

In the general form of the body it agrees with the preceding species. The cephalic tentacles, however, are much more delicate and filiform. The branchiæ likewise are somewhat finer and more numerous, forming three dense wavy masses on each side. The proboscis has much more minute and more numerous papillæ; and the furrows on the buccal segment are more regular and symmetrical.

The bristles (Pl. XXIXA. fig. 1) are somewhat longer than in the preceding species, and the tips are much more attenuate and tapering. The wings, moreover, are narrower, and show very distinctly the oblique striæ, frequent in such forms. The shafts are straight, but the tips are slightly bent. The tufts are decidedly larger than in the former species, both as regards the setigerous processes and the number of the bristles.

The hooks (Pl. XXIXA. fig. 2) differ from those of the preceding form (*Artacama challengeræ*) in the more pronounced prominence of the heel, in the deeper inflection beneath it, and in the smaller incurvation just below the anterior inferior projection. The distance between the base of the great fang and the point of the mucro is greater in the present than in the former species, and the incurvation below it is also deeper. The crown is somewhat less elevated and more pointed than in *Artacama challengeræ*, the base of the hook is longer, and quite different in character from that in the species referred to.

Another evident distinction between this form and *Artacama challengeræ* is the diminution of the lamellæ on the posterior setigerous processes. They are hardly noticeable in the first four or five, and at no part of the animal do they surpass in size the setigerous process. When fully developed they form somewhat ovoid structures attached to the upper end of the setigerous lamellæ. Some in front are pointed distally, but their softened state renders the description somewhat unsafe.

The intestine contains a large amount of dark greyish mud, in which sponge-spicules, spines of an Annelid, Foraminifera of various kinds, minute spiral shells of Pteropods, Diatoms, and hairs of minute Crustacea occur amongst the sand-grains and debris.

The size of the muscles exceeds that in *Artacama challengeræ*. The longitudinal dorsal being nearly twice the bulk of the ventral in section. The long median fissure between them is occupied by the suspensory fibres of the alimentary canal. The oblique muscles are conspicuously powerful, and a depression occurs at each raphe in contraction. The nerve-area is similar to that in the former species, though somewhat less.