

have considerable rows of hooks. In structure (Pl. XXVA. fig. 4) these hooks resemble certain forms dredged by the "Porcupine" and procured in Guernsey. There is a prominent angle for the vibrissæ after an interval below the great fang, and in this respect the organ approaches *Maldane* rather than *Axiotea*.

Praxilla, Malmgren.

Praxilla köllikeri,¹ n. sp. (Pl. XLVI. fig. 6; Pl. XXVA. fig. 2; Pl. XXXVIIA. figs. 3, 8).

Habitat.—Dredged at Station 174 (south of the Fiji Islands), August 3, 1874; lat. 19° 6' S., long. 178° 14' E.; depth, 140 fathoms; surface temperature, 77°·0; sea-bottom, coral mud.

The anterior region (about nine segments) of a small *Praxilla*, having a diameter of fully 1 mm.

The most evident distinction from *Praxilla prætermissa* is the occurrence of three long segments behind the buccal, instead of two. The cephalic plate has a much more expanded (almost foliaceous) margin all round. A deep notch occurs anteriorly, the centre being filled up by a flattened projection of a blunt conical form. In a lateral view (Pl. XLVI. fig. 6) the inferior (anterior) two thirds of the foliaceous margin is prominent and entire, as well as separated from the rest by a notch. Posteriorly the border is less elevated; and it is also crenated, with a median notch in the centre. The foliaceous region presents a row of dots (probably glands) some distance within the free edge. The centre of the upper surface of the plate is marked by two grooves, which somewhat diverge inferiorly (anteriorly), the intermediate ridge being much more acute than in *Praxilla prætermissa*. Anteriorly the ridge splits, the limb on each side merging into the edge of the flat cone. The latter arrangement is indicated in *Praxilla prætermissa*, but is much more pronounced in this form.

The first three segments have each a single spine of the usual shape inferiorly. These segments are also considerably larger than the succeeding. Moreover, the anterior margin of the next ring (fifth) is produced in the form of a collar which projects forward over the posterior part of the fourth segment. This segment (fifth) appears whitish anteriorly as in the corresponding one of *Praxilla prætermissa*, but the latter presents the ordinary thickening (in spirit) at the margin and has no collar.

The hooks (the first row of which are borne by the fifth segment) differ from those of *Praxilla prætermissa* in having much more elevated crowns (Pl. XXVA. fig. 2) and more numerous teeth. These organs are smaller than in *Maldane* and *Nichomache*.

Both cuticle and hypoderm (Pl. XXXVIIA. fig. 3) are comparatively thin, and are

¹ After Prof. Kölliker, who, amongst his other heavy labours, wrote on the Annelids of the West Coast of Scotland.