

short and thread-like. There is only one retractor muscle, which has four very short roots inserted at the hind end of the body. The intestine exhibits five loose loops in the right half of the body, and then passes into the close spiral with sometimes twelve double coils. A thin contractile tube. Only one segmental organ, on the left side of the body. The body is not more than 11 mm. in length.

- Habitat.*—(a) H.M.S. "Porcupine," Station 6, 1870; lat. 48° 26' N., long. 9° 44' W.;
358 fathoms.
(b) H.M.S. "Porcupine," Station 47, 1869; lat. 59° 34' N., long. 7° 18' W.;
542 fathoms.
(c) H.M.S. "Porcupine," Station 36, 1869; lat. 48° 50' N., long. 11° 9' W.;
725 fathoms.
(d) H.M.S. "Triton," Station 10, August 24, 1882; lat. 59° 40' N.,
long. 7° 21' W.; 516 fathoms.

The intestine contained numerous *Globigerina* shells, besides sand and fine débris of mussel-shells and of the calcareous plates of Echinodermata.

This species occupies a position only just within the genus *Phascolion*, being indeed a sort of connecting link with the genus *Phascolosoma*. It may be ranked as a species of *Phascolion* on account of (1) the disappearance of one of the two segmental organs and the fixing of the remaining one by means of a mesentery, (2) the coalescence of the retractors of the proboscis and the shifting of their insertion to the hind end of the body, (3) the smaller size of the tentacles, (4) the larger size of the eggs, (5) the development of the ordinary dermal papillæ into attaching papillæ, (6) the partial unwinding of the intestinal spiral into loose coils. On the other hand, since the intestinal spiral may still have as many as twelve double coils, the species may be claimed, as Koren and Danielssen have done, for the genus *Phascolosoma*. On the whole, however, there seems more reason, as we have indicated, to refer the species to the genus *Phascolion*.

15. *Phascolion lutense*,¹ n. sp. (Pl. IV. figs. 22, 23).

The skin is thin and without attaching papillæ (Haftpapillen) on the posterior part of the body. The whole body and proboscis studded with numerous scattered skin glands. These protrude as slight tubercles, and are supported by chitinous borders, which appear circular or elliptical according to the state of contraction of the cutaneous muscles. The diameter of these glands measures about one-third of a millimetre, but in the region about the base of the proboscis and about the anus the diameter is reduced by one-half or even much more. On the proboscis and on the posterior extremity of the body the glands bear villous-like bodies round their opening (Hohlpapillen). These papillæ are about

¹ *Lutensis*, living in the mud.