

An injured fragment of the anterior end, consisting of the cephalic region and about a dozen bristled segments measuring 8 mm. in length, and having a breadth of 2.5 mm., or 4 mm. inclusive of the bristles.

The general form of the anterior region agrees with *Lanassa nordenskiöldi*, Malmgren, the dorsum being especially rugose and warty in the form procured by the Challenger. A prominent papilla lies in front of the base of the first setigerous process, and a diminishing series in the following seven or eight interspaces (setigerous). The bristles (Pl. XXVIII A. fig. 4) are pale and long, even longer and more slender in proportion than in Malmgren's species. Each has a somewhat straight shaft, with very narrow wings at the upper part, this region being followed by a very long, flattened, tapering tip, delicately serrated on one edge. A comparison of the tips of the two species is diagnostic, the northern form being more distinctly widened beyond the wings, and more abruptly tapered.

The hooks (Pl. XXVIII A. fig. 5) have even a more highly elevated crown than in *Leana neo-zealandia*, and of course much more than in *Lanassa nordenskiöldi*. The crown has at least ten teeth above the great fang. The outlines of the posterior edge and heel quite differ from the first mentioned, the basal region is less convex, and the curves below the great hook have little resemblance, and cover a longer space, since the anterior inferior angle is much more produced.

The intestine contained a little greyish sandy mud in which a few Diatoms, Coccoliths, and fragmentary Radiolarians occurred.

The body-wall agrees in structure with *Pista* and the previous species, the hypoderm having a great ventral projection, and the circular muscular coat being remarkably thick. The longitudinal ventral muscles are firmly enclosed by the oblique muscles internally and the circular coat externally. The hiatus above the nerve-area has about the same transverse diameter as the latter. The longitudinal dorsal muscles are almost continuous. The ovaries and numerous ova occur in the perivisceral chamber.

*Lanassa benthaliana*, n. sp. (Pl. XLVIII. fig. 8; Pl. XXVIII A. figs. 6, 7).

*Habitat*.—Dredged at Station 63 (Mid Atlantic, between Bermuda and the Azores), June 19, 1873; lat. 35° 29' N., long. 50° 53' W.; depth, 2750 fathoms; surface temperature, 71° 0; sea-bottom, red clay.

A mutilated anterior fragment, about 2 mm. in diameter and 10 mm. in length.

No tentacles are present. The dorsum shows anteriorly four boldly elevated ridges, corresponding with four segments, the three anterior (second, third, and fourth somites) having lateral lamellæ, the first or largest meeting its fellow of the opposite side ventrally, and forming a second suboral papillose ridge or