

rather more slender and elongate toward the tip than in *Maldane sarsi*. No hooks occur on this segment. The next and succeeding segments bear a series of hooks which differ from those of either species mentioned. The great fang has three distinct teeth (Pl. XXVA. fig. 1) above it, and the curvature between the latter and the tuft of fibres is peculiar. The fibres themselves are finely divided, that is, are more numerous and more slender than usual. In regard to the form of the body, the animal appears to correspond with its congeners so far as the segments show.

The greyish sandy mud in the alimentary tract abounded in Foraminifera (chiefly *Globigerinæ*). Only a few minute sponge-spicules are present.

The structure of the body-wall in this species offers no feature of note. The nerve-cords occupy the ordinary position outside the circular muscular coat. The hooks are arranged in vertical rows, with the points of the great fangs directed ventrally.

The *Maldane tenuis* of Théel<sup>1</sup> comes near this form, both generally and in the structure of the hooks. Unfortunately no figure of the latter is given.

#### *Maldanella*, n. gen.

*Maldanella antarctica*, n. sp. (Pl. XLVII. figs. 1, 2; Pl. XXVA. fig. 11).

*Habitat*.—Numerous small specimens were trawled at Station 146 (west of Prince Edward's Island) December 29, 1873; lat. 46° 46' S., long. 45° 31' E.; depth, 1375 fathoms; bottom temperature 35°·6, surface temperature 43°·0; sea-bottom, *Globigerina* ooze.

A large specimen occurred in the trawl at Station 152 (in the middle of the Southern Ocean), February 11, 1874; lat. 60° 52' S., long. 80° 20' E.; depth, 1260 fathoms; surface temperature 34°·5; sea-bottom, Diatom ooze.

Another large example, which like the former, however, was incomplete, was trawled at Station 157 (midway between Heard Island and the southern point of Australia), March 3, 1874; lat. 53° 55' S., long. 108° 35' E.; depth, 1950 fathoms; bottom temperature 32°·1, surface temperature 37°·2; sea-bottom, Diatom ooze.

No example is quite complete, and the size is variable. The large specimen from Station 152, and which has twenty-two segments, extends in length to 125 mm., with a diameter at its widest part of 6 or 7 mm.

The cephalic lobe<sup>2</sup> (Pl. XLVII. figs. 1, 2) resembles that of *Praxilla*, but there is a very small ventral conical process in front. Moreover, instead of the prominent median ridge usually seen, there is a broad flattened elevation, barely extending halfway upward,

<sup>1</sup> *K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl.*, Bd. xvi., No. 3, p. 57, figs. 52-54.

<sup>2</sup> The anterior views of the head in the group vary, so that too much reliance cannot be placed on them.