

the figure given by Malmgren the outline is unbroken. The ventral margin also diverges in the two forms, presenting in the new species an undulating outline, whereas the northern form appears to have only a uniform and slight convexity. In the other, and perhaps average series (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 25), the characters are less bold, but the general outline, the presence of the mucro, and the shape of the anterior inferior process at once distinguish it from Malmgren's representation. The hooks of the Canadian form closely agree with the latter series. The rows of hooks from the seventh to the sixteenth are double, as in the ordinary form. Four prominent papillæ occur on each side (from the second hook-row to the fifth) between the latter and the setigerous process.

The lobules or lamellæ above the posterior hooks differ slightly from those of the Canadian form, the anterior being decidedly smaller, the first two especially being rudimentary, whereas in the latter they are large and reniform. Their condition in Malmgren's form is doubtful.

The anus is minutely papillose.

The alimentary canal of those from Betsy Cove contained somewhat coarse sand, showing multitudes of fragments of silex and sponge-spicules, a few minute spines of Echinoderms, minute ova, fragments of Radiolarians and Diatoms. That from Royal Sound exhibited finer sand, sponge-spicules, and Diatoms in great abundance; while the food of those from Cape Maclear resembled the first. In the alimentary tract of the fragment from London River, Diatoms and sponge-spicules alone were conspicuous.

The example from Royal Sound had beside it a large friable tube of muddy sand. The internal secretion is so slight that it falls to pieces on interference. Its connection with the specimen is open to doubt.

The species seems to be very frequent in Kerguelen waters, and Kinberg mentions others from the neighbourhood of Rio de Janeiro.

While the hypoderm is somewhat thinner than in the foregoing genus, the muscular layers are more powerful. This is especially marked in both dorsal and ventral longitudinal muscles, which form massive plates in each case. The nerve-area is bounded externally by a comparatively thin layer of hypoderm, and rests against the circular coat internally, the oblique muscles being inserted above its outer borders.

*Artacama zebuensis*, n. sp. (Pl. LI. fig. 7; Pl. XXIX. figs. 1, 2).

*Habitat*.—Trawled at Station 209 (off Zebu, one of the Philippines), January 22, 1875; lat. 10° 14' N., long. 123° 54' E.; depth, 95 fathoms; bottom temperature 71°·0, surface temperature 81°·0; sea-bottom, blue mud.

The specimen is incomplete posteriorly, but measures 70 mm. in length, with a diameter anteriorly of 4·5 mm.