

DEN NORSKE NORDHAVS-EXPEDITION

1876—1878.

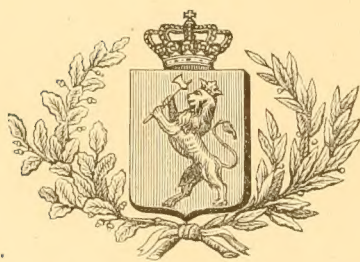
ZOOLOGI.

ANNELIDA,

VED

G. ARMAUER HANSEN.

MED 7 PLANCHER OG 1 KART.



CHRISTIANIA.

GRØNDAHL & SØNS BOGTRYKKERI.

1882.

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THE NORWEGIAN NORTH-ATLANTIC EXPEDITION

1876—1878.

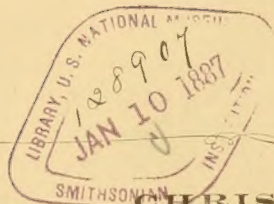
ZOOLOGY.

ANNELIDA,

BY

G. ARMAUER HANSEN.

WITH 7 PLATES AND 1 MAP.



CHRISTIANIA.

PRINTED BY GRØNDAHL & SØN.

1882.

Ved Bestemmelsen af Annelider fra det af den norske Nordhavsexpedition afsøgte Felt er det selvfølgelig hovedsageligt Malmgrens "*Annulata polychæta*", der maa benyttes. Saa værdifuldt som dette Arbejde er, saa vanskeligt og oftest umuligt er det at bringe et ukjendt Dyr, som man maatte træffe paa, ind under en af de mange af Malmgren opførte Slægter. Om denne Malmgrens Tilbøielighed til at danne nye Slægter efter ofte meget uvæsentlige Karakterer have allerede flere Forfattere udtalt sig og senest Dr. Théel¹, der nævner *Polynoidæ*, *Syllidæ*, *Nereidæ*, *Ampharetidæ* og *Terebellidæ* som Familier, hvor der fornemmeligst tiltrænges en betydelig Reduktion eller ialfald Modifikation af de malmgrenske Slægter.

Jeg har om de fleste af disse Familier ikke saa talrige selvstændige Undersøgelser og Erfaringer at støtte mig til, at jeg kan udtale mig ganske bestemt herom; men for *Polynoidernes* Vedkommende tør jeg med Sikkerhed, sige, at naar Malmgren har delt disse Dyr, der have en saa paafaldende Lighed med hinanden indbyrdes, i ikke mindre end 18 Slægter, af hvilke flere kun ere repræsenterede ved en enkelt Art, da er en saa vidtgaaende Søndring ikke alene unødigt, men ogsaa høist uberettiget. For at overbevise sig herom behøver man blot at gjøre, som Möbius har gjort, idet han søger at vise at *Harmothoe imbricata*, *Evarne impar*, *Lænulla glabra*, *Antinoe Sarsi* kun ere forskellige Navne paa samme Dyr, nemlig stille ved Siden af hinanden Malmgrens Diagnoser af de forskellige Slægter og bestræbe sig for at finde ud af, hvori Forskjellen mellem dem egentlig bestaar. Man vil strax komme i Forlegenhed hermed og man bliver ikke bedre stillet, om man specielt søger efter de Kjendetegn, som Malmgren selv siger at have benyttet for at karaktisere Slægterne, nemlig Skællenes Antal og den Maade, paa hvilken de bedække Ryggen, Hovedlappens Form og Antennernes Befæstningsmaade, og endelig Børsterne; disse sidste synes Malmgren især at lægge Vægt paa, thi han siger: "De Genuskarakterer, som kunna hentas från fot-

¹ Hj. Théel. Les annélides polychètes des mers de la Nouvelle-Zemble. Stockholm 1879.

Den norske Nordhavsexpedition. G. A. Hansen: *Annelida*.

In working out the Annelids collected on the Norwegian North-Atlantic Expedition, Malmgren's "*Annulata polychæta*" would of course be the chief book of reference. But, whatever the intrinsic value of this well-known work, it is difficult, nay, in the great majority of cases impossible, to class an unknown Annelid under one of the many genera instituted by Malmgren. The tendency in that distinguished zoologist to establish new genera from non-essential characters, has been previously noticed by several authors, the latest being Dr. Théel¹, who enumerates the families *Polynoidæ*, *Syllidæ*, *Nereidæ*, *Ampharetidæ*, and *Terebellidæ* as those in which the Malmgren genera are more particularly in need of being reduced in number, or at least diagnostically modified.

My autoptical acquaintance with most of these families is indeed too limited to admit of pronouncing decisively; but as regards the *Polynoidæ*, I do not hesitate to affirm that, in dividing these animals, which bear so striking a resemblance to one another, into no less than 18 genera, many of them represented by only a single species, Malmgren has laid himself open to the charge of introducing needless and supposititious distinctions. And proof of this is readily furnished by instituting a comparison, — as did Möbius, when seeking to show that *Harmothoe imbricata*, *Evarne impar*, *Lænulla glabra*, *Antinoe Sarsi* are merely different names for the same animal, — between Malmgren's diagnoses of the numerous genera, with a view to discover wherein their alleged difference actually consists. But this is no easy matter; the perplexing nature of the attempt becomes at once apparent. Nor does it anyway avail to look for the various criteria selected by Malmgren for characterising the genera, viz. the number of the scales and their arrangement on the back, the form of the lobes of the head, the mode of attachment of the feelers, and finally, the bristles. To the latter Malmgren attaches, it would seem, special weight, as will appear from the following remarks: — "The distinctive features furnished by the structure of the pedal bristles are in my opinion the most

¹ Hj. Théel. Les annélides polychètes des mers de la Nouvelle-Zemble. Stockholm 1879.

borstens bygnad, äro i min tanke de vigtigaste, och ega tvifvelsutän betydelsen af goda genuskaraktärer. Deres giltighet som sådana änser jag tillfyllest ådagalagd äfven af den omständigheten, att hos samtliga andra havs *annulata* fotborsten äro danade på samma sät eller efter sama typ hos arterna inom hvarje för ett genus almänt erkänd grupp, ja stundom inom hele familjer. Med olikheten i borstens bygnad följte alltid olikheter i djurets hela utseende och organisation, åtminstone hvad de yttre anatomiske karaktererna beträffar.

Efter de her citerede Ord skulde man vente, at der blandt *Polynoerne* fandtes en temmelig betydelig Forskjellighed, ikke alene med Hensyn til Borsternes Bygning, men ogsaa med Hensyn til Dyrenes ydre anatomiske Kjendetegn. Og dog er dette ingenlunde Tilfældet, hvad man ogsaa uden videre kan se af Malmgrens egne Figurer; Dyrene ere hinanden saa lige, at man neppe uden en omhyggelig detaljeret Undersøgelse er istand at skjelne dem fra hinanden; især gjælder dette Exemplarer opbevarede i Alkohol; ja Ligheden gaar saa vidt, at Möbius, som ovenfor nævnt, har ment, at ikke mindre end 4 Dyr, der af Malmgren ere opførte under 4 forskellige Slægter, kun ere Varieteter af en og samme Form, en Opfatning, som *P. Tauber*¹ ikke alene deler, men yderligere udvider derhen, at han til de 4 Dyr ogsaa foier *Lævillia mollis* og *Lævillia alba* samt *Lagisca rarispina* = *Lagisca propinqua*. Medens Möbius, som allerede omtalt, til Vidnesbyrd om sin Opfatnings Rigtighed dog anfører Malmgrens egne Beskrivelser af de omtalte Dyr, stiller Tauber uden Bemærkninger de af ham medtagne Dyr ind som Synonymer under *Harmothoe imbricata*, medens det dog skulde synes, at være en Undersøgelse værd, om ikke de nævnte Dyr ialfald kunde opføres som selvstændige Arter, om de end ikke kunne henføres til egne Slægter. Men jeg maa antage, at Herr Tauber ikke har seet de Dyr, han saaledes slaar sammen med *Harmothoe imbricata*; thi den, der har seet f. Ex. *Lagisca rarispina* kan umuligt tro, at denne og *Harmothoe imbricata* ere samme Dyr. Man behøver ellers kun at se paa Malmgrens Figur af *L. rarispina* for at overbevise sig herom. Medens de af Möbius og Tauber sammenslaaede Dyr utvivlsomt ere vel karaktererede Arter, kunne de dermod neppe med Rette henføres til særegne Slægter. Og allermindst kan hertil bruges Borsterne, der hos næsten samtlige *Polynoer* ere hinanden saa lige, at det ofte kan have sin store Vanskelighed at kjende dem fra hinanden, og om forskellige Typer af Borster kan der paa ingensomhelst Maade være Tale. At de dorsale Borster hos somme Dyr ere tykkere eller kortere end de ventrale eller omvendt, samt at de ventrale Borster ere delte eller udelte i Spidsen kan ikke betragtes som forskellige Typer for Bygningen, ligesom disse smaa Forskjelligheder i Borsteformerne heller ikke give Dyrene nogen særegen Karakter. Typen for Borsterne er den samme for alle *Polynoer* med delvis Undtagelse kun for *Melanis Loveni* og *Polynoecolopendrina*'s Vedkommende, nemlig for de dorsale en let

important, and must unquestionably rank as true generic characters. Their validity as such is, I think, sufficiently manifest from the fact of the pedal bristles in all other marine *Annulata* having the same structure, or the same type, in the species of every group constituting, as generally understood, a genus, nay sometimes throughout an entire family. Dissimilarity of structure in the bristles is invariably accompanied by general dissimilarity of appearance and organisation, as regards at least the external anatomical characters of the animal."

From what is stated here, a considerable difference might be inferred to exist between the members of the family *Polynoidea*, and not only as concerns the structure of the bristles, but also with regard to the external anatomical features of the animals. This, however, is not the case, as will at once appear from a glance at Malmgren's own drawings. Indeed, unless carefully examined in detail, it is hardly possible to distinguish between them, so closely do the animals resemble one another. This applies more particularly to specimens preserved in spirits, the resemblance in such being so great, that Möbius, as previously stated, held 4 animals, established by Malmgren as 4 new genera, to be merely varieties of one and the same form, — a view which *P. Tauber*¹ not only shares, but found reason to extend, regarding as additional varieties *Lævillia mollis*, *Lævillia alba*; and *Lagisca rarispina* (*Lagisca propinqua*). Möbius gives, as previously stated, in support of his construction, Malmgren's own diagnoses; whereas Tauber simply refers as synonyms, without remark, the animals in question to *Harmothoe imbricata*. Meanwhile, admitting the establishment of separate genera for the said animals to be out of the question, they are possibly entitled to rank as distinct species. Tauber, however, can hardly know from autopsy the animals he has thus confounded with *Harmothoe imbricata*; for no one who has seen, for instance, *Lagisca rarispina*, can possibly take that animal to be the same as *Harmothoe imbricata*. Indeed, this is sufficiently obvious from Malmgren's drawing. Hence the animals confounded together by Möbius and Tauber are beyond a doubt specifically distinct. To the rank of genera, on the other hand, they can hardly pretend; and certainly the last feature to adduce as a generic character would be, if justly considered, the structure of the bristles, which are so remarkably alike in well-nigh all *Polynoecia*, that very considerable difficulty is frequently experienced in distinguishing between them; and as for types of bristles, there is nothing of the kind, characters founded on such an assumption being altogether spurious. The fact of the dorsal bristles being shorter or thicker than the ventral, or vice-versa, and that of the ventral bristles being cleft or not cleft at the points, cannot be regarded as typical peculiarities of structure; nor do these minute differences in the form of the bristles furnish the animal with any true character, generic or specific. The type of the bristles is the same in all

¹ *Annulata danica*.

¹ *Annulata danica*.

krummet bred og tyk Børste, hvis konvexe Rand eller Flade er besat med finere eller grovere Sægtænder i parallelle Rader og for de ventrale en lidt svagere bøiet Børste, der paa et tyndere Skaft bærer en knivformig bredere Endedel, der er sagsagt som de dorsale Børster, og hvis Spids er let krummet, enkelt eller todelt, stundom ret (enkeltvis, *Antinoe Sarsi* og *Melanis Loveni*, udtrukket i en lang, sylformig Spids). Dyrenes ydre Karakterer influeres af Børsterne alene eftersom disse ere kortere eller længere, ikke af de smaa Variationer i Formen, medens dog ingen af Delene har Indflydelse paa Forknudernes Bygning, hvad der sees tydeligt nok hos *Melanis Loveni*, der har den mest afvigende Børsteform, idet de dorsale Børster ere mægtige, sylformige og de ventrale dels særdeles lange og tynde, dels kortere og tykkere med dybt, omtrentlig lige- ligt todelt Spids; trods det er Dyrets hele ydre Habitus den almindelige hos de korte *Polynoer*. *Polynoe scolopendrina*, *Enipo Kinbergi*, og *Nemidia Torelli*, der ved sin langstrakte Form og den af Skjælene ubedækkede forholdsvis betydelige Del af Kroppen, saa stærkt skille sig fra de korte Former, vise derimod en forholdsvis kun ringe Afvigelse i Børsteformen, en Afvigelse, der nærmest synes at være afhængig af Børsternes større Spædhed i det Hele, idet den væsentligst bestaar i en manglende eller kun meget fin Sagsagtning af de dorsale Børster.

Lige saa lidt som jeg kan finde, at Børsterne afgive noget meget heldigt Grundlag for en naturlig Soudring af *Polynoerne* i saa mange Slægter, ligesaa lidt finder jeg dem skikkede til at lette Diagnosen af Arterne. I denne Henseende synes Skjællene, specielt deres Udseende under Mikroskopet at frembyde større Fordele, idet deres Bygning synes at være aldeles karakteristisk for hver Art, og det er nærmest støttet paa Skjællenes Bygning, at jeg maa nedlægge bestemt Protest mod en saa omfattende Sammenslaaen af Arter og Slægter til en enkelt Art som den af Möbius og efter ham af Tauber foretagne.

Skulde man ville dele de nordiske *Polynoer* i forskellige Grupper, saa synes den mest naturlige at være den allerede af Ørsted foreslaaede Deling, nemlig at skjæle mellem de lange og de korte Former; men det forekommer mig tvivlsomt, om man er berettiget til at give dem særskilte Slægtsnavne; thi vil man for en naturlig Inddeling tage noget Hensyn til Dyrenes indre anatomiske Bygning, saa vil man vistnok hos alle disse Dyr forgjæves lede efter snart sagt endog den mindste Forskjel i Bygning af Tarmkanal, Nervesystem, Kjønnsorganer og Muskelanordning. Nogen aldeles afgjørende Dom kan jeg ikke udtale herom, da de tre ovennævnte Repræsentanter for de lange Former ikke har staaet til min Raadighed til anatomisk Undersøgelse;

Polynoe, with the exception of *Melanis Loveni* and *Polynoe scolopendrina*, in which it is somewhat modified, those animals having the dorsal bristles broad, thick, and slightly arcuate, with the convex margin or surface more or less minutely serrulated, the teeth being arranged in parallel rows; their ventral bristles, which are also curved, though very slightly, have a thinnish shaft, with a comparatively broad cultrate outer portion, serrate like the dorsal bristles, the point, simple or bipartite, being slightly arcuate, sometimes straight (in *Antinoe Sarsi* and *Melanis Loveni* produced styloform). It is the relative length of the bristles, and not trifling variations in form, that is found to influence the external characters of the animals; but neither of these subordinate features has the slightest influence on the structure of the pedal protuberances, a fact distinctly apparent on examining *Melanis Loveni*, in which the bristles are most aberrant in form, those on the dorsal surface consisting of powerful, styloform spikes, while those on the ventral are in part exceedingly long and thin, and in part comparatively short and thick, with deeply cleft bipartite points; and yet the habitus of the animal does not differ from that distinguishing the other short *Polynoe*. Even *Polynoe scolopendrina*, *Enipo Kinbergi*, and *Nemidia Torelli*, so easily distinguished from the short forms by reason of their elongate structure and the portion of the body, comparatively considerable, that is scaleless, exhibit but very slight variation in the bristles, a variation chiefly dependent, it would seem, on greater delicacy of structure, the serrated margin, for instance, distinguishing in other *Polynoe* the dorsal bristles, being altogether absent, or with the teeth exceedingly minute.

