

of the winged region, and the more attenuate condition of the bristle, the comparative differences being represented in Pl. XXVIIA. figs. 29 and 30, the former being a bristle from *Pista cristata*, the latter from the present species.

The shape of the hooks (Pl. XXVIIA. fig. 31) diverges from that in *Pista cristata* in the dorsal and posterior curves, in the smaller space beneath the great fang, and in the attachment of the arm. The latter seems to have a thinner expanded base, by which it becomes continuous with the base of the hook. There are three distinct teeth in profile above the great fang, and a trace of a fourth.

In the greyish mud of the alimentary canal are Diatoms, small *Globigerinæ* and other Foraminifera, Radiolaria, and an occasional fragment of a sponge-spicule. Numerous bodies like Coccoliths are also present.

The tube consisted of a tough lining coated externally with fine brownish-grey mud. Comparatively few Diatoms and sponge-spicules occurred amongst the latter, the chief organic structures being the tests of arenaceous Foraminifera.

Eupista darwini, n. sp. var. (Pl. XXVIIA. fig. 32).

Habitat.—A softened fragment closely approaching the foregoing was trawled at Station 63 (Mid Atlantic, between the Azores and Bermuda), June 19, 1873; lat. 35° 29' N., long. 50° 53' W.; depth, 2750 fathoms; surface temperature, 71°·0; sea-bottom, red clay.

The characters of the cephalic region of the fragment are indistinguishable, and the branchiæ are absent. The bristles agree with those of *Eupista darwini* in being longer and more slender than those of *Pista cristata*. The hooks (Pl. XXVIIA. fig. 32) exhibit a slight modification in the straightness of the dorsal line, and in the greater elevation of the crown when contrasted with those of *Eupista darwini*. The space below the great fang is also somewhat smaller.

Sufficient materials, however, are not at hand to establish a reliable distinction, if such exist.

Attached to the posterior region was the small rounded body of a Crustacean parasite with an ovoid mass of eggs in a hyaline sheath. Beyond the presence of a chitinous investment, and traces of segmentation, little could be made out in the injured example. In simplicity of structure it resembled the *Trophoniphila* parasitic on *Trophonia wyvillei*.¹

Eupista grubei, n. sp. (Pl. XLIX. figs. 6, 7; XXVIII A. fig. 1).

Habitat.—Trawled at Station 325 (in the Atlantic, in a line off the Rio de la Plata), March 2, 1876; lat. 36° 44' N., long. 46° 16' W.; depth, 2650 fathoms; bottom temperature 32°·7, surface temperature 70°·8; sea-bottom, blue mud.

¹ *Vide*, p. 368.