

Habitat.—(a) Kerguelen, January 21, 1874, Cape Maclear; 30 fathoms (three specimens).

(b) Kerguelen, Station 149H, January 29, 1874, Cumberland Bay; 127 fathoms (numerous specimens).

(c) Kerguelen, 10 to 100 fathoms (one specimen).

The largest specimen measured in its extended state 36 mm., including the proboscis.

B. *Four Retractor Muscles. No Hooks on the Proboscis.*¹

9. *Phascolosoma capense*, Teuscher.

Phascolosoma capense, Teuscher, Notiz über Sipunculus und Phascolosoma, Jenaische Zeitschr. f. Naturwiss., Jena, Bd. viii. pp. 498, 499, Taf. xix. figs. 45, 12 and 14, 1884.

Phascolosoma capense, Selenka and de Man, Die Sipunculiden, &c. (*loc. cit.*), pp. 29, 30, Taf. iii. figs. 40-43, 1883.

Of this species a great number of specimens are preserved; they vary from 20 to 35 mm. in length, not including the proboscis.

The body is four to eight times as long as it is broad. The proboscis measures about three-quarters of the length of the body. The skin is firm and somewhat shining. Even with the unaided eye one can recognise the numerous dark papillæ, which attain a height of 0.1 mm., and cover both the body and the proboscis. The ventral retractors of the proboscis spring from the middle third of the body, while those which are dorsal are at some distance from these, and spring from the anterior third. On the œsophagus there lies a long contractile tube bearing villi. The twisted intestine has about twenty double coils, and there is only a short anterior spindle-shaped muscle. There are three fixing muscles for the intestine.

Habitat.—Sea Point, near Cape Town; shallow water. November 1873.

C. *Two Retractors. No Hooks on the Proboscis.*

10. *Phascolosoma prioki*, Sluiter.

Phascolosoma prioki, Sluiter, Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Gephyreen aus dem Malayischen Archipel, Natuurkundig Tijdschrift van Nederlandsch Indie, Bd. xli. p. 152, Taf. i. figs. 5-9, Batavia, 1881.

Skin thin and smooth, without papillæ. The body is rather long and narrow, and the proboscis is longer than the body. The two retractors of the proboscis have their origin far back in the body. The spindle-shaped muscle is but slightly developed, but there are numerous muscles fixing the intestine.

¹ The presence or absence of these proboscal hooks is a distinctive character for most of the species of the genera—*Phascolosoma*, *Phymosoma*, and *Phascolion*. But since the hooks sometimes fall off entirely, too much stress must not be laid upon this specific difference. In no case, however, is the presence or absence of hooks on the proboscis a distinction between genera.