And this, as I conceive, peculiar unfitness of the bristles to furnish a sure and obvious basis on which might be established a natural division of the *Polynoidæ* into numerous genera, extends, I think, with equal force to specific diagnoses. The scales, more especially their appearance under the microscope, afford, in my opinion, far greater distinctive facilities, their form and structure being, it seems, in each species characteristically constant; and it is indeed on grounds derived from a close examination of the scales, that I venture emphatically to oppose the wholesale heaping together by Möbius, and after him by Tauber, of proposed genera and species into a single specific group.

Assuming the need of further classification for the northern *Polynoe*, the most natural would surely be to distinguish, as suggested by Ørsted, between the long and the short forms. Meanwhile, I very much question whether such groups be entitled to generic rank; for if, in that case, any weight must be laid on anatomical structure, it would certainly be hard to find in any of these animals the slightest difference in the structure of the intestinal canal, the nervous system, the generative organs, or the muscular arrangement. A decided opinion on this subject, I cannot, however, venture to pronounce, my anatomical investigations having been exclusively confined to representatives of the short forms; but after carefully

men efter en nøiagtig Undersøgelse af *Leanira tetragona's* Anatomi¹ at dømme, tror jeg at kunne antage, at de Dyr, der i ydre Udseende staa de korte Polynoer nærmere end *Leanira*, i anatomisk Henseende kun ville have yderst ringe om overhovedet nogen Afvigelse at frembyde, naar selv *Leanira*, der endog henregnes til en anden Familie, i næsten alle Henseender i sin anatomiske Bygning viser saa store Overensstemmelser med Polynoerne.

Den anatomiske Undersøgelse af *Leanira* blev netop foretagen for at undersøge med hvilken Ret den og *Sigalion* henførtes til en egen Familie, og Undersøgelsens Resultat blev det, at man neppe nok havde Ret at henføre den til en anden Slægt end Polynoerne, end sige til en anden Familie. Og efter en foreløbig Undersøgelse af *Panthalis Ørstedii* samt efter leilighedsvis Indblik i *Aphrodite aculeata's* og *Lætmonice filicornis's* Bygning skulde jeg være tilbøielig til at antage, at samtlige elytbærende Annelider rettest henføres under en Familie.

Jeg giver nedenfor en Fortegnelse over de Stationer, paa hvilke der fangedes Annelider, samt over de Annelider, der ere fundne paa hver af dem tilligemed en Angivelse om Dyrenes øvrige bekjendte Forekomst, idet jeg med Hensyn til denne har holdt mig til de Opgivender, der findes hos

A. I. Malmgren:	<i>Annulata polychata</i> .
P. Tauber:	<i>Annulata danica</i> .
Hj. Théel:	Les annélides polychètes des mers de la Nouvelle-Zemble.

Som det vil sees af efterstaaende Fortegnelse er Antallet af Annelider fra de store Dyb og fra den iskolde Area teml. betydeligt og findes der blandt dem Repræsentanter fra næsten samtlige Annelidefamilier. For at dette bedre kan oversees, har jeg nedenfor sammenstillet alle de i den iskolde Area fundne Annelider ordnede efter de Familier, de tilhøre.

Det tør dog være hensigtsmæssigst, før jeg meddeler denne Liste og Betragtninger over Annelidernes Udbredelse inden det undersøgte Havparti, at give en Beskrivelse af de nye Former, der ere fundne, samt nogle Oplysninger om andre mindre kjendte Dyr.

Polynoe globifera, G. O. Sars.

Denne Form er først fundet paa den ydre Afhældning af den store Fiskebanke udenfor Christiansund af Herr Prof. G. O. Sars og af ham beskrevet i Christiania Videnskabsselskabs Forhandling 1872.

Da Prof. Sars's Beskrivelse ikke er ledsaget af Tegninger, meddeler jeg saadanne paa T. II Fig. 1—9. Om Elytterne er at bemærke, at der paa hvert af dem findes

studying the anatomy of *Leanira tetragona*,¹ I am disposed to assume, that animals bearing in their habitus a stronger resemblance than does *Leanira* to the *Polynoe*, will be found to exhibit very trifling, if any variation, in their anatomical structure, seeing that *Leanira*, which is even referred to another family, so closely approximates the *Polynoe* in its general organisation.

My object in studying the anatomical structure of *Leanira*, was to learn on what grounds a separate family had been instituted for that animal and *Sigalion*; but I failed to discover any adequate reason for assigning it generic rank, let alone establishing a new family for its reception. And moreover, I feel disposed to infer from a cursory investigation of *Panthalis Ørstedii* and some acquaintance with the structural features in *Aphrodite aculeata* and *Lætmonice filicornis*, that all scale-bearing Annelids should properly be referred to one family.

Overleaf will be found a List of the Stations at which Annelids were dredged, with a specification of the species brought up in each locality; the geographical distribution elsewhere throughout the seas of the globe has been also given, from statements in the following works:—

A. I. Malmgren:	<i>Annulata polychata</i> .
P. Tauber:	<i>Annulata danica</i> .
Hj. Théel:	Les annélides polychètes des mers de la Nouvelle-Zemble.

As will be seen from this List, the number of Annelids obtained from great depths and in the cold area is considerable. Moreover, it comprises representatives from well-nigh every known family; and I have therefore, with a view to facilitate reference, arranged all Annelids found in the cold area under the families to which they belong.

Meanwhile, it will perhaps be best, before giving the List, along with remarks on the distribution of the Annelids throughout the tract of ocean investigated, first to describe the new forms brought to light on the Expedition, and furnish some information respecting other, comparatively little known animals.

Polynoe globifera, G. O. Sars.

This form was first met with on the outer slope of the great fishing-bank off Christiansund, by Professor G. O. Sars, who described it in "Christiania Videnskabsselskabs Forhandling," 1872.

No drawing of the animal being annexed to Professor Sars's diagnosis, I have furnished representations in Pl. II, figs. 1—9. As regards the elytra, must be observed, that

¹ Arkiv for Mathematik og Naturvidenskab.

¹ Arkiv for Mathematik og Naturvidenskab.

et blødt Parti udad og bagtil for Stilken; dette Parti er altid indsunket under det øvrige Niveau.

Polynoe aspera, n. sp. Stat. 48.

Længden ca. 2.5^{cm} Bredden 8—9^{mm}, med Børster, 15 Par Elytræ, der dække hele Ryggen. Kroppen fladtrykt, jævnt afsmalnende bagtil. Hovedlappen omtrent lige lang som bred, udtrukket i to temmelig lange Spidser; bagre Par Øine helt bag paa Issen, forreste omtrent midt paa Hovedets ydre Rand (T. II, Fig. 11). Palperne tykke, runde, glatte. Tentakelen og Tentakelcirrerne omtrent jævnlange med dem, fint cilierede ligesom de korte Antenner, der udspringe under Tentakelens Basis, og Dorsalcirrerne, der række noget udenfor Børsterne. Skjellene for det blotte Øie glatte; under Lupen sees fine smaa Punkter paa Fladen og en Krands af korte, tynde Cilier langs den bagre og ydre Rand. Ved stærkere Forstørrelse ser man først tydeligt de haarde Papiller, der dække hele Fladen undtagen en Stribe langs den indre indre Rand; de ere smaa spidse, koniske Fremragninger, der mod den bagre Rand for en større Del tiltage i Størrelse, enkelte af dem ganske betydeligt (T. II, Fig. 14 & 15); foruden i Randen (tættest udad) findes ogsaa Cilier spredte mellem de haarde Papiller indover Fladen (T. II, Fig. 15) Fodknuderne ere delte i to temmelig spidst uddragne Børsteknuder (T. II, Fig. 12). Børsterne ere middels lange og smækre, de dorsale noget kortere og tykkere end de ventrale, begge Sorter som vanligt tværtandede, de ventrale dels med hel, dels med svagt todelt Spids (T. II, Fig. 13). Farven: Skjellene mere jævnt eller ujævnt bruntfarvede paa deres bagre Del; samtlige Hovedets Tilhæng bruntfarvede undtagen i Spidsen, der er farveløs. Leddenes Dorsalflader med brune Baand, stærkest farvede udad til Siderne.

Denne Form er af Théel¹ fundet i det Kariske Hav og af mig selv i 1876 ved Moldøen nord for Florø.

Af Théel er ikke angivet Vandets Temperatur for de forskjellige Stationer; og for Moldøens Vedkommende er Vandets Temperatur ikke maalt; men da Dyret fandtes paa 100—150 Favnes Dyb i en Fjord, der løber ud i Havet mellem Bremanger og Vaagsøen, er der neppe Grund til at antage, at Temperaturen her har været under 0° *P. aspera* er saaledes ogsaa et Exempel paa et Dyr, der lever baade i den varme og kolde Area. Da jeg i 1878 skrabede paa akkurat de samme Lokalteter ved Moldøen som i 1876, fandt jeg hverken dette Dyr eller flere andre,

each of these organs has a soft section, extending out from and posterior to the pedicle; and this part is invariably depressed, or rather sunk, below the level of the surrounding surface.

Polynoe aspera, n. sp. Stat. 48.

The body, depressed and tapering posteriorly, with 15 pairs of elytra covering the whole of the back. Extreme length about 2.5^{cm}, breadth from 8^{mm} to 9^{mm}, including the bristles. The lobe of the head, about as long as broad, produced anteriorly each way into 2 comparatively long pointed extremities. The posterior pair of eyes far behind on the crown, the anterior as near as may be in the middle of the outer margin of the head (Pl. II, fig. 11). The palps thick, round, and smooth; the tentacle and the tentacular cirri, about equalling them in length, are finely ciliated, as also the short antennæ, springing from beneath the base of the tentacle, and the dorsal cirri, protending a little beyond the points of the bristles. To the naked eye, scales, or elytra, smooth; under a lens, their surface is found to be dotted with minute points, and a cincture of short, delicate cilia appears encircling the posterior and outer margin. Not till highly magnified do the hard papillæ which cover the entire surface, saving a strip along the inner margin, become distinctly obvious; they consist of minute acuminate protuberances, increasing in magnitude towards the posterior margin, many of them considerably (Pl. II, figs. 14, 15). Exclusive of those along the margin (densest outwards), are seen other cilia, dispersed between the hard papillæ inwards over the surface, Pl. II, fig. 15. The pedal protuberances occur as two comparatively acuminate bristle-bearing warts, Pl. II, fig. 12. The bristles of moderate length, and slender, the dorsal ones somewhat shorter and thicker than the ventral; both, however, transversely denticulated, and the ventral terminating in a point, sometimes simple, sometimes slightly cleft (Pl. II, fig. 13). The colour of the scales on their posterior portion a more or less uniform brown; the appendages of the head all brown, except at the points, which are colourless. The dorsal surface of the segments marked with brown bands, deepest in colour towards the sides.

This form has been found by Théel¹ in the Kara Sea, and by myself off Moldøen, north of Florø.

Théel does not state the temperature of the water at the different observing-stations; as regards Moldø indeed, it was not taken; but the animal having been captured at a depth of 100—150 fathoms, in a fjord disemboguing into the sea between Bremanger and Vaagsø, the temperature can hardly have been lower than 0°. Hence *P. aspera* furnishes an instance of an animal inhabiting both areas, the warm and the cold. When dredging off Moldøen in 1878, in precisely the same localities as in 1876, I met with neither this Annelid nor several other ani-

¹ Hj. Théel, l. c. Pag. 10.

¹ Hj. Théel, l. c. p. 10.

Oversigtstabel

over de fundne Annelider og de Stationer hvor Dyrene ere fundne.

Station.	Nordlig Bredde.	Længde fra Greenwich.	Dybde.		Vandets Tempera- tur ved Bunden. C.	Bundens Beskaffenhed.	Fundne Dyr.	Øvrige Forekomst.
			Engelske Favn.	Meter.				
Varme Area.								
1	61° 13'	6° 36' E.	650	1189	6.6	Sandler (Sognefjorden).	<i>Leanira tetragona</i> , Ørst. <i>Cirratulus cirratus</i> , Müller.	Bohuslehn og Norges Kyst, Grøn- land, Nord-Amerika. Grønland, Novaja Semlja og Skan- dinaviens Kyster.
101	65 36	8 32 E.	223	108	6.0	Sandler.	<i>Onuphis quadricuspis</i> , M. Sars. <i>Serpula vermicularis</i> , Lin.	Skandinaviske Halvøjs Kyster. Skandinavien, England og Frank- rige.
147	66 48	12 8 E.	112	200	6.2	Graat Ler.	<i>Aricia norvegica</i> , M. Sars. <i>Nephtys Hombergi</i> , A. & M. Edw. <i>Lumbrineris fragilis</i> , Müller. <i>Annotrypane ulogaster</i> , Rathke. <i>Serpula vermicularis</i> , Lin. <i>Hydroides norvegica</i> , Gun. <i>Placostegus tridentatus</i> , Fabr. <i>Sabella paronia</i> , Sav.	Norges Kyster. Øresund, Bohus og sydlige Norge. Grønland, Novaja Semlja, Spits- bergen, Norge, Bohus. Spitsbergen, Grønland, Island og skandinaviske Halvøjs Vestkyst. Skandinavien, Frankrige og Eng- land. Bohus til Finmarken. Do. - Do. England, tyske Nordsøkyst, Norge til Tromsø.
149	67 52	13 57 E.	135	247	4.9	Ler.	<i>Clymene biceps</i> , M. Sars. <i>Onuphis quadricuspis</i> , M. Sars. <i>Hydroides norvegica</i> , Gun. <i>Leodice norvegica</i> , Sav. <i>Sabella paronia</i> , Sav.	Island, Bohus til Finmarken. Skandinaviens Vestkyst. Bohus til Finmarken. Bohus til Finmarken, Smeerenberg paa Spitsbergen. England, tyske Nordsøkyst, Norge til Tromsø.
173	69 18	14 32 E.	300	549	4.6	Ler med Sten.	<i>Hydroides norvegica</i> , Gun. <i>Placostegus tridentatus</i> , Fabr. <i>Filigrana implexa</i> , Berk. <i>Leodice norvegica</i> , Sav. <i>Glyceria alba</i> , Rathke. <i>Onuphis conchylega</i> , M. Sars. <i>Terebellides Strömii</i> , M. Sars.	Bohus til Finmarken. Do. - Do. England, Bohus til Finmarken. Bohus til Finmarken. Øresund til Finmarken, England. Spitsbergen, Novaja Semlja, Grøn- land, Norge. Spitsbergen, Novaja Semlja, Grøn- land, Island, Skandinavien, Eng- land, Østersøen, adriatiske Hav.
257	70 4	23 2 E.	100	203	3.9	Graat Ler. (Altenfjord).	<i>Polynoe cirrosa</i> , Pal. — <i>rarispinu</i> , M. Sars. <i>Leanira tetragona</i> , Ørst. <i>Nephtys ciliata</i> , Müller. <i>Pectinaria hyperborea</i> , Mgrn. <i>Trophonia borealis</i> , n. sp.	Spitsbergen, Grønland, Island, Bo- hus til Finmarken. Spitsbergen, Grønland, Island, Fin- marken. Bohus til Finmarken. Spitsbergen, Finmarken, Island. Spitsbergen, Grønland, Finmarken.
260	70 55	26 11 E.	127	232	3.5	Ler. (Porsangerfj.).	<i>Nephtys ciliata</i> , Müller. <i>Clymene biceps</i> , M. Sars. <i>Praxilla prætermissa</i> , Mgrn. <i>Pectinaria hyperborea</i> , Mgrn.	Spitsbergen, Finmarken, Island. Island, Bohus til Finmarken. Bohus til Finmarken. Spitsbergen, Grønland, Finmarken.

