

Station 149B (off Royal Sound), January 17, 1874; lat. 49° 28' S., long. 70° 30' E.; depth, 25 fathoms; surface temperature, 40°·5; sea-bottom, volcanic mud.

The skin is coated with minute grains of sand.

The frontal bristles (Pl. XXIII A. fig. 7) have, on the whole, somewhat narrow bars, except at the tip, and are remarkable for the great profusion of stalked parasitic Infusoria which embellish them. So dense is this infusorial coating that the bristles form a matted mass in which Nematoids and other forms lodge. The condition of such bristles resembles the stem of a zoophyte clothed with *Clytia johnstoni* and other Campanularians. The bell-shaped Infusorians are in various phases, that on the right of the figure (with the parasitic vase on its stalk) has ruptured, and only the nucleus and a little granular matter remain.

The dorsal bristles are pale, comparatively small and slender, and marked by closely arranged transverse striæ.

The ventral "hooks" are nearly straight or slightly curved dull reddish-brown structures, very closely marked with transverse striæ (Pl. XXIII A. fig. 8), which superiorly often form groups, with an interval between them. The ventral margin of the tip is often slightly abraded.

The intestines of those from Betsy Cove are loaded with ooze, containing large circular Diatoms, numerous and varied sponge-spicules, and other structures.

The description given by Grube in the account of the Annelids of the German exploring ship "Gazelle" seems to agree with the foregoing. In his remarks on the anatomy of this species Studer¹ speaks of the splitting of the circular muscular coat at the bristle-bundles, and this feature is well shown in the forms procured by the Challenger. He describes, however, the longitudinal layers as arranged in separate pennate processes which project inward from the circular coat. Though the dorsal and ventral longitudinal muscles are cut into isolated fasciculi of a flattened form by bands of fibres, no tendency to a pennate arrangement is noticeable. The oblique muscles are strong and decussate under the nerve trunks, their fibres mixing with those of the circular muscular coat. The structure of the body-wall is on the whole typical. Studer describes four pairs of genital sacs symmetrically arranged anteriorly on the ventral surface.

Studer's specimens came from Betsy Cove, Kerguelen, in 5 to 10 fathoms.

Brada whiteavesii,² n. sp. (Pl. XLV. figs. 3, 4; Pl. XXIII A. figs. 9, 10).

Habitat.—Dredged in Queen Charlotte Sound, in 10 fathoms.

¹ *Archiv f. Naturgesch.*, 1878, p. 113, Taf. v. figs. 1-10.

² Named after Mr. Whiteaves, who first brought it under my notice during his dredging expeditions in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.