

A comparatively large form, the fragments measuring about 35 mm. in length, and having a diameter anteriorly of 3 mm. The specimen is so softened that a detailed description would be unsafe.

The snout does not seem to be much produced in front, but it is injured and the proboscis protrudes. The branchiæ are four in number, and are arranged somewhat as in *Melinna*, a slight ridge apparently running backward from the posterior pair. They seem to be proportionally shorter than in *Melinna*. No dorsal hooks are visible.

There is a somewhat triangular space behind the bases of the branchiæ on the dorsum, but no trace of the fimbriated and free edge of the fourth bristled segment, as in *Melinna*. The arrangement of the lateral regions resembles that in the latter form. Fourteen pairs of bristle-bundles occur on each side. These are somewhat shorter than in *Melinna*, with finely tapered tips.

The uncini (Pl. XXVIIA. fig. 18) most nearly approach those of *Melinna*, an interesting fact, for the number of the bristle-bundles and the arrangement of other parts diverge, moreover, in the new form the fimbriated border of the fourth bristled segment is wholly absent. In the hook the general outline is similar, but there are three teeth above the great fang in most cases, and the curvatures of the accessory fang and the anterior inferior process differ.

The greyish mud in the intestine showed a few *Globigerinæ* and other Foraminifera, Diatoms, and fragments of minute Crustacea.

The tube forms a somewhat stiff cylinder, having a chitinous lining of the usual character, coated externally with fine greyish mud, in which are many Foraminifera. Moreover, since numerous examples, such as *Polystomella*, of the latter have only their edges projecting, a peculiarly granular condition of the surface is caused.

Family TERESELLIDÆ.

The number of species and varieties procured in the Challenger Expedition seems to be greater than in any former voyage. Thus Schmarda describes fourteen species (one of which is doubtful), and the majority of these are littoral forms. The *Sabellides oligocirra* of this author appears to be allied to *Thelepus*, and so with his *Terebella macrocephala*. Kinberg gives twenty-three, one or two of which had previously been known. Grube in the collection of the "Gazelle" mentions seven, and in the Philippine Annelids sixteen. Four occur in his *Annulata Cæstediana*. In the collection made by the "Porcupine," Ehlers found six species, and of these one (*Amphitrite*) came from a depth of 1380 fathoms.

The number requiring separate notice in the Challenger collection is about thirty-six, and several of these are of very great interest. The fine distinctions, moreover, existing