List

of the Annelids collected and of the Stations at which they were dredged.

Station.	North Latitude.	Longitude from Greenwich.	Depth.		Temperature at the Bottom. C.	Bottom.	Specimen.	Geographical Distribution.
			English Fathoms.	Metres.				
Warm Area.								
1	61° 13'	6° 36' E.	650	1189	6.6	Sabulous Clay. (The Sogne Fj.)	<i>Leanira tetragona</i> , Ørst. <i>Cirratulus cibratus</i> , Müller.	Bohuslehn and West Coast of Norway, Greenland, North America. Greenland, Novaja Zemlja, and the Coasts of Scandinavia.
101	65 36	8 32 E.	223	408	6.0	Sabulous Clay.	<i>Onuphis quadricuspis</i> , M. Sars.	Coasts of the Scandinavian Peninsula.
147	66 48	12 8 E.	142	260	6.2	Grey Clay.	<i>Serpula vermicularis</i> , Lin. <i>Aricia norvegica</i> , M. Sars. <i>Nephtys Hombergi</i> , A. & M. Edw. <i>Lumbrineris fragilis</i> , Müller. <i>Annotrypane aulogaster</i> , Rathke. <i>Serpula vermicularis</i> , Lin. <i>Hydroides norvegica</i> , Gun. <i>Placostegus tridentatus</i> , Fabr. <i>Sabella paronia</i> , Sav.	Scandinavia, England, and France. Coasts of Norway. The Sound, Bohus, and the South Coast of Norway. Greenland, Novaja Zemlja, Spitzbergen, Norway, Bohus. Spitzbergen, Greenland, Iceland, and the Western Coast of the Scandinavian Peninsula. Scandinavia, France, and England. From Bohus to Finmark. Do. - Do. England, North-Sea Coast of Germany, Norway, as far north as Tromsø.
149	67 52	13 57 E.	135	247	4.9	Clay.	<i>Clymene biceps</i> , M. Sars. <i>Onuphis quadricuspis</i> , M. Sars. <i>Hydroides norvegica</i> , Gun. <i>Leodice norvegica</i> , Sav. <i>Sabella paronia</i> , Sav.	Iceland, from Bohus to Finmark. West Coast of Scandinavia. From Bohus to Finmark. From Bohus to Finmark, Smeerenberg, Spitzbergen. England, North-Sea Coast of Germany, Norway, as far north as Tromsø.
173 ^b	69 18	14 32 E.	300	549	4.6	Clay mixed with Stones.	<i>Hydroides norvegica</i> , Gun. <i>Leodice norvegica</i> , Sav. <i>Sabella paronia</i> , Sav.	From Bohus to Finmark. From Bohus to Finmark, Smeerenberg, Spitzbergen. England, North-Sea Coast of Germany, Norway, as far north as Tromsø.
175	69 17	14 34 E.	415	759	3.0	Clay.	<i>Hydroides norvegica</i> , Gun. <i>Placostegus tridentatus</i> , Fabr. <i>Filigrana impleta</i> , Berk. <i>Leodice norvegica</i> , Sav. <i>Glycera alba</i> , Rathke. <i>Onuphis conchylega</i> , M. Sars. <i>Terebellites Strömii</i> , M. Sars.	From Bohus to Finmark. Do. - Do. England, from Bohus to Finmark. From Bohus to Finmark. From the Sound to Finmark, England. Spitzbergen, Novaja Zemlja, Greenland, Norway. Spitzbergen, Novaja Zemlja, Greenland, Iceland, Scandinavia, England, the Baltic, the Adriatic Sea.
257	70 4	23 2 E.	160	293	3.9	Gray Clay. (The Alten Fj.)	<i>Polydora cirrosa</i> , Pal. <i>Parapionosoma rarispina</i> , M. Sars. <i>Leanira tetragona</i> , Ørst. <i>Nephtys ciliata</i> , Müller. <i>Pectinaria hyperborea</i> , Mgrn. <i>Trophonia borealis</i> , n. sp.	Spitzbergen, Greenland, Iceland, from Bohus to Finmark. Spitzbergen, Greenland, Iceland, Finmark. From Bohus to Finmark. Spitzbergen, Finmark, Iceland. Spitzbergen, Greenland, Finmark.
260	70 55	26 11 E.	127	232	3.5	Clay. (The Porsanger Fj.)	<i>Nephtys ciliata</i> , Müller. <i>Clymene biceps</i> , M. Sars. <i>Praxilla prætermissa</i> , Mgrn. <i>Pectinaria hyperborea</i> , Mgrn.	Spitzbergen, Finmark, Iceland. Iceland, from Bohus to Finmark. From Bohus to Finmark. Spitzbergen, Greenland, Finmark.

Station.	Nordlig Bredde.	Længde fra Greenwich.	Dybde.		Vandets Tempera- tur ved Bunden C.	Bundens Beskaffenhed.	Fundne Dyr.	Øvrige Forekomst.
			Engelske Favn.	Meter.				
							<i>Onuphis conchylega</i> , M. Sars. Spitsbergen, Novaja Semlja, Grønland, Norge. <i>Amphicteis Gunneri</i> , M. Sars. Bohus til Finnmarken, Novaja Semlja, Grønland, Spitsbergen, England. <i>Aphrodite aculeata</i> , Lin. Bohus til Finnmarken, Engl., Frankrige, Amerika, Middelhavet. <i>Terebellides Strömii</i> , M. Sars. Spitsbergen, Novaja Semlja, Grønland, Island, Skandinavien, England, Østersøen, adriatiske Hav.	
261	70° 47'.	28° 30' E.	127	232	2.8	Ler. (Tanafjord).	<i>Clymene lunbricalis</i> , Fabr. Spitsbergen, Novaja Semlja, Grønland, Bohus til Finnmarken. <i>Clymene biceps</i> , M. Sars. Island, Bohus til Finnmarken. <i>Leodice norvegica</i> , Sav. Bohus til Finnmarken. <i>Nephtys Malmgreni</i> , Théel. Spitsbergen, Grønland, Finnmarken. <i>Ammotrypane analogaster</i> , Rathke. Spitsbergen, Grønland, Island, Skandinaviske Halvøs Vestkyst. <i>Terebellides Strömii</i> , M. Sars. Spitsbergen, Novaja Semlja, Grønland, Island, Skandinavien, England, Østersøen, adriatiske Hav. <i>Sabellides octocirrata</i> , M. Sars. Bohus til Finnmarken. <i>Polynoe imbricata</i> , Lin. Spitsb., Grønland, Island, Skaane til Finnmarken, Belgien, England, Frankrige, Nord-Amerika, Middelhavet. <i>Pectinania hyperborea</i> , Mgrn. Spitsbergen, Grønland, Finnmarken. <i>Ceratocephale Lovéni</i> , Mgrn. Bohus. <i>Goniada norvegica</i> , Ørst. Norges Syd- og Vestkyst. <i>Amphicteis Gunneri</i> , M. Sars. Bohus til Finnmarken, Spitsbergen, Grønland, Engl., Novaja Semlja.	
262	70 36	32 35 E.	148	271	1.9	Sandler.	<i>Leanira tetragona</i> , Ørst. Bohus til Finnmarken. <i>Nephtys Malmgreni</i> , Théel. Spitsb., Grønland, Finnmarken, Novaja Semlja. <i>Clymene lunbricalis</i> , Fabr. Spitsb., Grønland, Bohus til Finnmarken, Novaja Semlja. <i>Scolecolepis cirrata</i> , M. Sars. Spitsb., Grønland, Finnmarken og sydover lige til Christianiafjorden, Novaja Semlja. <i>Nephtys Hombergi</i> , A. & M. Edw. Øresund, Bohus, sydlige Norge, Novaja Semlja, Grønland. <i>Lumbrineris fragilis</i> , Müller. Spitsb., Grønland, Bohus til Finnmarken, Novaja Semlja.	
270	72 27	35 1 E.	136	249	0.0	Ler.	<i>Brada granulosa</i> , n. sp. Stat: 323. <i>Brada granulata</i> , Mgrn. Spitsb., Grønland, Finnmarken, Novaja Semlja.	
273	73 25	31 30 E.	197	360	2.2	Ler.	<i>Trophonia borealis</i> , n. sp. <i>Amphicteis Gunneri</i> , M. Sars. Spitsb., Novaja Semlja, Grønland, England, Bohus til Finnmarken. <i>Nephtys incis</i> a, Mgrn. Bohus. <i>Terebellides Strömii</i> , M. Sars. Spitsb., Novaja Semlja, Grønland, Island, England, Skandinavien, Østersøen, adriatiske Hav. <i>Onuphis conchylega</i> , M. Sars. Spitsb., Grønland, Norge, Novaja Semlja.	

Station.	North Latitude.	Longitude from Greenwich.	Depth.		Temperature at the Bottom. C.	Bottom.	Specimen.	Geographical Distribution.							
			English Fathoms.	Metres.											
261	70° 47'	28° 30' E.	127	232	2.8	Clay. (The Tana Fj.)	<i>Onuphis conchylega</i> , M. Sars.	Spitzbergen, Novaja Zemlja, Greenland, Norway.							
							<i>Amphiteis Gunneri</i> , M. Sars.	From Bohus to Finmark, Novaja Zemlja, Greenland, Spitzbergen, England.							
							<i>Aphrodite aculeata</i> , Lin.	From Bohus to Finmark, England, France, America, the Mediterranean.							
							<i>Terebellides Strömii</i> , M. Sars.	Spitzbergen, Novaja Zemlja, Greenland, Iceland, Scandinavia, England, the Baltic, the Adriatic Sea.							
							<i>Clymene lumbricalis</i> , Fabr.	Spitzb., Novaja Zemlja, Greenland, from Bohus to Finmark.							
							<i>Clymene biceps</i> , M. Sars.	Iceland, from Bohus to Finmark.							
							<i>Leodice norvegica</i> , Sav.	From Bohus to Finmark.							
							<i>Nephtys Malmgreni</i> , Théel.	Spitzbergen, Greenland, Finmark.							
							<i>Ammotrypane autogaster</i> , Rathke.	Spitzbergen, Greenland, Iceland, Western Coast of Scandinavian Peninsula.							
							<i>Terebellides Strömii</i> , M. Sars.	Spitzb., Novaja Zemlja, Greenland, Iceland, Scandinavia, England, the Baltic, the Adriatic Sea.							
							<i>Sabellides octocirrata</i> , M. Sars.	From Bohus to Finmark.							
							<i>Polynoe imbricata</i> , Lin.	Spitzbergen, Greenland, Iceland, from Scania to Finmark, Belgium, England, France, North America, the Mediterranean.							
							262	70 36	32 35 E.	148	271	1.9	Clay.	<i>Pectinaria hyperborea</i> , Mgrn.	Spitzbergen, Greenland, Finmark.
<i>Ceratocephale Lovéni</i> , Mgrn.	Bohus.														
<i>Goniada norvegica</i> , Ørst.	South and West Coasts of Norway.														
<i>Amphiteis Gunneri</i> , M. Sars.	From Bohus to Finmark, Spitzbergen, Greenland, England, Novaja Zemlja.														
<i>Leanira tetragona</i> , Orst.	From Bohus to Finmark.														
<i>Nephtys Malmgreni</i> , Théel.	Spitzbergen, Greenland, Novaja Zemlja, Finmark.														
<i>Clymene lumbricalis</i> , Fabr.	Spitzbergen, Greenland, from Bohus to Finmark, Novaja Zemlja.														
<i>Scolecopsis cirrata</i> , M. Sars.	Spitzbergen, Greenland, from Finmark southward to the Christiania Fjord, Novaja Zemlja.														
<i>Nephtys Hombergi</i> , A. & M. Edw.	The Sound, Bohus, South Coast of Norway, Novaja Zemlja, Greenland.														
<i>Lambrineris fragilis</i> , Müller.	Spitzbergen, Greenland, from Bohus to Finmark, Novaja Zemlja.														
270	72 27.5	35 1 E.	136	249	0.0	Brownish Clay.								<i>Brada granulosa</i> , n. sp.	Stat. 323.
														<i>Brada granulata</i> , Mgrn.	Spitzbergen, Greenland, Finmark, Novaja Zemlja.
273	37 25	31 30 E.	197	360	2.2	Greenish Clay.								<i>Trophonia borealis</i> , n. sp.	
							<i>Amphiteis Gunneri</i> , M. Sars.	Spitzbergen, Novaja Zemlja, Greenland, England, from Bohus to Finmark.							
							<i>Nephtys incisus</i> , Mgrn.	Bohus.							
							<i>Terebellides Strömii</i> , M. Sars.	Spitzbergen, Novaja Zemlja, Greenland, Iceland, England, Scandinavia, the Baltic, the Adriatic Sea.							
							<i>Onuphis conchylega</i> , M. Sars.	Spitzbergen, Greenland, Norway, Novaja Zemlja.							

Station.	Nordlig Bredde.	Længde fra Greenwich.	Dybde.		Vanglets Tempera- tur ved Bunden C.	Bundens Beskaffenhed.	Fundne Dyr.	Øvrige Forekomst.
			Engelske Favn.	Meter.				
280	74° 10'	18° 51' E.	35	64	1.1	Haard (Beeren Eiland).	<i>Thelepus circumatus</i> , Fabr. <i>Nereis pelagica</i> , Lin. <i>Polynoe scabra</i> , Ørst. <i>Polynoe imbricata</i> , Lin.	Novaja Semlja, Norges Kyster, Bo- hus, Spitsb., Grønland, England, Middelhavet. Island, England, Grønland, Ore- sund, Finn., Spitsb. (sjelden), Novaja Semlja. Spitsb., Grønland, Island, Finmar- ken, N.-Amerika, Novaja Semlja. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Island, Skaane til Finn., Bel- gien, England, Frankrige, Nord- Amerika, Middelhavet.
290	72 27	20 51 E.	191	349	3.5	Brunt Sandler.	<i>Latmonice filicornis</i> , Kabg.	Bohus til Finmarken, Skotl., Fær- øerne, Island, Nord-Amerika.
323	72 53	21 51 E.	223	408	1.5	Graat Ler.	<i>Brada granulata</i> , Mgrn. <i>Brada granulosa</i> , n. sp. <i>Onuphis conchylega</i> , M. Sars.	Spitsbergen, Grønland, Finmarken, Novaja Semlja. Stat. 270. Spitsbergen, Grønland, Norge, No- vaja Semlja.
326	75 31	17 50 E.	123	225	1.6	Grøngraat Ler.	<i>Nephtys ciliata</i> , Müller. <i>Nephtys cōca</i> , Fabr. <i>Clymene limbricalis</i> , Fabr. <i>Onuphis conchylega</i> , M. Sars. <i>Brada granulata</i> , Mgrn.	Spitsbergen, Finmarken, Grønland, Island, Novaja Semlja. Finmarken, Grønland. Spitsb., Novaja Semlja, Grønland, Bohus til Finmarken. Spitsb., Grønland, Norge, Novaja Semlja. Spitsb., Grønland, Finmarken, No- vaja Semlja.
357	78 3	11 18 E.	125	229	1.9	Graat Ler.	<i>Terebellides Strömii</i> , M. Sars. <i>Scolecoplepis cirrata</i> , M. Sars. <i>Clymene limbricalis</i> , Fabr. <i>Lumbrineris fragilis</i> , Müller. <i>Artacama probosculea</i> , Mgrn.	Spitsb., Novaja Semlja, Grønland, Island, England, Skandinavien, Østersoen, adriatiske Hav. Spitsb., Grønland, Finmarken, Nor- ges Vestkyst, Novaja Semlja. Spitsb., Novaja Semlja, Grønland, Bohus til Finmarken. Spitsb., Novaja Semlja, Grønland, Bohus til Finmarken. Spitsb., Novaja Semlja, Grønland, Kattegat, Østersoen.
363	80 3	8 28 E.	260	475	1.1	Blaagraat Ler.	<i>Polynoe assimilis</i> , n. sp. <i>Polynoe spinulosa</i> , n. sp. <i>Thelepus circumatus</i> , Fabr.	Novaja Semlja, Norges Kyster, Bo- hus, Spitsb., Grønland, England, Middelhavet.
374	78 16	15 38 E.	60	110	0.7	Mørkgraat Ler. (Adventbay).	<i>Brada inhabilis</i> , Rathke. <i>Pectinaria hyperborea</i> , Mgrn. ? <i>Nemidia Torelli</i> , Mgrn. <i>Polynoe cirrosa</i> , Pallas. <i>Polynoe imbricata</i> , Lin.	Bohus til Finmarken, Færø, Is- land, Nord Amerika. Grønland, Finmarken. Spitsbergen. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Skandinavien, England, Nord- Amerika. Samme Udbredning.

