

*Loimia*, Malmgren.

*Loimia savignyi*, n. sp. (Pl. XXVIIA. fig. 23; Pl. XXXVIIA. fig. 7).

*Habitat*.—Dredged in July 1873, off St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.

The representatives consist of two fragments of the posterior end, each of a separate example, and apparently male and female. The segments are two-ringed.

The hooks (Pl. XXVIIA. fig. 23) differ from those of *Loimia medusæ*, Savigny, as shown in the English examples, and also from Grube's Philippine specimen.

The body-wall of this form (Pl. XXXVIIA. fig. 7) deviates notably from the usual type of the Terebellidæ in the position of the nerve-cords, which are situated a short distance within the circular coat, and between the longitudinal ventral muscles. The nerve-area, moreover, is rounded, and is invested by a firm fibrous coat. Externally the cuticle is hardly distinguishable in the preparations, but the hypoderm is of considerable thickness. The circular muscular coat is powerful. The longitudinal dorsal muscles extend over the whole upper arch and down to the processes for the hooks, thus occupying three fourths of the circumference. The most bulky region is inferior; and in the dorsal median line is a hiatus. The longitudinal ventral are sausage-shaped in section, and only very slightly diminished on each side of the nerve-area, which is thus guarded laterally. The oblique muscles are not visible in the preparations, but a pair of strong muscular bands pass from the alimentary canal to the circular coat external to the nerve-area. In the space below the intestine is the ventral blood-vessel. The alimentary canal is suspended by a strong band from the median dorsal line, and is further kept in position by the two inferior bands. It presents the usual glandular folds, one over the median ventral region surpassing the others in size. A series of branched tubular glandular organs occur in the perivisceral chamber, and are probably associated with the numerous ova in their neighbourhood.

The structure of the region between the great fang and the anterior inferior margin seems to be of considerable comparative value in hooks taken from the same somite.

In the intestine of one example was a quantity of whitish sand containing many Foraminifera, sponge-spicules, minute bivalve Mollusks, Ostracoda, fragments of Algæ, hydroid zoophytes, and minute ova.

*Schmardanella*,<sup>1</sup> n. gen.

*Schmardanella pterochæta*, (Schmarda) (Pl. LIII. fig. 1; Pl. XXVIIA. figs. 24-26).

*Terebella pterochæta*, Schmarda, Neue wirbell. Thiere, I. ii. p. 43.

*Habitat*.—Procured between tide-marks at Sea Point, Cape Town.

Named after Prof. L. Schmarda, the author of the well-known work on the Annelida so often quoted.