striated nearly at right angles to the teeth. The posterior hooks are smaller than the foregoing, form a triangle with a more acute apex at the great fang (curved inferior tooth), and the number of teeth is smaller, viz., about thirteen, exclusive of the inferior process.

In the alimentary canal of this form Coccoliths and Coccospheres are very abundant; Diatoms, arenaceous and calcareous Foraminifera are also common; while an occasional Entomostracan, *Gregarina*, and peculiar translucent pointed bodies like shuttles, truncated at one end, are comprised amongst the other organisms.

The tubes, which are bound together, are massive, triangular in cross-section, and the dorsal keel is often roughly serrated. The aperture is little, if at all, dilated, is smoothly rounded internally, and externally marked by the terminations of the three ridges. The tube is streaked with a pinkish or salmon colour, which also tints the lips of the aperture. In one example two regularly arranged longitudinal rows of pores occur a short distance below the dorsal keel.

Various commensalistic bodies, from Foraminifera to Mollusks, occur on the anterior end of the tubes, which thus appear to have been tolerably isolated. The species, however, may occur in larger masses.

A form allied in the shape of the operculum is *Pomatostegus bowerbankii*, Baird, from Australia, but the hooks quite differ. The *Pomatostegus cariniferus*, Baird, is likewise dissimilar. Grube's *Pomatocerus multicornis*,[1] from the Red Sea, differs in the structure of the basal region of the operculum. Both this and Ehrenberg's *Pomatocerus sanguinea*, however, are allied forms.

Placostegus, Philippi.

Placostegus ornatus, Sowerby (Pl. LV. figs. 5, 6; Pl. XXXA. figs. 25, 26).

Habitat.—Trawled at Station 244 (in the deeps of the Pacific), June 28, 1875; lat. 35° 22′ N., long. 169° 53′ E.; depth, 2900 fathoms; bottom temperature 35°·3, surface temperature 70°·5; sea-bottom, red clay.

Also at Station 253 (further westward in the same area), July 14, 1875; lat. 38° 9′ N., long. 156° 25′ W.; depth, 3125 fathoms; bottom temperature, 35°·1; sea-bottom, red clay. This specimen was attached to a nodule forwarded by Mr. Murray.

And at Station 285 (in the abyss of the Pacific, midway between Sydney and Valparaiso), October 14, 1875; lat. 32° 36′ S., long. 137° 43′ W.; depth, 2375 fathoms; bottom temperature, 35°·0; sea-bottom, red clay.

The length of the largest example (which is considerably shorter than the tube) is 19 mm., with a diameter anteriorly of 1 mm. The diameter of the tube at the anterior aperture is barely 2 mm., and it tapers gradually to a slender point posteriorly.

[1] Anneliden des rothen Meeres, *op. cit.*, p. 39.