Station.	North Latitude.	Longitude from Greenwich.	Depth.		Temperature at the Bottom. C.	Bottom.	Specimen.	Geographical Distribution.
			English Fathoms.	Metres.				
280	74° 10'	18° 51' E.	35	64	1.1	Hard. (Beeren Eiland.)	<i>Thelepus circummatus</i> , Fabr. <i>Nereis pelagica</i> , Lin. <i>Polynoe scabra</i> , Ørst. <i>Polynoe imbricata</i> , Lin.	Novaja Zemlja, Coasts of Norway, Bohus, Spitzbergen, Greenland, England, the Mediterranean. Iceland, England, Greenland, the Sound, Finmark, Spitzbergen (rare), Novaja Zemlja. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzbergen, Greenland, Iceland, Finmark, North America. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzbergen, Greenland, Iceland, from Scania to Finmark, Belgium, England, France, North America, the Mediterranean.
290	72 27	20 51 E.	191	349	3.5	Brown Sabulous Clay.	<i>Latmonice flicornis</i> , Kabg.	From Bohus to Finmark, Scotland, the Færoe Islands, Iceland, North America.
323	72 53	21 51 E.	223	408	1.5	Grey Clay.	<i>Brada granulata</i> , Mgrn. <i>Brada granulosa</i> , n. sp. <i>Onuphis conchylega</i> , M. Sars.	Spitzbergen, Greenland, Finmark, Novaja Zemlja. Stat. 270. Spitzbergen, Greenland, Norway, Novaja Zemlja.
326	75 31	17 50 E.	123	225	1.6	Greenish-grey Clay.	<i>Nephtys ciliata</i> , Müller. <i>Nephtys cœca</i> , Fabr. <i>Clymene lumbricalis</i> , Fabr. <i>Onuphis conchylega</i> , M. Sars. <i>Brada granulata</i> , Mgrn.	Spitzbergen, Finmark, Greenland, Iceland, Novaja Zemlja. Finmark, Greenland. Spitzbergen, Novaja Zemlja, Greenland, from Bohus to Finmark. Spitzbergen, Greenland, Norway, Novaja Zemlja. Spitzbergen, Greenland, Finmark, Novaja Zemlja.
357	78 3	11 18 E.	125	229	1.9	Grey Clay.	<i>Terebellides Strömii</i> , M. Sars. <i>Scolecoplepis cirrata</i> , M. Sars. <i>Clymene lumbricalis</i> , Fabr. <i>Lumbrineris fragilis</i> , Müller. <i>Artacama proboscidea</i> , Mgrn.	Spitzbergen, Novaja Zemlja, Greenland, Iceland, England, Scandinavia, the Baltic, the Adriatic Sea. Spitzbergen, Greenland, Finmark, West Coast of Norway, Novaja Zemlja. Spitzbergen, Novaja Zemlja, Greenland, from Bohus to Finmark. Spitzbergen, Novaja Zemlja, Greenland, from Bohus to Finmark. Spitzbergen, Novaja Zemlja, Greenland, the Cattegat, the Baltic.
363	80 3	8 28 E.	260	475	1.1	Bluish Clay.	<i>Polynoe assimilis</i> , n. sp. <i>Polynoe spinulosa</i> , n. sp. <i>Thelepus circummatus</i> , Fabr.	Novaja Zemlja, Coasts of Norway, Bohus, Spitzbergen, Greenland, England, the Mediterranean.
374	78 16	15 38 E.	60	110	0.7	Dark-grey Clay. (Advent Bay.)	<i>Brada inhabilis</i> , Rathke. <i>Pectinaria hyperborea</i> , Mgrn. <i>Nanidia Torelli</i> , Mgrn. <i>Polynoe cirrosa</i> , Pallas. <i>Polynoe imbricata</i> , Lin.	From Bohus to Finmark, the Færoe Islands, North-America. Greenland, Finmark. Spitzbergen. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzbergen, Greenland, Scandinavia, England, North America. Same Distribution.

Station.	Nordlig Bredde.	Længde fra Greenwich.	Dybde.		Vandets Tempera- tur ved Bunden C.	Bundens Beskaffenhed.	Fundne Dyr.	Øvrige Forekomst.
			Engelske Favn.	Meter.				
Røst							<i>Lumbrinereis fragilis</i> , Müller. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Bohus til Finmarken. <i>Anmotrypane auogaster</i> , Rathke. Spitsb., Grønland, Nord Amerika, England, Skandinavien. <i>Terebellides Strömii</i> , M. Sars. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Island, England, Skandinavien, Østersoen, Adria. <i>Onuphis conchylega</i> , M. Sars. Novaja Ssmlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Norge.	
							<i>Polynoe imbricata</i> , Lin. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Skandinavien, England, Nord-Amerika. <i>Nephtys ciliata</i> , Müller. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Nord-Amerika, Island, Færøerne, Skotland, Skandinavien.	
							<i>Phyllodoce teres</i> , Mgrn. Bohus til Finmarken. <i>Nereis pelagica</i> , Lin. Okøtske Hav, Novaja Semlja, Spitsbergen, Jan Mayen, Grønland, Nord-Amerika, Island, Færøerne, Storbritannien, fra Finmarken til Helgoland.	
							<i>Brada granulata</i> , Mgrn. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Finmarken. <i>Trophonia plumosa</i> , Müller. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Færøerne, Engl., Island, Frankrige, Finmarken til Øresund.	
							<i>Cirratulus cirratus</i> , Müller. Novaja Semlja, Grønland, Nord-Amerika, Island, Færøerne, England, Finmarken til Bohus.	
							<i>Glycera capitata</i> , Ørst. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Island, Skandinavien. <i>Chaopterus norvegicus</i> , M. Sars. Øresund til Finmarken. <i>Terebella debilis</i> , Mgrn. Bohus. <i>Pomatocerus triquetus</i> , Mørch. Finmarken til Østersoen, England, Skotland, Island, Nord-Amerika, Frankrige, Middelhavet.	
Sortlands- sund							<i>Glycera setosa</i> , Ørst. Grønland, Finmarken (?). <i>Leanira tetragona</i> , Ørst. Bohus til Finmarken, Grønland, Nord-Amerika.	
Skjær- stadfj.			263	481	3.2	Graagrønt Ler.	<i>Nephtys Hombergi</i> , A. & M. Edw. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland og lige ind i Middelhavet. <i>Lumbrinereis fragilis</i> , Müller. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Bohus til Finmarken. <i>Goniada maculata</i> , Ørst. Øresund til Finmarken, Skotland.	
							<i>Sabellides octocirrata</i> , M. Sars. Bohus til Finmarken. <i>Amphitrite grönlundica</i> , Mgrn. Grønland, Finmarken, Danmark, Novaja Semlja. <i>Terebellides Strömii</i> , M. Sars. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Island, England, Skandinavien, Østersoen, Adria.	
							<i>Sabella crassicornis</i> , M. Sars. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Finmarken til Molde. <i>Pectinaria hyperborea</i> , Mgrn. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Finmarken.	

Station.	North Latitude.	Longitude from Greenwich.	Depth.		Temperature at the Bottom. C.	Bottom.	Specimen.	Geographical Distribution.
			English Fathoms.	Metres.				
Røst							<i>Lumbrinereis fragilis</i> , Müller. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzbergen, Greenland, from Bohus to Finmark. <i>Ammotrypane aulogaster</i> , Rathke. Spitzbergen, Greenland, North America, England, Scandinavia. <i>Terebellides Strömii</i> , M. Sars. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzbergen, Greenland, Icel., Engl., Scandinavia, the Baltic, the Adriatic Sea. <i>Onuphis conchylega</i> , M. Sars. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenland, Norway. <i>Polynoe imbricata</i> , Lin. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzbergen, Greenland, Scandinavia, England, North America. <i>Nephtys ciliata</i> , Müller. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzbergen, Greenland, North America, Iceland, the Færoe Islands, Scotland, Scandinavia. <i>Phyllodoce teres</i> , Mgrn. From Bohus to Finmark. <i>Nereis pelagica</i> , Lin. The Ochotsk Sea, Novaja Zemlja, Spitzbergen, Jan Mayen, Greenl., North America, Iceland, the Færoe Islands, Great Britain, from Finmark to Helgoland. <i>Brada granulata</i> , Mgrn. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzbergen, Greenland, Finmark. <i>Trophonina plumosa</i> , Müller. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzbergen, Greenland, the Færoe Islands, England, Iceland, France, from Finmark to the Sound. <i>Cirratulus cirratus</i> , Müller. Novaja Zemlja, Greenland, North America, Iceland, the Færoe Islands, England, from Finmark to Bohus. <i>Glycera capitata</i> , Orst. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzbergen, Greenland, Iceland, Scandinavia. <i>Chatopterus norvegicus</i> , M. Sars. From the Sound to Finmark. <i>Terebella debilis</i> , Mgrn. Bohus. <i>Pomatocerus triqueter</i> , Mørch. From Finmark to the Baltic, England, Scotland, Iceland, North America, France, the Mediterranean.	
Sortlands-sund The Skjærstad Fj.			263	481	3.2	Grey-green Clay.	<i>Glycera setosa</i> , Orst. Greenland, Finmark. (?) <i>Leanira tetragona</i> , Orst. From Bohus to Finmark, Greenland, North America. <i>Nephtys Hombergi</i> , A. & M. Edw. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzbergen, from Greenland to the Mediterranean. <i>Lumbrinereis fragilis</i> , Müller. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenland, from Bohus to Finmark. <i>Goniada maculata</i> , Orst. From the Sound to Finmark, Scotland. <i>Sabellides octocirrata</i> , M. Sars. From Bohus to Finmark. <i>Amphitrite grönländica</i> , Mgrn. Greenland, Finmark, Denmark, Novaja Zemlja. <i>Terebellides Strömii</i> , M. Sars. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzbergen, Greenland, Iceland, England, Scandinavia, the Baltic, the Adriatic Sea. <i>Sabella crassicornis</i> , M. Sars. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzbergen, Greenland, from Finmark to Molde. <i>Pectinaria hyperborea</i> , Mgrn. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzbergen, Greenland, Finmark.	

Station.	Nordlig Bredde.	Længde fra Greenwich.		Dybde.		Vandets Tempera- tur ved Bunden C.	Bundens Beskaffenhed.	Fundne Dyr.	Øvrige Forekomst.
		Engelske Favn.	Meter.						
Salt- strom- men								<i>Thelepus circumatus</i> , Fabr.	Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Beeren- Eiland, Finmarken til Bohus, Grønland, England, Middelhavet.
								<i>Potamilla neglecta</i> , M. Sars. <i>Glycera capitata</i> , Ørst. <i>Leodice norvegica</i> , Sav.	Florø til Finmarken. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Island, Skandinavien. Spitsb., Finmarken langs Nord- soens Kyster til s. f. Irland, Skotland, Færøerne.
Reykja- vik								? <i>Polynoe semisculpta</i> , Johnst. <i>Polynoe imbricata</i> , Lin.	Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Island, Skaane til Finmarken. England, Belgien, Frankrige, Nord-Amerika, Middelhavet.
Jan Mayen				10-15	18-27			<i>Travisia forbesi</i> , Johnst.	Spitsb., Færøerne, Island, Grøn- land, Østersøen, Nordsoen.
								<i>Aricia arctica</i> , n. sp. <i>Travisia forbesi</i> , Johnst.	Stat. 224. Spitsb., Grønland, Island, Fær- øerne, Østersøen, Nordsoen.
Beeren Eiland				15	27			<i>Polynoe Sarsi</i> , Knbg.	Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Stat. 31, 33, 35, Florø, Christi- aniafjord.

Kolde Area.

18	62° 44'	1° 48' E.	412	753	-1.0	Ler.	<i>Polynoe globifera</i> , G. O. Sars. <i>Nephtys atlantica</i> , n. sp. <i>Lambrineis fragilis</i> , Müller.	Stat. 31, 48, 124, 164, 192, 295. Stat. 31, 87. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Bohus til Finmarken.
							<i>Onuphis hyperborea</i> , n. sp. <i>Scotoplos armiger</i> , Müller.	Stat. 48. Spitsb., Grønland, Island, Øresund til Finmarken.
							<i>Scalibregma infatum</i> , Rathke.	Spitsb., Grønland, Nord-Amerika, Skotland, Shetland, Jan Mayen, Finmarken til Øresund.
							<i>Scalibregma abyssorum</i> , n. sp. <i>Scalibregma? parvum</i> , n. sp. <i>Trophonia hirsuta</i> , n. sp.	Stat. 31. Stat. 31.
							<i>Notomastus latericius</i> , M. Sars. <i>Samytha seveirrata</i> , M. Sars.	Novaja Semlja, Grønland, Bohus til Finmarken. Sydlige Norge, Kattegat, Skot- land, Grønland, Nord-Amerika.
							<i>Thelepus circumatus</i> , Fabr.	Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Beeren Ei- land, Finmarken til Bohus, Grøn- land, England, Middelhavet.
							<i>Terebellides Strömii</i> , M. Sars.	Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Island, England, Skandinavien, Østersøen, Adria.
31	03 10	5 0 E.	417	763	-1.0	Sandler.	<i>Polynoe globifera</i> , G. O. Sars. — <i>villosa</i> , Mgrn.	Stat. 18, 48, 124, 164, 192, 295. Bohus, Christianiafjorden, 5 Mil udenfor Sognefjorden.

