

On anatomical examination the minute specimen (13 mm.) of the Challenger Expedition was seen to be identical with the *Phascolosoma prioki* of Sluiter.

Habitat.—Station 214, on February 10, 1875; lat. 4° 33' N., long. 127° 6' E.; depth, 500 fathoms; bottom temperature, 41°·8; blue mud; dredged.

Sluiter obtained his specimens from *Dentalium* shells at Tandjong Priok, Batavia. In regard to the specimen above referred to, there is no note as to whether it also was obtained from a Mollusc shell.

11. *Phascolosoma catharinæ*, Fritz Müller.

Phascolosoma catharinæ, Fritz Müller; Grube, Notiz über Loxosiphon, Cloeosiphon und einige Phascolosomen, Jahresbericht der Schles. Gesellsch. für vaterl. Cultur, Jahr 1867, p. 48, Breslau, 1868.

Phascolosoma catharinæ, Selenka and de Man, Die Sipunculiden, &c. (*loc. cit.*), pp. 15, 16, Taf. ii. fig. 16, Taf. v. figs. 60–63, 1883.

The body is long and narrow, with a slender proboscis four times as long as the body. The skin is thin and iridescent. Only with the aid of a lens can one recognise the minute papillæ which cover the whole body. These papillæ are thinly scattered and have a conical form. At the posterior end of the body they measure 0·066 mm. in height and half as much in breadth, at the middle of the body they are somewhat smaller, and at the base of the proboscis somewhat larger again (up to 0·09 mm. in height). There are two slender ventral retractors, which originate in the posterior fourth part of the body, and which do not unite till far forward in the proboscis. The contractile tube is studded with short villi. The coils of the intestine are not numerous. There are two fixing muscles on the anterior coils. The two free segmental organs open a short distance in front of the anus.

Habitat.—Station 323, February 28, 1876; lat. 35° 39' S., long. 50° 47' W.; depth, 1900 fathoms; bottom temperature, 33°·1; blue mud; trawled. Of this there is only a single specimen.

Since Fritz Müller's specimen was labelled "Desterro," one may infer that it was not obtained in trawling, but was found on the shore during ebb tide. The specimen of the Challenger Expedition, on the other hand, was obtained from a very considerable depth. This difference of distribution is not, however, by any means unique, for other true Sipunculids exhibit a similar occurrence on the shore and at considerable depths.

12. *Phascolosoma flagriferum*, n. sp. (Pl. III. fig. 17).

Body and proboscis studded with very small papillæ, hardly visible with a lens. The posterior end of the body is furnished with wart-like papillæ measuring half a millimetre, and with a whip-like appendage. The coils of the intestine are very numerous.

The largest of the three specimens of this form measured with outstretched proboscis was 130 mm. in length, and had a breadth of about 13 mm.