

The fine greyish mud in the intestine showed many fine Diatoms, and a few fragments of sponge-spicules amongst the scanty sand-grains. Numerous ova were also present.

The fragmentary tube agrees in curvature and appearance with that of *Hydroides norvegica*.

This form appears to coincide with Marenzeller's recently published species from the tidal region at Ino Sima, Southern Japan. He figures the posterior inferior angle of the hook as less than a right angle, but in the present example it is rather more than a right angle.

Hydroides norvegica, Gunner.

Habitat.—Dredged in the "Knight Errant," Station 3, August 3 and 4, 1880; lat. 59° 12' N., long. 5° 57' W., depth, 53 fathoms, off the island of North Rona.

Vermilia, Lamarck.

Vermilia (?) sp. (Pl. XXXA. figs. 31, 32)

Habitat.—Trawled at Station 302 (in the Pacific, off the west coast of Patagonia), December 28, 1875; lat. 42° 43' S., long. 82° 11' W.; depth, 1450 fathoms; bottom temperature 35°·6, surface temperature 55°·0; sea-bottom, Globigerina ooze.

The specimen consisted of a fragment of a small tube with the contained Annelid attached to a nodule of pumice. A tube apparently belonging to Prof. Allman's *Stephanoscyphus* occurred on the same nodule.

The Annelid is fragmentary. The radioles of the branchiæ are very definitely segmented, and they have a rather long filiform tip. The slender peduncle of the operculum has various crenations at the distal end. The opercular region proper is peculiar, for the wine-bowl-shaped lower part bears a somewhat bluntly conical operculum, which is definitely striated by longitudinal lines, apparently due to grooves. The operculum and its support thus form an ellipse.

The tips of the anterior bristles (Pl. XXXA. fig. 31) are not much tapered, and the wings are distinct, with a faintly serrated margin inferiorly. The wings, indeed, are proportionally broad inferiorly.

The anterior hooks (Pl. XXXA. fig. 32) are allied to those of *Pileolaria*¹ and *Placostegus*, showing a thickened rim furnished with very minute serrations anteriorly, and a larger tooth (corresponding to the great fang) with a somewhat blunt extremity inferiorly. In regard to the latter point, two are really present, though in profile only

¹ Vide *Pileolaria militaris*, Claparède, Annél. Chétop., p. 444, pl. xvi. fig. 5.