

of the somewhat truncate extremity of the body. In all there are about five segments in front of the anal styles.

The ventral groove in the posterior region is pronounced, a feature partly due to the great muscularity of the lateral margins. The appearance, indeed, recalls that seen in the Opheliidæ, and probably is dependent on the same structural cause.

The three branchiæ have been lost, but they seem to have occupied the usual position in *Samytha*.

The dusky greyish mud in the intestine is by no means rich in organisms. Only a few Diatoms and Radiolarians, with fragments of sponge-spicules, are visible.

The tubes are dark greyish, and friable externally, but internally have a tough translucent lining membrane. Microscopically even fewer organisms occur than in the contents of the alimentary canal. A large proportion of comparatively coarse grains of sand and fragments of sponge-spicules, with here and there a Diatom or the reticulated skeleton of a Radiolarian, comprise the forms noted.

The specimens unfortunately are not in a satisfactory state for minute investigation. On section the arrangement of the hypoderm agrees with that in the typical form, being thickest ventrally. The longitudinal ventral muscles are separated by a space as large as in *Amphicteis*. The oblique are powerful.

Verrill¹ describes a new genus, *Samythella*, in which the bristle-bundles are fifteen pairs.

Eusamytha, n. gen.

Eusamytha pacifica, n. sp. (Pl. XLVIII. fig. 4; Pl. XXVIIA. fig. 9).

Habitat.—Trawled at Station 241 (in the Pacific, off Japan), June 23, 1875; lat. 35° 41' N., long. 157° 42' E.; depth, 2300 fathoms; bottom temperature 35°·1, surface temperature 69°·2; sea-bottom, red clay.

A specimen measuring 33 mm. in length, with a diameter of 2·5 mm. at its widest part, anteriorly.

This form seems to be intermediate between *Samytha* and *Amage*, having the six branchiæ of the former, and the type of hooks approaching the latter. It differs from both in possessing fifteen pairs of bristles.

The frontal margin is smooth and somewhat truncated anteriorly, and superiorly is also smooth, from the margin backward to the base of the branchiæ, in front of which a transverse furrow occurs. Beneath the former lobe a dense series of somewhat long tentacles overhangs the mouth, the adherent mass extending about two-thirds the length of the branchiæ. The latter apparently spring as usual from the third

¹ *Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts*, vol. v. p. 98.