

covered by a large flap in front of the mouth. The latter is borne upon a proportionally larger buccal process than in the Norwegian form. Just behind the anterior margin of the snout, in front of the branchiæ, are two long and somewhat crescentic bands of pigment-specks. These are probably rudimentary eyes.

The branchiæ correspond with the typical arrangement. No dorsal hooks are visible behind these, and since four examples are in this condition, it is possible they are absent in this species. The denticulations on the dorsal edge of the fourth segment are more filiform than in *Melinna cristata*.

The bristles agree in arrangement and appearance with those of the latter species, but microscopically present greater tenuity at the extremities, which form very fine, slender processes. On the prominent ridge on each side of the fimbriated row is a dense group of simple bristles, and two similar tufts in front of it, as in *Melinna cristata*.

The hooks (Pl. XXVIIA. fig. 17) somewhat resemble those of *Melinna cristata*, from Norway, and, indeed, it would be difficult to point out any single feature that would be wholly diagnostic. The basal region in the new form, however, is decidedly more massive. A minute comparison also reveals that the curve below the third or great tooth, and that below the fourth or accessory fang, differ from those in *Melinna cristata*, the former curve being smaller, the latter larger in the abyssal form. The posterior hooks do not differ to any material extent.

The greyish mud in the alimentary canal contained numerous Diatoms, often like the other organisms coated with the very fine mud, rounded, trilobate, and other Radiolarians, fragments of arenaceous Foraminifera, and broken sponge-spicules, including a remarkable form possessing lateral processes with divided extremities.

The tube is composed of an exterior investment of very fine greyish-brown mud lined by the usual chitinous secretion. It is rather friable. One end is enlarged and apparently almost closed, a deposit of semifluid mud generally being found internally. The diameter of the tube varies from 5 to 7 mm. Microscopically the same structures occur in the very fine mud of the tubes as in the food, with the exception that the Foraminifera here and there are larger, and that on the whole the field is less rich in organisms. The Radiolarians are enveloped in an investment of mud, which is so fine that the slightest movement of the tube in the spirit causes opacity.

Melinnopsis, n. gen.

Melinnopsis atlantica, n. sp. (Pl. XXVIIA. fig. 18).

Habitat.—Dredged at Station 44 (off Chesapeake Bay, North America), May 2, 1873; lat. 37° 25' N., long. 71° 40' W.; depth, 1700 fathoms; bottom temperature 36°·2, surface temperature 56°·5; sea-bottom, blue mud.