Station.	North Latitude.	Longitude from Greenwich.	Depth.		Temperature at the Bottom. C.	Bottom.	Specimen.	Geographical Distribution.
			English Fathoms.	Metres.				
Salt-stromen							<i>Thelepus circumatus</i> , Fabr.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzbergen, Beeren Eiland, from Finmark to Bohus, Greenland, England, the Mediterranean.
							<i>Potamilla neglecta</i> , M. Sars.	From Florø to Finmark.
							<i>Glyceria capitata</i> , Orst.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzbergen, Greenland, Iceland, Scandinavia.
							<i>Leodice norvegica</i> , Sav.	Spitzbsrgen, Finmark, along the North-Sea coasts to the south of Ireland, Shetland, the Færoe Islands.
Reykjavik							? <i>Polynoe semisculpta</i> , Johnst. <i>Polynoe unbricata</i> , Lin.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzbergen, Greenland, Iceland, from Scania to Finmark, England, Belgium, France, North America, the Mediterranean.
Jan Mayen			10-15	18-27			<i>Travisia forbesi</i> , Johnst.	Spitzbergen, the Færoe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, the Baltic, the North Sea.
							<i>Avicula arctica</i> , n. sp.	Stat. 224.
							<i>Travisia forbesi</i> , Johnst.	Spitzbergen, Greenland, Iceland, the Færoe Islands, the Baltic, the North Sea.
Beeren Eiland			15	27			^{Anticid} <i>Polynoe Sarsi</i> , Kubg.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzbergen, Greenland, Stations 31, 33, 35, Florø, the Christiania Fjord
Cold Area.								
18	62° 44'	1° 48' E.	412	753	-1.0	Clay.	<i>Polynoe globifera</i> , G. O. Sars.	Stats. 31, 48, 124, 164, 192, 295.
							<i>Nephtys atlantica</i> , n. sp.	Stats. 31, 87.
							<i>Lumbrinereis fragilis</i> , Müller.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzbergen, Greenland, from Bohus to Finmark.
							<i>Onuphis hyperborea</i> , n. sp.	Stat. 48.
							<i>Scoloplos armiger</i> , Müller.	Spitzbergen, Greenland, Iceland, from the Sound to Finmark.
							<i>Scalibregma inflatum</i> , Rathke.	Spitzbergen, Greenland, North America, Scotland, the Shetland Islands, Jan Mayen, from Finmark to the Sound.
							<i>Scalibregma abyssorum</i> , n. sp.	
							<i>Scalibregma ? parvum</i> , n. sp.	Stat. 31.
							<i>Trophonia hirsuta</i> , n. sp.	Stat. 31.
							<i>Notomastus latericius</i> , M. Sars.	Novaja Zemlja, Greenland, from Bohus to Finmark.
							<i>Samytha sexcirrata</i> , M. Sars.	South Coast of Norway, the Cattegat, the Shetland Islands, Greenland, North America.
							<i>Thelepus circumatus</i> , Fabr.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Beeren Eiland, from Finmark to Bohus, Greenland, England, the Mediterranean.
							<i>Terebellides Strömii</i> , M. Sars.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzbergen, Greenland, Iceland, England, Scandinavia, the Baltic, the Adriatic Sea.
31	63 10	4 0 E.	417	763	-1.0	Sabulous Clay.	^{Lund} <i>Polynoe globifera</i> , G. O. Sars.	Stats. 18, 48, 124, 164, 192, 295.
							<i>Luteres villosa</i> , Mgrn.	Bohus, the Christiania Fjord, 5 geographical miles off the mouth of the Sogne Fjord.

Station.	Nordlig Bredde.	Længde fra Greenwich.	Dybde.		Vandets Tempera- tur ved Bunden C.	Bundens Beskaffenhed.	Fundne Dyr.	Ovrige Forekomst.
			Engelske Favn.	Meter.				
							<i>Polynoe Sarsi</i> , Knbg.	Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Stat. 33, 35, Beeren Eiland, Florø, Christianiafjorden.
							<i>Nephtys atlantica</i> , n. sp.	Stat. 18, 87.
							<i>Lumbrinereis fragilis</i> , Müller.	Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Bohus til Finnmarken.
							<i>Scalibregma parvum</i> , n. sp.	Stat. 18.
							<i>Trophonia hirsuta</i> , n. sp.	Stat. 18.
							<i>Cirratulus abranchiatus</i> , n. sp.	
							<i>Ammotrypane cylindricauda-</i> <i>tus</i> , n. sp.	Stat. 87.
							<i>Ephesia gracilis</i> , Rathke.	Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Molde til Øresund, Vest-Frank- rige, England, Skotland, Shet- land. Stat. 164.
							<i>Amphiteis Gummeri</i> , M. Sars.	Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, England, Bohus til Finnmarken.
							<i>Thelepus circumatus</i> , Fabr.	Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Beeren Eiland, Grønland, Finnmarken til Bohus, England, Middel- havet.
33	63° 5	3° 0 E.	525	960	—1.1	Graat Ler.	<i>Chone Danévi</i> , Mgrn.	Spitsbergen.
							<i>Polynoe Sarsi</i> , Knbg.	Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Stat. 31, 35, Beeren Eiland, Florø, Christianiafjord.
							<i>Paranphinome pulchella</i> , M. Sars.	Lofoten til Skagerak, Vest for Skotland og Irland, (Porcupine). Stat. 87.
35	63 17	1 27 W.	1081	1977	—1.0	Biloculinler.	<i>Spharodorum abyssorum</i> , n. sp.	
							<i>Polynoe Sarsi</i> , Knbg.	Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Stat. 31, 33, Beeren Eiland, Florø, Christianiafjorden.
							<i>Notomastus latericus</i> , M. Sars.	Novaja Semlja, Grønland, Bohus til Finnmarken.
							<i>Samytha seccirrata</i> , M. Sars.	Syddige Norge, Kattegat, Shet- land, Grønland, Nord-Amerika.
							<i>Leucariste albicans</i> , Mgrn.	Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Finnmarken.
40	63 22	5 29 W.	1215	2222	—1.2	Biloculinler.	<i>Typhlonereis gracilis</i> , n. sp.	
							<i>Lumbrinereis fragilis</i> Müller.	Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Bohus til Finnmarken.
							<i>Myriochele Sarsi</i> , n. sp.	Stat. 164, 295, 57.
							<i>Eotamilla Malmgreni</i> , n. sp.	Stat. 51.
48	64 36	10 22 W.	299	547	—0.3	Sand og Slik.	<i>Polynoe globifera</i> , G. O. Sars.	Stat. 18, 31, 124, 164, 192, 295. Moldøen, Novaja Semlja.
							— <i>aspera</i> , n. sp.	
							<i>islandica</i> , n. sp.	
							<i>Lumbrinereis fragilis</i> , Müller.	Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Bohus til Finnmarken.
							<i>Omuphis hyperborea</i> , n. sp.	Stat. 18.
							<i>Amphitrite cirrata</i> , Müller.	Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Finnmarken til Øresund, Eng- land, Middelhavet, Færoerne, Island, Nord-Amerika.
							<i>Thelepus circumatus</i> , Fabr.	Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Beeren Eiland, Finnmarken til Bohus, Grønland, England, Middel- havet.

Station.	North Latitude.	Longitude from Greenwich.	Depth.		Temperature at the Bottom. C.	Bottom.	Specimen.	Geographical Distribution.
			English Fathoms.	Metres.				
							<i>Polynoe Sarsi</i> , Knbg.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenland. Stats. 33, 35, Beeren Eiland, Florø, the Christiania Fjord.
							<i>Nephtys atlantica</i> , n. sp.	Stats. 18, 87.
							<i>Lumbrinereis fragilis</i> , Müller.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenland, from Bohus to Finmark.
							<i>Scalibregma parvum</i> , n. sp.	Stat. 18.
							<i>Trophonia hirsuta</i> , n. sp.	Stat. 18.
							<i>Cirratulus abranchiatus</i> , n. sp.	
							<i>Ammotrypane cylindricaudatus</i> , n. sp.	Stat. 87.
							<i>Ephesia gracilis</i> , Rathke.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., from Molde to the Sound, West Coast of France, Engl., Scotland, the Shetland Islands, Stat. 164.
							<i>Amphiteis Gunperi</i> , M. Sars.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., Engl., from Bohus to Finmark.
							<i>Thelepus circumnatus</i> , Fabr.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Beeren Eiland, Greenl., from Finmark to Bohus, England, the Mediterranean.
33	63° 5'	3° 0' E.	525	960	-1°.1	Clay.	<i>Chone Duvéri</i> , Mgrn. <i>Polynoe Sarsi</i> , Knbg.	Spitzbergen. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., Stats. 31, 35, Beeren Eiland, Florø, the Christiania Fjord.
35	63 17	1 27 W.	1081	1977	-1.0	Biloculina Clay.	<i>Paramphinome pulchella</i> , M. Sars.	From Lofoten to the Skagerak, West of Scotland and Ireland ("Porcupine" Exped.), Stat. 87.
							<i>Spherodorum abyssorum</i> , n. sp. <i>Polynoe Sarsi</i> , Knbg.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., Stats. 31, 33, Beeren Eiland, Florø, the Christiania Fjord.
							<i>Notomastus latericius</i> , M. Sars.	Novaja Zemlja, Greenland, from Bohus to Finmark.
							<i>Sanytha serrirrata</i> , M. Sars.	South Coast of Norway, the Cattegat, the Shetland Islands, Greenland, North America.
40	63 22	5 29 W.	1215	2222	-1.2	Biloculina Clay.	<i>Leucariste albicans</i> , Mgrn.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., Finmark.
							<i>Typhlonereis gracilis</i> , n. sp.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., from Bohus to Finmark.
							<i>Lumbrinereis fragilis</i> , Müller.	Stats. 164, 295, 57.
							<i>Myriochele Sarsi</i> , n. sp.	Stat. 51.
48	64 36	10 22 W.	299	547	-0.3	Sand and Ooze.	<i>Potamilla Mahngreni</i> , n. sp. <i>Polynoe globifera</i> , G. O. Sars.	Stats. 18, 31, 124, 164, 192, 295.
							<i>— aspera</i> , n. sp.	Moldo, Novaja Zemlja.
							<i>— islandica</i> , n. sp.	
							<i>Lumbrinereis fragilis</i> , Müller.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., from Bohus to Finmark.
							<i>Onuphis hyperborea</i> , n. sp.	Stat. 18.
							<i>Anphitrite cirrata</i> , Müller.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., from Finmark to the Sound, England, the Mediterranean, the Færoe Islands, Iceland, North America.
							<i>Thelepus circumnatus</i> , Fabr.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Beeren Eiland, from Finmark to Bohus, Greenland, England, the Mediterranean.

Station.	Nordlig Bredde.	Længde fra Greenwich.	Dybde.		Vandets Tempera- tur ved Bunden C.	Bundens Beskaffenhed.	Fundne Dyr.	Øvrige Forekomst.
			Engelske Favne.	Meter.				
51	65° 53'	7° 18' W.	1163	2127	-1.1	Biloculinler.	<i>Potamilla Torelli</i> , Mgrn. <i>Myriochele Sarsi</i> , n. sp. <i>Potamilla Malmgreni</i> , n. sp. <i>Protula arctica</i> , n. sp.	Beruffjord paa Island. Stat. 40, 164, 295. Stat. 40.
87	64 2	5 35 E.	498	911	-1.1	Ler.	<i>Paramphionome pulchella</i> , M. Sars. <i>Ammotrypane cylindricaula-</i> <i>tus</i> , n. sp. <i>Cirratus abyssorum</i> , n. sp. <i>Notomastus latericius</i> , M. Sars.	Stat. 33, Lofoten til Skagerak, Vest for Skotland og Irland. Stat. 31. Novaja Semlja, Grønland, Bohus til Finmarken.
96	66 8	3 0 E.	805	1472	-1.1	Biloculinler	<i>Clymene Koreni</i> , n. sp. <i>Lunbrineris fragilis</i> , Müller.	Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Bohus til Finmarken.
124	66 41	6 59 E.	350	640	-1.0	Ler.	<i>Polynoe globifera</i> , G. O. Sars. <i>Nephthys Malmgreni</i> , Théel. <i>Onuphis conchylega</i> , M. Sars. <i>Trophonia glauca</i> , Mgrn.	Stat 18, 31, 48, 164, 192, 295. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Finmarken, Stat. 192, 312, 338. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Nord-Amerika, Finmarken til Bohus. England, Færøerne. Skotland, Shetland, Helgoland, Sydlige Norge, Kattegat, Store Belt
164	68 21	10 40 E.	457	836	-0.7	Graat Sand- ler.	<i>Potamilla neglecta</i> , M. Sars. <i>Chone Duméri</i> , Mgrn. <i>Polynoe globifera</i> , G. O. Sars. <i>Onuphis conchylega</i> , M. Sars. <i>Glycera capitata</i> , Ørst. <i>Ephesia gracilis</i> , Rathke. <i>Eumenia crassa</i> , Ørst. <i>Myriochele Sarsi</i> , n. sp. <i>Samytha searivrata</i> , M. Sars.	Finmarken, Florø. Spitsbergen. Stat. 18, 31, 48, 124, 192, 295. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Nord-Amerika, Finmarken til Bohus, England, Færøerne. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Skandinavien, Britiske Øer, Is- land, Nord-Amerika. Stat. 31, Novaja Semlja, Spits- bergen, Grønland, Molde til Øresund, Vest-Frankrige, Eng- land, Skotland, Shetland. Spitsbergen, Norges Kyst og til Øresund, Skotland, Shetland, Hebriderne, Island, Nord-Ame- rika. Stat. 40, 51, 295. Sydlige Norge, Kattegat, Shet- land, Grønland, Nord-Amerika.
192	69 46	16 15 E.	649	1187	-0.7	Sandler.	<i>Potamilla neglecta</i> , M. Sars. <i>Polynoe globifera</i> , G. O. Sars. <i>Onuphis conchylega</i> , M. Sars. <i>Glycera capitata</i> , Ørst. <i>Nephthys Malmgreni</i> , Théel. <i>Myriochele Danielsseni</i> , n. sp.	Finmarken, Florø. Stat. 18, 31, 48, 124, 164, 295. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Nord-Amerika, Finmarken til Bohus, England, Færøerne. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Skandinavien, Britiske Øer, Is- land, Nord-Amerika. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Finmarken, Stat. 124, 312, 358.

