

diameter at their widest part. From the second Station an injured fragment of the anterior region, apparently of the same species, was obtained, and thus further information concerning the structure of the species was gained.

The fragment of the anterior region somewhat resembles an example of the Ampharetidæ from the great development of the lateral bristles, but the presence of a pair of branchiæ with branched extremities is at variance with the features of this group. The cephalic region appears to be broad, with two rounded lateral masses and a central depression. The branchiæ are narrower at the base than superiorly, the broad tip splitting into several short branches. The segments of the body seem to be narrow, judging from the closely approximated series of long pale golden bristle-tufts. The bristles (Pl. XXVIII A. fig. 26) lean rather to those of the Terebellidæ than of the Ampharetidæ, though there is less that is characteristic in them than in the hooks. Their shafts are straight, elongate, and often granular internally, apparently from a change in the inner wall of the chitin. The tips are slightly curved, and furnished with rather well-developed wings below the very finely tapered extremities. The shorter forms show the latter feature best, but their wings are not more developed than in the longer forms. There are upwards of fourteen pairs in the specimen, and the series is incomplete.

The fragments from Station 63 show that the posterior region of the body corresponds with that in the Terebellidæ, but also has alliances with certain of the Ampharetidæ, especially *Grubianella*, since it is terminated by a distinct enlargement, about the length of three of the preceding segments. The anus, moreover, is surrounded by a series of long papillæ, and two truncated processes occur on what seems to be the ventral surface, and which may have given origin to long styles.

The hooks (Pl. XXVIII A. fig. 27) differ from those of any other known genus, combining certain of the characters of *Melinna* with those of *Artacama*. Two very distinct teeth occur above the great fang, and a third and fourth are partially seen superiorly. The great fang is very large, but the sinus beneath it is narrow. The mucro in the latter is prominent, and the notch above the anterior inferior process is deep. The heel is slightly developed, and the ventral margin forms a uniform convexity.

In the œsophagus of the example from Station 76 is a little greyish mud containing many minute *Globigerinæ*, a few fragments of sponge-spicules and *Challengeriæ*, *Coccoliths*, and other debris.

The specimens from Station 63 occurred in tubes having a tough, hyaline chitinous internal lining, and an external coat of grey mud, which clings with considerable tenacity to the former. The amorphous mud shows many fragments of silex, which cause translucent dots in the masses when viewed by transmitted light. It is possible that some of the rounded masses are connected with arenaceous Foraminifera, but this is uncertain.

This form comes nearest *Grubianella* in regard to the anal enlargement.