

C. APPENDIX.

Among the worms entrusted to me for investigation there was a *Chætoderma* from the Malayan Archipelago. In spite of the investigations of Lovén, Keferstein, Möbius, Graff, and Arnauer Hansen, the systematic position of this animal remains a very debatable question. Nor am I able to contribute anything to the elucidation of the problem, for the single specimen at my disposal was too soft and too easily broken to admit of the investigation of its internal structure. Nor did the examination of a series of cross-sections yield me the desired information. This only I am able to affirm, that the specimen of the Challenger Expedition does not structurally differ in any essential point from the *Chætoderma nitidulum*, Lovén, from the North Sea. There were, however, noticeable differences in the form of the calcareous spicules, and on these I have been compelled to base the diagnosis of the species.

Genus 11. *Chætoderma*, Lovén.

Worm-like hermaphrodite animals without segmentation. A cerebral ganglion and paired lateral nerve-cords. The mouth bears teeth, and the whole body is studded with calcareous spicules.

24. *Chætoderma militare*, n. sp. (Pl. IV. figs. 28-32).

The calcareous spicules of the proboscis are in the neighbourhood of the mouth flat and elliptical, further back they are larger and have the form of shovel-like or tongue-like plates, and finally, they gradually become smaller again and take the form of keeled spear-like points. The body proper bears only a very few thinly scattered rounded calcareous plates, but at the posterior end there are again large plates, which towards the anus become long stout prickles with a cross-section between circular and elliptical. Round about the anus are numerous small prickle-like or awl-shaped calcareous needles.

Habitat.—Station 210, January 25, 1875; lat. $9^{\circ} 26' N.$, long. $123^{\circ} 45' E.$; depth, 375 fathoms; bottom temperature $54^{\circ} \cdot 1$, surface temperature $80^{\circ} \cdot 2$; blue mud.

I regret that it is impossible for me to give a more accurate diagnosis of this species. The only species of *Chatoderma* as yet known, namely the *Chætoderma nitidulum*, Lovén, was found in the North Sea, and it would have been desirable to submit to a close comparison forms found in such different localities.

But since the nature of the calcareous spicules affords a ready distinctive character, I do not hesitate to establish the single example of the Challenger Expedition as a new