bristle-bundle, besides the anal or terminal, though the specimen is somewhat injured in this region. Each somite bears only the processes for the hooks. The lateral muscular bands alluded to in the former species are very distinct.

The intestine contains a little greyish mud, which shows a few Diatoms and fine siliceous needles.

The tube is composed of minute sand-grains, small arenaceous Foraminifera, fragments of Radiolarians and sponge-spicules, with other minute organisms, the whole having the colour of sand with a few pale spikes. The opalescent lining-membrae is easily torn.

The body-wall is too soft for complete examination, but in section the hypoderm presents the average development, and the flattened nerve-cords occur below the somewhat wide area between the longitudinal ventral muscles. A slight interval separates the longitudinal dorsal muscles. The other points conform to the typical structure. The perivisceral cavity contains abundant male elements.

An empty tube was trawled at Station 244, June 28, 1875; lat. $35^{\circ} 22' N.$, long. $169^{\circ} 53' E.$; depth, 2900 fathoms; bottom temperature $35^{\circ} \cdot 3$, surface temperature $70^{\circ} \cdot 5$; sea-bottom, red clay. It probably belongs to an allied form, and is decidedly tougher than the foregoing. The greyish-brown mud on the tube contains Diatoms, minute Foraminifera, the same triradiate Radiolarian formerly seen, as well as others, fragments of sponge-spicules, and minute sand-grains.