

bands of fibres from the alimentary canal, and the connective tissue which surrounds the great median blood-vessel immediately above them. No neural canal is visible. The oblique muscles are very slightly developed, and the contrast with the typical species in this respect is marked. The ventral longitudinal muscles are massive and elongate-ovoid in section, whereas the smaller dorsal muscles are ovoid. The alimentary canal is fixed to the median dorsal wall almost without a pedicle, and a considerable blood-vessel occurs at each side. A similar pair of vessels lie close to the wall of the intestine above the great ventral. The nerve-cords are much flattened, and the difference between them and the ganglionic enlargements is pronounced.

The *Tradopia maculata* of Dr. Baird,¹ from Madras, possesses bifid branchiæ anteriorly, but posteriorly the divisions are more numerous. A species procured by Mr. Whiteaves, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is closely allied to the present form, but differs in the great length of the ringed bases of the tentacles.

A specimen dredged off Sombrero and St. Thomas, either in 460 or 390 fathoms, but which locality is doubtful, approaches the foregoing so closely that it has not been thought necessary to form a new species. It is fragmentary, measuring about 20 mm. in length and 2·3 mm. in breadth.

The head has lost its tentacula, their basal-regions, which seem to be large, alone remaining. The tentacular cirri are filiform and of considerable length. The frontal lobes are elongate and ovate. The general aspect of the maxillæ agrees with *Nothria tenuisetis*, but the posterior appendages have a straight instead of a convex outer edge, the latter indeed, being parallel to the line bounding the inner triangles, and the centres are somewhat more tumid. The pigment is thus in the form of a straight band on each side. The left great dental plate has eight teeth, the right nine. The left paired plate possesses five teeth, and the accessory (as on the right) has a tooth. The left unpaired shows about nine, and the right lateral seven teeth. The same blackish pigment is present on both sides, in the alveolus of this and the corresponding plate on the left, as in the previous examples. The mandibles also agree with those in the latter in regard to the black lines on each side of the fissure, and in the irregular denticulations along the anterior (cutting) margin.

A slight divergence occurs in the origin of the branchiæ, which appear on the seventh foot instead of the ninth; moreover, the bifid condition continues somewhat further backward. The organs are also shorter, but the condition of the specimen is unsatisfactory, and therefore such characters are unreliable.

In transverse section this corresponds with the foregoing in the general shape of the body, and in the proportions of the dorsal and ventral longitudinal muscles. The vertical muscles passing by the side of the alimentary canal are, however, much stronger, for considerable bands pass to the hypoderm on each side of the nerve-area. A large

¹ *Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, vol. x. p. 355.