

and they show a more distinct wing at each side than in any of the previous forms, while the shaft has also a deeper yellowish hue by transmitted light.

The anterior hooks (Pl. XXIXA. fig. 10) diverge from any species hitherto observed in the shortness and marked definition of the neck. The inward curve of the posterior outline is very decided, marking off the distal enlargement and the shoulder of the hook as in the Maldanidæ. Anteriorly, also, the outline presents a slight inflection above the shoulder.

The posterior hooks (Pl. XXIXA. fig. 11) only slightly differ from the foregoing forms. In most views two large teeth occur above the great fang, but these are not clearly defined in others, as the duplicate series intrude themselves in the line of vision. It is, indeed, a doubtful point to estimate the precise number of teeth that should be figured in a profile view of these hooks. The outline below the great fang* (*i.e.*, from its base to the anterior inferior projection) also differs in this species from any of the foregoing. The differential characters of these organs are thus somewhat fine.

The food in the alimentary canal consisted of a whitish mud in which a few minute *Globigerinæ* and other Foraminifera, many of the spiked solid circular bodies observed in the coral sand from Bermuda and elsewhere, a few minute Pteropods, and sponge-spicules occurred.

The structure of the body-wall is typical. The proboscidian region has been everted, yet it is filled with muddy debris.

Kinberg's *Terebellides pacifica*,¹ from the Society Islands, may be this species. His description, however, is devoid of the minuteness necessary for recognition. In the *Terebellides ypsilon*, Grube, from the Philippines, the teeth of the hook are more numerous, viz., four above the great fang.

Family SABELLIDÆ.

The number of species representing the family is considerable, viz., fifteen, and of these the majority are new.

Schmarda gives eight species, chiefly littoral, and he does not discriminate between *Sabella* and *Dasychone*. Kinberg describes seventeen, the largest number procured in former voyages. Grube again has only four from the cruise of the "Gazelle," while he has twelve new forms in the account of the collection made by Semper in the Philippines. No example occurred in his *Annulata Cærestediana*. Ehlers mentions four from the "Porcupine," one of which, the common *Sabella pavonina*, reached the depth of 725 fathoms.

The majority of the Challenger forms had been procured between tide-marks or in shallow water, the former series at places where opportunities for shore-collecting seem

¹ *Op. cit.*, 1866, p. 346.