Station.	North Latitude.	Longitude from Greenwich.	Depth.		Temperature at the Bottom. C.	Bottom.	Specimen.	Geographical Distribution.
			English Fathoms.	Metres.				
51	65° 53'	7° 18' W.	1163	2127	-1.1	Biloculina Clay.	<i>Potamilla Torelli</i> , Mgrn. <i>Myriochele Sarsi</i> , n. sp. <i>Potamilla Malmgreni</i> , n. sp.	The Berufjord (Iceland). Stats. 40, 164, 295. Stat. 40.
87	64 2	5 35 E.	498	911	-1.1	Clay.	<i>Protula arctica</i> , n. sp. <i>Paraniphinome patchella</i> , M. Sars. <i>Ammotrypane cylindricauda-</i> <i>tus</i> , n. sp. <i>Cirratulus abyssorum</i> , n. sp. <i>Notomastus latericius</i> , M. Sars.	Stat. 33, from Lofoten to the Skagerak, west of the Scotch and Irish coasts. Stat. 31. Novaja Zemlja, Greenland, from Bohus to Finmark.
96	66 8	3 0 E.	805	1472	-1.1	Clay.	<i>Clymene Koreni</i> , n. sp. <i>Lumbricereis fragilis</i> , Müller.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., from Bohus to Finmark.
124	66 41	6 59 E.	350	640	-1.0	Clay.	<i>Polynoe globifera</i> , G. O. Sars. <i>Nephtys Malmgreni</i> , Théel. <i>Onuphis conchylega</i> , M. Sars. <i>Trophonia glauca</i> , Mgrn.	Stats. 18, 31, 48, 164, 192, 295. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., Finmark, Stats. 192, 312, 338. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb. Greenl., North America, from Finmark to Bohus. England, the Færoe Islands. Scotland, the Shetland Islands, Helgoland, South Coast of Nor- way, the Cattegat, Great Belt.
164	68 21	10 40 E.	457	836	-0.7	Grey Sabulous Clay.	<i>Potamilla neglecta</i> , M. Sars. <i>Chone Dunéri</i> , Mgrn. <i>Polynoe globifera</i> , G. O. Sars. <i>Onuphis conchylega</i> , M. Sars. <i>Glycera capitata</i> , Orst. <i>Ephesia gracilis</i> , Rathke. <i>Eumemia crassa</i> , Orst. <i>Myriochele Sarsi</i> , n. sp. <i>Samytha seccirrata</i> , M. Sars.	Finmark, Florø. Stats. 18, 31, 48, 124, 192, 295. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., North America, from Finmark to Bohus, England, the Færoe Islands. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., Scandinavia, Great Britain, Ice- land, North America. Stat. 31, Novaja Zemlja, Spitz- bergen, Greenl., from Molde to the Sound. West Coast of France, England, Scotland, the Shetland Islands. Spitzbergen, along the coast of Norway to the Sound, Scotland, the Shetland Islands, the Heb- rides, Iceland, North America. Stats. 40, 51, 295. South Coast of Norway, the Cat- tegat, the Shetland Islands, Greenland, North America.
192	69 46	16 15 E.	649	1187	-0.7	Sabulous Clay.	<i>Potamilla neglecta</i> , M. Sars. <i>Polynoe globifera</i> , G. O. Sars. <i>Onuphis conchylega</i> , M. Sars. <i>Glycera capitata</i> , Orst. <i>Nephtys Malmgreni</i> , Théel. <i>Myriochele Danielsseni</i> , n. sp.	Finmark, Florø. Stats. 18, 31, 48, 124, 164, 295. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., North America, from Finmark to Bohus, England, the Færoe Islands. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., Scandinavia, British Islands, Iceland, North America. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., Finmark, Stats. 124, 312, 358.

Station.	Nordlig Bredde.	Længde fra Greenwich.		Dybde.		Vandets Tempera- tur ved Bunden C.	Bundens Beskaffenhed.	Fundne Dyr.	Øvrige Forekomst.
		Engelske Favne.	Meter.	Engelske Favne.	Meter.				
223	70° 54'	8° 24' W.	70	128	—0.6	Sort Sand og Ler (Østkysten af Jan Mayen).	<i>Terebellides Strömii</i> , M. Sars. <i>Polynoe arctica</i> , n. sp. <i>Lunbrinereis fragilis</i> , Müller. <i>Omuphis conchylega</i> , M. Sars.	Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Island, England, Skandinavien, Østersøen, Adria. Stat. 224. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Bohus til Finmarken. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Skandinavien, Britiske Øer, Is- land, Nord-Amerika.	
224	70 51	8 20 W.	95	174	—0.6	Sort Sand og Ler (Østkysten af Jan Mayen).	<i>Polynoe arctica</i> , n. sp. <i>Lunbrinereis fragilis</i> , Müller. <i>Aricia arctica</i> , n. sp. <i>Annochares assimilis</i> , M. Sars.	Stat. 223. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Bohus til Finmarken. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Finmarken til Øresund, Helgo- land, Skotland, Porcupineexpe- ditionen 1869, Island.	
225	70 58	8 4 W.	195	357	—0.6	Ler og Sand.	<i>Lunbrinereis fragilis</i> , Müller. <i>Omuphis conchylega</i> , M. Sars. <i>Terebellides Strömii</i> , M. Sars.	Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Bohus til Finmarken. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Skandinavien, Britiske Øer, Is- land, Nord-Amerika. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Island, England, Skandinavien, Østersøen, Adria.	
237	70 41	10 10 W.	263	481	—0.3	Brunt, sand- holdigt Ler.	<i>Polynoe arctica</i> , n. sp.	Stat. 223, 224.	
248	67 56	4 11 E.	778	1423	—1.4	Biloculinler.	<i>Samytha seceirrata</i> , M. Sars.	Sydligte Norge, Kattegat, Shet- land, Porcupineexped. 1869, Grønland, Nord-Amerika.	
251	68 6	9 44 E.	634	1159	—1.3	Sandler.	<i>Omuphis conchylega</i> , M. Sars. <i>Potamilla neglecta</i> , M. Sars. <i>Chone Dunéri</i> , Mgrn. <i>Thelepus circinnatus</i> , Fabr.	Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Skandinavien, Britiske Øer, Is- land, Nord-Amerika. Finmarken, Florø. Novaja Semlja, Spitsbergen. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Beeren Eiland, Finmarken til Bohus, Grønland, England, Mittel- havet.	
267	71 42	37 1 E.	148	271	—1.4	Ler, Sten.	<i>Nephtys ciliata</i> , Müller. <i>Lunbrinereis fragilis</i> , Müller. <i>Scione lobata</i> , Mgrn. <i>Omuphis conchylega</i> , M. Sars.	Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Nord-Amerika, Island, Færøer- ne, Skotland, Skandinavien. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Bohus til Finmarken. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grøn- land. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Nord-Amerika, Finmarken til Bohus, England, Færøerne.	
275	74 8	31 12 E.	147	269	—0.4	Grønligt Ler.	<i>Brada granulata</i> , Mgrn. <i>Brada granulosa</i> , n. sp. <i>Trophonia borealis</i> , n. sp. <i>Polynoe foraminifera</i> , n. sp. <i>Lunbrinereis fragilis</i> , Müller.	Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Finmarken, Røst, Færøerne, Jylland. Stat. 338. Stat. 338. Stat. 338. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Bohus til Finmarken.	

Station.	North Latitude.	Longitude from Greenwich.	Depth.		Temperature at the Bottom. C.	Bottom.	Specimen.	Geographical Distribution.
			English Fathoms.	Metres.				
223	70° 54'	8° 24' W.	70	128	-0.6	Black Sand and Clay. (East Coast of Jan Mayen.)	<i>Terebellides Strömii</i> , M. Sars. <i>Polynoe arctica</i> , n. sp. <i>Lunbrinereis fragilis</i> , Müller. <i>Onuphis conchylega</i> , M. Sars.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., Iceland, England, Scandinavia, the Baltic, the Adriatic Sea. Stat. 224. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., from Bohus to Finmark. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., Scandinavia, Great Britain, Iceland, North America.
224	70 51	8 20 W.	95	174	-0.6	Black Sand and Clay. (East Coast of Jan Mayen.)	<i>Polynoe arctica</i> , n. sp. <i>Lunbrinereis fragilis</i> , Müller. <i>Aricia arctica</i> , n. sp. <i>Amnochares assimilis</i> , M. Sars.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., from Bohus to Finmark. Stat. 223. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., from Bohus to the Sound, Helgoland, Scotland, "Porcupine" Expedition, 1869, Iceland. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., Scandinavia, Great Britain, Iceland, North America.
225	70 58	8 4 W.	195	357	-0.6	Clay and Sand.	<i>Lunbrinereis fragilis</i> , Lüller. <i>Onuphis conchylega</i> , M. Sars. <i>Terebellides Strömii</i> , M. Sars.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., from Bohus to Finmark. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., Scandinavia, Great Britain, Iceland, North America. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., Iceland, the Baltic, the Adriatic Sea.
237	70 41	10 10 W.	263	481	-0.3	Brown sabulous Clay.	<i>Polynoe arctica</i> , n. sp.	Stats. 223, 224.
248	67 56	4 11 E.	778	1423	-1.4	Biloculina Clay.	<i>Samytha sercirrata</i> , M. Sars.	South Coast of Norway, the Cattegat, the Shetland, Islands, "Porcupine" Exped., 1869, Greenl., North America.
251	68 6	9 44 E.	634	1159	-1.3	Sabulous Clay.	<i>Onuphis conchylega</i> , M. Sars. <i>Potamilla neglecta</i> , M. Sars. <i>Chone Dunéri</i> , Mgrn. <i>Thelepus circumatus</i> , Fabr.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., Scandinavia, Great Britain, Iceland, North America. Finmark, Florø. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzbergen. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Beeren Eiland, from Finmark to Bohus, Greenland, England, the Mediterranean.
267	71 42	37 1 E.	148	271	-1.4	Clay, Stones.	<i>Nephtys ciliata</i> , Müller. <i>Lunbrinereis fragilis</i> , Müller. <i>Scione lobata</i> , Mgrn. <i>Onuphis conchylega</i> , M. Sars.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., North America, Iceland, the Færoe Islands, Scotland, Scandinavia. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., from Bohus to Finmark. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenland. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., North America, from Finmark to Bohus, England, the Færoe Islands.
275	74 8	31 12 E.	147	269	-0.4	Greenish Clay.	<i>Brada granulata</i> , Mgrn. <i>Brada granulosa</i> , n. sp. <i>Trophoniu borealis</i> , n. sp. <i>Polynoe foraminifera</i> , n. sp. <i>Lunbrinereis fragilis</i> , Müller.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., Finmark, Rost, the Færoe Islands, Jutland. Stat. 338. Stat. 338. Stat. 338. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., from Bohus to Finmark.

Station.	Nordlig Bredde.	Længde fra Greenwich.	Dybde.		Vandets Tempera- tur ved Bunden C.	Bundens Beskaffenhed.	Fundne Dyr.	Øvrige Forekomst.
			Engelske Favn.	Meter.				
295	71° 59'	11° 40' E.	1110	2030	-1.3	Biloculiner.	<i>Spinther arcticus</i> , M. Sars.	Finmarken, sydlige Norge, Danmark, England.
312	74 54	14 53 E.	658	1203	-1.2	Brunt og grønt Ler.	<i>Polymoe globifera</i> , G. O. Sars. <i>Myriochele Sarsi</i> , n. sp. <i>Potamilla neglecta</i> , M. Sars. <i>Thelepus circummatus</i> , Fabr.	Stat. 18, 31, 48, 124, 164, 192. Stat. 40, 51, 164. Finmarken, Florø. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Beeren, Eiland, Finmarken til Bohus, Grønland, England, Middelhavet.
338	76 19	18 1 E.	146	267	-1.1	Haard.	<i>Nephthys Malmgreni</i> , Théel. <i>Trophonia arctica</i> , n. sp. <i>Anaitis Wahlbergi</i> , Mgrn. <i>Nephthys ciliata</i> , Müller.	Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Finmarken, Stat. 124, 192, 338. Spitsbergens Vestkyst, Stat. 338. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Nord-Amerika, Island, Færøerne, Skotland, Skandinavien.
366	79 35	11 17 E.	61	112	-2.1	Mørkgraat Ler. (Magdalenabay)	<i>Nephthys Malmgreni</i> , Théel. <i>Anaitis Wahlbergi</i> , Mgrn. <i>Brada granulosa</i> , n. sp. <i>Brada granulata</i> , Mgrn. <i>Polymoe foraminifera</i> , n. sp. <i>Elabelligera affinis</i> , M. Sars.	Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Beeren Eiland, Finmarken til Bohus, Grønland, England, Middelhavet. Spitsbergens Nordkyst, Stat. 312. Stat. 275. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Finmarken, Røst, Færøerne, Jylland. Stat. 275. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Finmarken til Oresund.
—	—	—	37	68	-0.2	Mørkgraat Ler. (Magdalenabay)	<i>Pista cristata</i> , Müller. <i>Brada inhabilis</i> , Bathke. <i>Nereis zonata</i> , Mgrn. <i>Brada inhabilis</i> , Rathke, <i>Lumbrineris fragilis</i> , Müller. <i>Nephthys ciliata</i> , Müller. <i>Polymoe imbricata</i> , Lin. — <i>cirrosa</i> , Pal. <i>Trophonia rugosa</i> , n. sp.	Finmarken til Lille Belt, Skotland, Shetland, Irland, Island, Nord-Amerika. Spitsbergen, Finmarken til Bohus, Oresund, Store Belt, Færø, Island, Amerika. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Spitsbergen, Finmarken til Bohus, Oresund, Store Belt, Færøerne, Island, Amerika. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Bohus til Finmarken. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Island, Færøerne, Skotl., Skandinavien. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Nord-Amerika, England, Skandinavien.
							<i>Évone spitsbergensis</i> , Mgrn. <i>Terebellides Strömii</i> , M. Sars. <i>Ereutho Smitti</i> , Mgrn.	Spitsb., Finmarken, Kattegat. Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Island, England, Skandinavien, Osteroen, Adria. Spitsb., Grønland, Novaja Semlja, Island, Færøerne, Lille Belt.
							<i>Trichobranchus glacialis</i> , Mgrn.	Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Shetland, Skotland, Kattegat.

Station.	North Latitude.	Longitude from Greenwich.	Depth.		Temperature at the Bottom. C.	Bottom.	Specimen.	Geographical Distribution.
			English Fathoms.	Metres.				
295	71° 59'	11° 40' E.	1110	2030	-1.3	Biloculina Clay.	<i>Spinther arcticus</i> , M. Sars. <i>Polynoe globifera</i> , G. O. Sars. <i>Myriochele Sarsi</i> , n. sp. <i>Potamilla neglecta</i> , M. Sars. <i>Thelepus circumatus</i> , Fabr.	Finmark, South Coast of Norway, Denmark, England. Stats. 18, 31, 48, 124, 164, 192. Stats. 40, 51, 164. Finmark, Florø. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Beeren Eiland, from Finmark to Bohus, Greenland, England, the Mediterranean.
312	74 74	14 53 E.	658	1203	-1.2	Brown and Grey Clay.	<i>Nephthys Malmgreni</i> , Théel.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., Finmark, Stats. 124, 192, 338.
338	76 19	18 1 E.	146	267	-1.1	Hard.	<i>Trophonia arctica</i> , n. sp. <i>Anaitis Wahlbergi</i> , Mgrn. <i>Nephthys ciliata</i> , Müller.	North Coast of Spitzb., Stat. 338. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., North America, Iceland, the Færoe Islands, Scotland, Scandinavia.
							<i>Nephthys Malmgreni</i> , Théel.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Beeren Eiland, from Finmark to Bohus, Greenland, England, the Mediterranean.
							<i>Anaitis Wahlbergi</i> , Mgrn. <i>Brada granulosa</i> , n. sp. <i>Brada granulata</i> , Mgrn.	North Coast of Spitzb. Stat. 312. Stat. 275. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., Finmark, Røst, the Færoe Islands, Jutland.
366	79 35	11 17 E.	61	112	-2.1	Dark-grey Clay (Magdalene Bay).	<i>Polynoe foraminifera</i> , n. sp. <i>Flabelligera affinis</i> , M. Sars. <i>Pista cristata</i> , Müller.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., from Finmark to the Sound, From Finmark to the Little Belt, Scotland, the Shetland Islands, Irel., Icel., North America.
							<i>Brada inhabilis</i> , Rathke.	Spitzbergen, from Finmark to Bohus, the Sound, the Great Belt, the Færoe Islands, America, Iceland.
—	—	—	37	68	-0.2	Dark-grey Clay (Magdalene Bay).	<i>Nereis zonata</i> , Mgrn. <i>Brada inhabilis</i> , Rathke.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl. Spitzbergen, from Finmark to Bohus, the Great Belt, the Færoe Islands, Iceland, America.
							<i>Lunbrinereis fragilis</i> , Müller.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., from Bohus to Finmark.
							<i>Nephthys ciliata</i> , Müller.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., Iceland, the Færoe Islands, Scotland, Scandinavia.
							<i>Polynoe imbricata</i> , Linn. — <i>cirrosa</i> , Pal.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., North America, England, Scandinavia.
							<i>Trophonia rugosa</i> , n. sp.	
							<i>Eteone spetsbergensis</i> , Mgrn.	Spitzb., Finmark, the Cattegat.
							<i>Terebellides Strömii</i> , M. Sars.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., Iceland, England, Scandinavia, the Baltic, the Adriatic.
							<i>Ereutho Smitti</i> , Mgrn.	Spitzb., Greenl., Novaja Zemlja, Iceland, the Færoe Islands, the Little Belt.
							<i>Trichobranchus glaciatis</i> Mgrn.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., the Shetland Islands, Scotland, the Cattegat

