

pass to the inner surface of the circular coat, having internally (superiorly) only a basement-band, the thin stratum of longitudinal fibres, and the foliate glandular masses. The hypoderm outside the circular coat, again, is at once firmer and narrower. The oblique muscles are well formed and powerful, and are inserted at the outer borders of the wide median hiatus, which is about thrice the transverse diameter of the nerve-area. The longitudinal ventral muscles are firm, wedge-shaped masses bounded internally by the oblique, and externally by the circular muscular coat. The longitudinal dorsal form extended plates of nearly uniform diameter, and separated superiorly by a rather wide hiatus. From the latter issues the broad suspensorial band of the alimentary canal. The latter is firm and finely striated from the closely arranged glands. The œsophageal region has an external investment, showing many longitudinal fibres, a thick circular muscular layer, and a symmetrically folded glandular lining. The glands on the edges of the opposing folds have such a disposition that they resemble ears of wheat. The perivisceral chamber also contains the ovaries with ova at various stages.

*Pista corrientis*, n. sp. (Pl. XLVIII. fig. 11; Pl. XXVIIA. fig. 35).

*Habitat.*—Amongst the tubes of *Pista mirabilis* was a fragment of a sandy tube, strengthened by Foraminifera, greenish translucent grains of chlorite, and other debris, containing the species above mentioned. It also, therefore, belongs to Station 320 (off the mouth of the Rio de la Plata), February 14, 1876; lat. 37° 17' S., long. 53° 52' W.; depth, 600 fathoms; bottom temperature 37°·2, surface temperature 67°·5; sea-bottom, green sand.

The form is comparatively small, measuring about 28 mm. in length, and having a diameter anteriorly of a little more than 1 mm.

In comparing the anterior region with that of *Pista cristata*, the great development of the lateral lamellæ of the second segment is conspicuous. These form large lobes on each side, projecting as far forward as the most anterior cephalic flap. The tentacles being absent, the head-lobe appears to be sheathed in them, when viewed from the ventral surface. A wide gap exists between their dorsal edges, and a smaller between their ventral, the lamellæ arising more abruptly at the former than the latter. The lamellæ of the third segment are, perhaps, somewhat larger and thinner than those of *Pista cristata*, but instead of being borne erect or carried forward, each is reflected backward, so as to cover a series of ocular specks, ranged in a dense row posteriorly at their base. The dorsal surfaces of this and the foregoing segments are large, and bear traces of the pedicles of four branchiæ, but nothing further can be said of the latter.

The bristles possess comparatively short tips, with well-marked wings. They are proportionally shorter than in *Pista cristata*, while the winged region is longer and better developed.