

what broad wing beneath. The shorter series show a proportionally broader and shorter, but finely tapered extremity. They resemble on the whole those of *Leæna*, the tips, however, being longer, and the wings as well developed as in *Laphania*, though they do not agree with Malmgren's figure of the shorter series in *Laphania boeckii*. They also differ considerably from the terminal serrated sabre of *Lanassa*. The bristles throughout are rather translucent.

The very minute hooks (Pl. XXVIII A. fig. 3) correspond in general outline with those in *Lanassa*, but the crown, instead of having four or five teeth, has eight or nine, so that it is greatly elongated, the entire upper region, indeed, being disproportionately large, a feature which becomes very conspicuous when the organ is contrasted with the hook of *Lanassa nordenskiöldi*. The curves below the great fang also diverge, and the anterior inferior projection is bent upward.

The minute portion of sandy mud in the alimentary canal shows only a few Diatoms and Coccoliths.

The greyish mud so loosely attached to the hyaline lining of the tube is only slightly calcareous, the greater part remaining unaffected by acid. It is chiefly composed of minute sand-particles, muddy granules, with a considerable number of small arenaceous Foraminifera, but only a very few Diatoms and sponge-spicules.

The hooks somewhat approach those of the *Leæna graffii* of Langerhans¹ from Madeira, but differ in the presence of a secondary process between the great fang and the anterior inferior margin.

Leæna abyssorum, n. sp. (Pl. XXVIII A. figs. 8, 9).

Habitat.—Dredged at Station 253 (in the middle of the Pacific, 1000 miles north of the Sandwich Islands), July 14, 1875; lat. 38° 9' N., long. 156° 25' W.; depth, 3125 fathoms; bottom temperature 35°·1, surface temperature 67°·7; sea-bottom, red clay.

The specimen was attached to a nodule described by Mr. Murray.²

The fragments of the example, when placed in a line, measure about 26 mm., with a diameter of 2 mm.

The condition of the specimen prevents more than a reference to the structure of the bristles and hooks. The great depth from which it was dredged is probably connected with its injured state. The anterior dorsal (nuchal) ridge is much more bevelled from behind forward than in *Lanassa*.

The bristles (Pl. XXVIII A. fig. 8) have rather long straight shafts with short tips, which taper to a fine point. The wings are well developed, and extend almost to the extremity. The structure thus differs from *Lanassa* and approaches *Leæna*, being a

¹ *Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, Bd. xl. p. 262, Taf. xv. fig. 21d.

² See Narr. Chall. Exp., vol. i. p. 758, 1885; and Report on Deep-Sea Deposits, pl. ix. fig. 1.