

*Terebella (Lanice)*, tube only.

*Habitat*.—Dredged at Station 76 (off the Azores), July 3, 1873; lat. 38° 11' N., long. 27° 9' W.; depth, 900 fathoms; bottom temperature 40°·0, surface temperature 70°·0; sea-bottom, Pteropod ooze.

Only the tubes of this form were met with. These are a little longer than a crow-quill, and composed of the usual chitinous secretion strengthened by *Globigerinæ* and other Foraminifera, minute fragments of shells and mud. The extremity presents a remarkable expansion, having the outline of a spade or rather two spades (for the expansion is double), with a series of long filamentous processes projecting from the free margins. The flattened expansions have the same composition as the tube, and the processes consist of the usual secretion with fine sponge-spicules at intervals.

This species is probably a *Lanice*, but nothing further can be said of it in the absence of the occupant.

*Terebella (Lanice) seticornis*, n. sp., tube only (Pl. XLIX. fig. 4).

*Habitat*.—Trawled at Station 322 (off the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, South America), February 26, 1876; lat. 35° 20' S., long. 53° 42' W.; depth, 21 fathoms; surface temperature, 71°·5; sea-bottom, sand and shells.

This is a small tube (about 1·5 mm. in diameter) attached to a group of *Modiolaria*, or rather both tube and mollusks are connected by the byssi. The chitinous wall of the tube is coated with rather large fragments of sea-worn shells. The aperture presents a ventral tongue-shaped flap, somewhat longer and narrower than in *Lanice flabellum*. The dorsal edge has a thickish pillar supporting the base of a fan split into a dozen primary filaments, which usually become bifurcate after a short course. The lobe and fan are composed of the ordinary tough secretion, in which grains of quartzose sand are neatly imbedded; and as these are necessarily almost linear in arrangement in the filaments, a somewhat moniliform appearance is produced. The attenuated tip of each filament is formed by a thread of the secretion strengthened here and there by spicules of sponges and bristles of Annelids. The extremity is occupied by a single long winged bristle with the tapering tip at the point, while another parallel with it a little lower down gives the region due stiffness. Moreover, so transparent are many of the fragments in the filaments that the outlines of the Diatoms on their surfaces, to which they are probably attached by the secretion, are quite distinct.