Station	Nordlig Bredde.	Længde fra Greenwich.		Dybde.		Vandets Tempera- tur ved Bunden C.	Bundens Beskaffenhed.	Fundne Dyr.	Øvrige Forekomst.
		Engelske Favne.	Meter.						
								<i>Chone infundibuliformis</i> , Krøyer.	Novaja Semlja Spitsb., Grønland. Jan Mayen, Island, Færøerne. Shetland, Finmarken, sydover til Molde, Øresund.
		20	37			-0°.2	Mørkgraat Ler. (Magdalenabay)	<i>Polynoe glaberrima</i> , n. sp. <i>Brada granulosa</i> , n. sp. <i>Brada inhabilis</i> , Rathke.	Spitsb., Finmarken til Bohus, Øre- sund, Store Belt, Færøerne, Is- land, Amerika.
								<i>Sabellides borealis</i> , M. Sars.	Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland. Island, Finmarken.
								<i>Terebellides Strömii</i> , M. Sars.	Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Island, England, Skandinavien, Østersøen, Adria.
								<i>Trophonia arctica</i> , n. sp. <i>Lumbrineris fragilis</i> , Müller.	Novaja Semlja, Spitsb., Grønland, Bohus til Finmarken.

saaledes *Polynoe nivea*, M. Sars, og *P. propinqua*, Malmgren, som forekom der i det første Aar; men da jeg hverken havde Thermometer eller andre Apparater til Undersøgelse af Vandets Forhold, Bund, Strøm f. Ex., saa har jeg ingen Formodning om Aarsagen til denne faunistiske Skiften, ligesaa lidt som til andre Eiendommeligheder fra samme Sted, som den f. Ex., at nogle Mollusker, saaledes *Eolis lineata*, fandtes der i 1876 paa 100 Favnes Dyb, medens den ellers her ved Norges Kyster kun findes i Tangbeltet. Imidlertid synes det, som om hverken Dybden eller Temperaturen skulde være det egentlig bestemmende for Dyrenes Forekomst.

***Polynoe islandica*, n. sp.**
Stat. 48.

Et Exemplar, afbrukket noget bagenfor Midten. Det i Alcohol opbevarede Dyr 8 Ctm. langt og omtrent 3.5 Ctm. bredt med Børster. 36 Led, 15 Par Elytrere, der dække hele Ryggen (Tab. I, Fig. 15). (Der medfulgte kun 14 Par, men af Fodknuderne kan det sees, at der maa have været 15 Par). Hovedlappen med to afstumpede Spidser fortil, noget længere end bred; bagerste Par Øine paa Issen, forreste Par midt paa ydre Rand (Tab. I,

mals belonging to the same family, for instance *Polynoe nivea*, M. Sars, and *P. propinqua*, Malmgren, which had been found to occur there on the first cruise. But happening not to have with me a thermometer, or any other instrument necessary for investigating the physical conditions of the water of the ocean, nature of bottom, velocity and direction of currents, &c.. I can suggest no reason whatever for this partial shifting of the Fauna, nor indeed for any of the other zoological phenomena observed in that region; for instance, the occurrence of naked mollusca, such as *Eolis lineata*, at the depth of 100 fathoms (1876), specimens of that species having never previously been taken on the coasts of Norway out of the wrack-zone. Meanwhile, it would seem that neither depth nor temperature exerts with these animals any material influence on the choice of a habitat.

E. 4. 200
not ok
***Polynoe islandica*, n. sp.**
Stat. 48. *pl. 1* *1876*

One specimen only, with hind part body broken off a little posterior to the middle. Extreme length 8^{cm}, breadth about 3.5^{cm}. This individual, preserved in alcohol, has 36 segments, and 15 pairs of elytra covering the whole of the back, Pl. I, fig. 15. (Only 14 pairs were actually counted, but the pedal protuberances plainly show the original number to have been 15). The lobe of the head, with two obtuse points anteriorly, somewhat longer than

Station.	North Latitude.	Longitude from Greenwich.	Depth.		Temperature at the Bottom. C.	Bottom.	Specimen.	Geographical Distribution.
			English Fathoms.	Meters.				
			20	37	-0°.2	Dark grey Clay (Magdalene Bay)	<i>Chone infundibuliformis</i> , Krøyer. <i>Polynoe glaberrima</i> , n. sp. <i>Brada granulosa</i> , n. sp. <i>Brada inhabilis</i> , Rathke. <i>Sabellides borealis</i> , M. Sars. <i>Terebellides Strömii</i> , M. Sars. <i>Trophonina arctica</i> , n. sp. <i>Lumbrineris fragilis</i> , Müller.	Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., Jan Mayen, Iceland, the Færoe Islands, the Shetland Islands, from Finmark southward to Molde, the Sound; Spitzbergen, from Finmark to Bohus, the Sound, the Great Belt, the Færoe Islands, Ice- land, America. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., Iceland, Finmark. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., Iceland, England, Scandinavia, the Baltic, the Adriatic Sea. Novaja Zemlja, Spitzb., Greenl., from Bohus to Finmark.

Fig. 16). Palperne, med 6 Papillerader, omtrent 4 Gange længere end Hovedet; Tentakelbasis tyk. Tentakelen selv tynd, ikke fuldt så lang som Palperne; Tentakelcirrerne af Tentakelens Længde; Antennerne af Hovedets Længde. Disse tynde Hovedtilhæng have en spindelformig Opdrivning nedenfor den tynde Spids og ere glatte, medens Dorsalcirrerne, der rage noget udenfor Børsterne og have Form som Hovedtilhængene, ere tæt cilierede. Skællene ere samtlige, ogsaa første Par, aflangt nyreformige, besatte ved den bagre Rand med 2 eller 3 store koniske mørke Papiller og langs ydre Rand med 5—8 lysegule (Tab. I, Fig. 17). Under Lupen opdager man smaa haarde Knuder over hele Fladen af Skællet undtagen langs indre fordre Rand. Disse smaa Knuder ere halvkugleformige eller noget aflange og dels mørkebrune, dels lysegule, medens de store Papiller i Randen ere koniske og i Spidsen delte i et Bundt korte, jøvntykkede Takker (Tab. I, Fig. 18). Langs ydre Rand en Rad af tætstaaende, temmelig korte Cilier, der ogsaa findes sparsomt langs bagre Rand samt indover den ydre bagre Del af Fladen. Fødderne med kort, tyk Dorsalknude og temmelig langt fremragende Ventralknude, samt med en kort Ventralcirre, der ikke naar hen til Spidsen af Fodknuden (Tab. I, Fig. 19). De dorsale Børster noget kortere end, men omtrent ligesaa tykke som de ventrale Børster, der have en udelt Spids og ere noget grovere tvertandede end de dorsale, der ere meget tæt og fint tandede (Tab. I, Fig. 20 og 21). Farven paa Skællene er brun midt paa den bagre Del af Fladen og gaar til begge Sider over i lysegult. Kroppen er farveløs. Paa Dorsalcirrerne og de tynde Hovedtilhæng et brunt Baand nedenfor Spidsen.

broad. The posterior pair of eyes on the crown, the anterior pair in the middle of the outer margin, Pl. I, fig. 16. The palps, with 6 rows of papillæ, about 4 times as long as the head; base of tentacle thick, the tentacle itself slender, not quite so long as the palps; the tentacular cirri of the same length as the tentacle, the antennæ as the head. These delicate appendages are distinguished by a fusiform swelling below the slender extremity; they have a smooth surface; whereas the dorsal cirri, of the same form as the said appendages, and projecting a little beyond the bristles, are densely ciliated. The scales (including the first pair) are all ovato-reniform, furnished down the posterior margin with 2 or 3 large, conical, dark-coloured papillæ, and along the outer margin, with from 5 to 8 of a lightish yellow (Pl. I, fig. 17). Viewed through a lens, the entire surface of the scales, excepting only the inner anterior margin, is found to be covered with minute hard protuberances. These minute protuberances are in form either semi-globose or somewhat oblong, and in colour partly dark-brown, partly light-yellow; whereas the large papillæ on the margin are conical, and divided at the point, which consists of a fascicle of short spikes, uniform in thickness (Pl. I, fig. 18). Along the outer margin is seen a series of closely set, comparatively short cilia, which occur, too, sparingly distributed, along the posterior margin, and extending inwards, also over the outer posterior portion of the surface. The parapodia have short, thick dorsal and comparatively long ventral protuberances, together with a short ventral cirrus, which does not reach to the extremity of the pedal protuberance (Pl. I, fig. 19). The dorsal bristles somewhat shorter than, but nearly equal in thickness to, the ventral, which have the points simple, and are much more coarsely dentated than the dorsal, the latter being exceed-

Denne *Polynoe* har megen Lighed med *Eunoe Oerstedii*, Malmgren, og *Eunoe nodosa*, M. Sars, men skiller sig fra begge derved, at Hovedets tynde Tilhæng ere ucilierede og ved Skallenes Form, idet ogsaa første Par Skæl ere nyreformigt aflange, samt ved Skallenes Bygning.

***Polynoe semisculpta*, Johnston (?).**

Reykjavik.

Da jeg ikke er ganske sikker paa Diagnosen hidsætter jeg en Beskrivelse af Dyret.

40 Led. 15 Par Elytrer, de bagerste Led ubedækkede. Hovedlappen ligesaa bred som lang. Bagre Par Øine paa Issen, forreste Par midt paa ydre Rand. Palperne ligesom Tentakelen og Tentakelcirrerne omtrent $2\frac{1}{2}$ Gange saa lange som Hovedet, Antennerne $\frac{1}{2}$ Gang saa lange som Palperne (Tab. III, Fig. 16). Tentakel, Antenner og Tentakelcirrer ere ligesom Dorsalcirrerne tæt cilierede. Fødderne, delte i to omtrent lig lange Børsteknuder, med en kort Ventralcirre (Tab. III, Fig. 17). De dorsale Børster kun lidt mere end halvt saa lange som de ventrale, lidt tykkere end disse, samt fint tværtandede. De ventrale Børster med todelt Spids og meget grovere tværtandede (Tab. III, Fig. 18). Elytterne for det blotte Øie glatte med endel smaa, mørke, aflange Knuder langs bagre Rand; første Par runde, de derpaa følgende nyreformige, derefter aflange, og de bagerste ægformige med den længste Axe rettet forfra bagtil. Under Mikroskopet vise Skællene over hele Fladen undtagen fortil og indad én Besætning af smaa i Spidsen todelte haarde Knuder (Tab. III, Fig. 19 og 20). De større Papiller i Randen ere køliformige og sidde paa en blød Stilk (Fig. 20). Langs ydre Rand staar der tæt, langs bagre Rand sparsomt Cilier. Farven er paa Skællene brun, Hovedet farveløst, Tilhængene brune, Ryggen farveløs.

ingly dense and minutely serrate (Pl. I, figs. 20, 21). The colour of the scales is brown in the middle of the posterior portion of the surface, changing to light-yellow along the sides. The body itself colourless. On the dorsal cirri and the delicate appendages of the head a brown band below the points.

This *Polynoe* bears a close resemblance to *Eunoe Oerstedii*, Malmgren, and to *Eunoe nodosa*, M. Sars, but differs from both in not having the delicate appendages to the head ciliated, — also in the form of the scales (the first pair being like the rest ovato-reniform) and in their general structure.

***Polynoe semisculpta*, Johnston (?).**

Reykjavik.

As it is not quite clear from the diagnosis whether this Annelid be strictly identical with Johnston's species, I will briefly describe it.

Forty segments, 15 pairs of elytra: the posterior segments naked. The lobe of the head as broad as long. The posterior pair of eyes on the crown, the anterior pair in the middle of the outer margin. The length of the palps, the tentacles, and the tentacular cirri is to that of the head about as $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; the antennæ half as long as the palps (Pl. III, fig. 16). The tentacles, the antennæ, and the tentacular cirri are, like the dorsal cirri, densely ciliated. The feet, divided into two bristle-bearing protuberances, about equal in length, with a short ventral cirrus (Pl. III, fig. 17). The dorsal bristles but little more than half as long as the ventral; a trifle thicker, and transversely serrulate. The ventral bristles with bipartite points, and much more coarsely serrate (Pl. III, fig. 18). The elytra, to the naked eye, smooth, and studded with a number of dark minute oblong nodules along the posterior margin; the first pair round, the remaining pairs successively reniform, oblong, and — those farthest behind — ovate, with their longitudinal axis parallel to the line of the body. Under a magnifier, the whole surface of the scales, saving the anterior portion, is found to be studded with minute nodules, cleft at the points (Pl. III, figs. 19, 20). The large papillæ on the margin are claviform, and affixed to a soft stem (Pl. III, fig. 20). Both the outer and the posterior margin are furnished with cilia, the former densely, the latter sparingly. Scales brown; head colourless; appendages brown; back colourless.

Polynoe arctica, n. sp.

Stat. 223, 224, 237.

Kroppen temmelig bred, 36 Led, 15 Par Elytrer, der dække hele Ryggen. Hovedlappen (Tab. III, Fig. 1) noget længere end bred, udtrukket i to afstumpede Spidser. Tentakelbasis meget tyk; Tentakelen selv tynd, omtrent 3 Gange saa lang som Hovedet. Palperne af samme Længde, middels tykke, besatte med 6 Råder smaa Papiller. Antennerne omtrent halvt saa lange som Tentakelen. Tentakelcirrerne af samme Længde som Palperne. Disse ligesom Tentakelen og Antennerne med en liden spindelformig Opdrivning nedenfor Spidsen og med en brun Ring omkring samme, besatte med meget korte og ikke meget talrige Cilier. Dorsalcirrerne af samme Form, men med ulige talrigere og længere Cilier, række kun ubetydeligt udenfor Enden af Borsterne. Skællene (Tab. III, Fig. 2) langs ydre Rand tæt cilierede; Cilier findes ogsaa spredte langs bagre Rand og over den ydre Del af Fladen. Skællene forresten besatte med talrige, tætstaaende, smaa, runde og koniske, haarde Knuder over hele Fladen undtagen langs indre fordre Rand. Knuderne ere farveløse eller gult farvede, mod den bagre og ydre Rand blive de mere sparsomme, men større og mestendels brunt til sortfarvede, og ved den bagre Rand findes desuden 3—4 store, koniske, haarde Knuder, og langs den ydre cilierede Rand nogle større lysgule Knuder. Disse større Knuder have dels en glat, afrundet Spids, dels er denne spaltet i talrige mindre Knuder.

Fodknuderne (Tab. III, Fig. 3) ere delte i to temmelig jævnstore og spidse Borsteknuder; Ventralcirren rækker hen til Spidsen af Fodknuden; de dorsale Borster noget kortere og tykkere end de ventrale (Tab. III, Fig. 3), begge tværtandede, de ventrale med enkel Spids (Tab. III, Fig. 4 og 5).

Polynoe assimilis, n. sp.

Stat. 363.

Kroppen fladtrykt, 34 Led, 15 Par Elytrer. Hovedlappen fortil stærkt indskaaren, noget længere end bred (Tab. I, Fig. 22). Tentakelbasis temmelig tyk, Tentakelen selv tynd, omtrent 2 Gange saa lang som Hovedet; Palperne runde, glatte, lidt længere end Tentakelen. Tentakelcirrerne af Længde som Tentakelen, Antennerne halvt saa lange som denne. De tynde Tilhæng tæt cilierede. Elytterne af vanlig Form, overalt besatte med smaa haarde

Polynoe arctica, n. sp.

Stats. 223, 224, 237.

The body comparatively broad; 36 segments, 15 pairs of elytrae covering the whole of the back. The lobe of the head (Pl. III, fig. 1), somewhat longer than broad, produced in two obtuse points. Base of tentacle exceedingly thick, the tentacle itself slender, about 3 times as long as the head. The palps of the same length, moderately thick, and furnished with 6 rows of minute papillae. The antennae about half as long as the tentacle. The tentacular cirri equal in length to the palps. The latter, as also the tentacle and the antennae, which are furnished with exceedingly short and not very numerous cilia, have a small fusiform process, encircled by a brown ring projecting from below the point. The dorsal cirri, similar in form, but with longer and far greater numbers of cilia, project but very little beyond the extremities of the bristles. The scales (Pl. III, fig. 2) densely ciliated along the outer margin; cilia occur, too, sparingly dispersed, along the posterior margin, and over the outer portion of the surface. The scales covered, besides, over the whole surface, except along the inner anterior margin, with numbers of small, hard, closely set, round and conic, nodules. These nodules are either colourless or yellow; towards the outer posterior margin more sparingly distributed, but larger, and mostly brown or black; on the posterior margin occur, too, 3 or 4 large, conic, hard nodules, and along the outer ciliated margin a few more, light-yellow in colour and comparatively large. The latter have either a smooth, rounded or a cleft, bipartite point. Many smaller nodules.

The pedal protuberances (Pl. III, fig. 3) are divided into two acuminate bristle-bearing nodules: the ventral cirrus reaches to the summit of the ventral protuberances; the dorsal bristles somewhat shorter and thicker than the ventral (Pl. III, fig. 3); both transversely serrate, the ventral with simple points (Pl. III, figs. 4, 5).

Polynoe assimilis, n. sp.

Stat. 363.

Body depressed; 34 segments, 15 pairs of elytrae. The lobe of the head somewhat longer than broad; anteriorly, very emarginate (Pl. I, fig. 22). Base of tentacle comparatively thick; the tentacle itself slender, about twice the length of the head; the palps round, smooth, a trifle longer than the tentacle. The tentacular cirri of the same length as the tentacle; the antennae half as long. The slender appendages densely ciliated. The elytrae of the usual

Knuder undtagen langs indre fordre Rand (Tab. I, Fig. 24). Knuderne (Tab. I, Fig. 25) tiltage i Størrelse mod den bagre og ydre Rand, og mod den bagre Rand findes to større halvkugleformede Knuder; der ere sammensatte af et stort Antal Smaaknuder. Tætte og lange Cilier langs ydre Rand, kortere saadanne langs den bagre Rand. Paa disse Skæl findes ligesom hos *P. globifera* ved den ydre Rand et Parti, der er blødere end Resten af Skællet og derfor indsunket under dettes Niveau.

Fodknuderne med en meget kort dorsal Gren og en temmelig lang ventral Gren. Ventralcirren temmelig kort, rækker ei hen til Spidsen af Fodknuden (Tab. I, Fig. 23). De dorsale Børster noget kortere og tykkere end de ventrale; Børsterne forresten af den sædvanlige Bygning (Tab. I, Fig. 26).

***Polynoe spinulosa*, n. sp.**

Stat. 363.

Kroppen stor, flad, 7 Ctm. lang, 3 Ctm. bred med Børster, 36 Led, 15 Par Elytrere, der dække hele Ryggen. Hovedlappen liden, lidt længere end bred (Tab. I, Fig. 6). Tentakelen tynd, omtrent 4 Gange saa lang som Hovedet; Palperne runde, længere end Tentakelen, besatte med 6 Rader smaa Papiller, alene synlige under Mikroskopet. Antennerne halvt saa lange som Tentakelen. Tentakelcirrerne af samme Længde som Tentakelen. De tynde Tilhæng ligesom Dorsalcirrerne, der kun række ganske lidt udenfor Børsterne, tæt cilierede. Elytrerne af vanlig Form, tæt besatte med smaa, koniske, haarde Knuder, undtagen langs fordre indre Rand (Tab. I, Fig. 8). Mod den bagre Rand blive Knuderne større og for en stor Del sortfarvede, og ved den bagre Rand findes en Gruppe af 3 meget lange koniske Knuder med kløftede Spidser og mørke (Tab. I, Fig. 8 og 9). Langs ydre Rand 2 til 3 mindre saadanne og lyse (Fig. 8). Skællene ere langs ydre Rand tæt cilierede, og spredte Cilier findes langs bagre Rand.

Fodknuderne (Tab. I, Fig. 7) korte og tykke; den ventrale Gren tvert afskaaren og længere end den dorsale. De dorsale Børster noget kortere end de ventrale, der nedenfor den glatte, enkle, let krummede Spidser ere meget

form, everywhere studded, save along the inner anterior margin (Pl. I, fig. 24), with minute hard nodules. The nodules (Pl. I, fig. 25) increase in magnitude towards the posterior and outer margins; and at the posterior margin occur two comparatively large semi-globular protuberances, composed of numerous smaller ones. Long and closely set cilia on the outer margin; shorter cilia disposed along the whole of the posterior margin. On the scales, occurs at the outer margin, as in *P. globifera*, a section softer than the remaining part of the scale, and therefore sunk below the level of the surrounding surface.

The pedal protuberances with an exceedingly short dorsal and a comparatively long ventral branch. The ventral cirrus, comparatively short, does not reach to the extremity of the pedal protuberance (Pl. I, fig. 23). The dorsal bristles a trifle shorter and thicker than the ventral; both of the usual structure (Pl. I, fig. 26).

***Polynoe spinulosa*, n. sp.**

Stat. 363.

Body large, flat, 7^{cm} long, 3^{cm} broad, with bristles; 36 segments, and 15 pairs of elytrae covering the whole of the back. The lobe of the head small, a trifle longer than broad (Pl. I, fig. 6); the tentacle slender, its length compared to the length of the head as 4 to 1; the palps round, longer than the tentacles, and furnished with 6 rows of minute papillae, invisible to the naked eye. The antennae half the length of the tentacle; the tentacular cirri of the same length as the tentacle. The slender appendages, as also the dorsal cirri, reaching but a very little beyond the points of the bristles, densely ciliated. The elytrae normal in form, thickly covered, except along the anterior inner margin, with small, hard, conical nodules (Pl. I, fig. 8). Towards the posterior margin, the nodules, mostly black, increase in magnitude, and on the posterior margin is seen a group of 3 exceedingly long, dark-coloured conical protuberances, cleft at the points (Pl. I, figs. 8, 9). Along the outer margin, occur 2 or 3 light-coloured smaller ones (fig. 8). The scales densely ciliated on the outer margin; the posterior margin likewise furnished with cilia, but sparingly.

The pedal protuberances short and thick (Pl. I, fig. 7), the ventral branch truncate, and longer than the dorsal. The dorsal bristles somewhat shorter than the ventral, which, below the smooth, simple, slightly arcuate points, are

grovere tvertandede end de dorsale, der ere meget fint tvertandede (Tab. I, Fig. 10).

Polynoe foraminifera, n. sp.

Stat. 338.

Kroppen ca. 6 Ctm. lang. Hovedet noget bredere end langt, ender fortil i to afrundede Prominentser (Tab. I, Fig. 11). Tentakelbasis meget lang, Tentakelen selv tynd, omtrent 4 Gange Hovedets Længde. Antennerne halvt saa lange som Tentakelen. Tentakelcirrerne af Tentakelens Længde; disse ligesom Tentakelen og Antennerne tæt cilierede. Palperne noget længere end Tentakelen, tykke, runde, med 6 Rader smaa Papiller. 15 Par Elytrer, der dække hele Ryggen. Skællene forsynede med en enkel lang, konisk, haard Knude ved den bagre Rand (Tab. I, Fig. 13) og forresten besatte med tætstaaende smaa haarde Knuder, der ere lyse, men mod den bagre Rand blive lidt større og sortfarvede. Cilier langs ydre Rand tætstaaende, sparsomme langs bagre Rand. Desuden paa alle Skæl flere Foraminiferer, der imponere som hvide, skinnende Knuder (Tab. I, Fig. 14).

Fodknuderne med to korte Lapper, Ventralcirren rækker ikke hen til Spidsen af Knuden (Tab. I, Fig. 12). Borsterne af vanlig Form, de dorsale kortere end de ventrale, der nedenfor den enkle krummede Spids ere grovere tvertandede end hine (Tab. I, Fig. 12, a).

Polynoe glaberrima, n. sp.

Stat. 366.

Dyret har megen Lighed med *Lanilla glabra*, Malmgren. Tentakelen mangler. Antennerne yderst korte. Palperne temmelig lange, ikke meget tykke og fuldstændigt glatte, ogsaa under Mikroskopet. Tentakelcirrerne lidt kortere end Palperne, sparsomt cilierede (Tab. III, Fig. 6). I dens Basalstykke findes ikke som hos *Lanilla glabra* to Borster, men derimod en Acicula (Tab. III, Fig. 9).

Skællene fuldstændigt glatte uden Spor af haarde Knuder (Tab. III, Fig. 7); langs ydre Rand nogle faa og tynde Cilier; enkelte ogsaa indover Fladen et Stykke (Tab. III, Fig. 8). Fodknudernes (Tab. III, Fig. 10) dorsale Gren forholdsvis temmelig stor og langt fremragende; Ven-

much more coarsely dentate than the dorsal, the latter being minutely serrulate (Pl. I, fig. 10).

Polynoe foraminifera, n. sp.

Stat. 338.

Body about 6^{cm} in length. Head somewhat broader than long, terminating anteriorly in two rounded prominences (Pl. I, fig. 11). Base of tentacle exceedingly long; the tentacle itself slender, about 4 times the length of the head; the antennæ half as long as the tentacle. The tentacular cirri of the same length as the tentacle, and both, together with the antennæ, closely ciliated. The palps, somewhat longer than the tentacle, thick, round, with 6 rows of minute papillæ; 15 pairs of elytræ, covering the whole of the back. The scales with a long, simple, conical, hard protuberance on the posterior margin (Pl. I, fig. 13), and studded besides with small, closely set nodules, light in colour, but changing to black and somewhat larger towards the posterior margin. The outer and the posterior margin furnished with cilia, the former densely, the latter sparingly. Moreover, on all the scales occur divers Foraminifera, having the appearance of white, lustrous granules (Pl. I, fig. 14).

The pedal protuberances with two short lobes; the ventral cirrus not reaching to the summit of the protuberance (Pl. I, fig. 12). The bristles normal in form, the dorsal shorter than the ventral, which, a little below the simple arcuate point, are much more coarsely transverse-serrate than the former (Pl. I, fig. 12, a).

Polynoe glaberrima, n. sp.

Stat. 366.

This animal bears a close resemblance to *Lanilla glabra*, Malmgren. Tentacle wanting; antennæ exceedingly short. The palps comparatively long, not very thick, and — even under a lens — quite smooth. The tentacular cirri, sparingly ciliated, somewhat shorter than the palps (Pl. III, fig. 6). Their basal portion not furnished, as in *Lanilla glabra*, with two bristles, but with one acicula (Pl. III, fig. 9).

The scales completely smooth, without a trace of hard protuberances (Pl. III, fig. 7); along the outer margin some few delicate cilia, and also, a little inwards, on the surface (Pl. III, fig. 8). The dorsal branch of the pedal protuberances comparatively large, and much produced; the ventral

tralcirren naar ikke hen til Spidsen af den ventrale Gren. De dorsale Børster kortere og tykkere end de ventrale; hine fint og tæt tvertandede (Tab. III, Fig. 11, *a*); de ventrale med en lang sylformig Spids, og først temmelig langt nedenfor Spidsen begynde Takkerne, der ere temmelig lange og faa (Fig. 11, *b, c*).

Nemidia Torelli (?), Mgrn.

Stat. 374.

Det er kun med Usikkerhed, at jeg henfører 2 Brudstykker af en *Polynoe* til denne af Malmgren opstillede Form.

Det ene Exemplar var 2 Ctm. langt og 0.8 Ctm. bredt med Børster, havde 20 Segmenter og 2 Elytrere, 1 af 1ste og 1 af 2det Par paa den ene Side. Hovedlappen noget længere end bred, ender i to spidst uddragne Prominentser (Tab. III, Fig. 12) uden tydelige Øine. Tentakelen tynd, omtrent 3 Gange saa lang som Hovedet. Palperne glatte, middels tykke, noget længere end Tentakelen; Tentakelcirrerne glatte, af Tentakelens Længde. Antennerne ere meget korte, $\frac{1}{4}$ af Hovedets Længde. Elytrerne glatte uden Spor af haarde Knuder eller Cilier. Dorsalcirrerne række til Spidsen af Børsterne, glatte. Fodknuderne delte i to meget spidse Grene (Tab. III, Fig. 13); de dorsale Børster faa i Antal og meget kortere end de ventrale. Begge Sorter yderst tynde og med sylformige Spidser (Tab. III, Fig. 14, *a* Dorsal, *b* Ventral).

Det andet Exemplar havde ogsaa 20 Segmenter, men er 3 Ctm. langt og 1.5 Ctm. bredt med Børster. 1ste Par Skæl sidder fast og der medfølger flere affaldne Elytrere. Børsterne ere meget tykkere end hos hine, især de dorsale, der som vanligt have en afrundet Spids, men udmærke sig yed sin yderst fine Tvertanding ligesom hos det andet Exemplar. De ventrale Børster af aldeles samme Bygning som hos det andet Exemplar med en lang sylformig Spids (Tab. III, Fig. 15). Øinene ere hos dette Exemplar lidt mere fremtrædende end hos det andet. Elytrerne ere farveløse, enkelte af de større med nogle brunlige Flekker og langs ydre Rand samt paa den ydre Del af Fladen med et ringe Antal yderst korte Cilier.

cirrus not reaching to the extremity of the ventral branch. The dorsal bristles shorter and thicker than the ventral; the former minutely transverse-serrate (Pl. III, fig. 11, *a*); in the latter, the spikes, few in number, and comparatively long (fig. 3, *b, c*), commence some distance below the long, styliform point.

Nemidia Torelli (?), Mgrn.

Stat. 374.

It is with considerable hesitation that I refer two fragments of a *Polynoe* to this form, established by Malmgren.

One of the mutilated specimens, measuring 2^{cm} in length and 0.8^{cm} in breadth, including the bristles, was furnished with 20 segments and 2 elytræ on either side; 1 belonging to the 1st and 1 to the 2nd pair. The lobe of the head, somewhat longer than broad, terminating in 2 acuminate prominences (Pl. III, fig. 12); eyes not distinctly obvious. Tentacle slender, about thrice the length of the head. The palps smooth and moderately thick, somewhat longer than the tentacle; the tentacular cirri, of the same length as the tentacle, smooth. The antennæ exceedingly short, their length being to the length of the head as 1 to 4. The elytræ smooth, without a trace of hard knotty protuberances, or of cilia. The dorsal cirri, reaching to the points of the bristles, smooth. The pedal protuberances bearing two exceedingly acuminate branches (Pl. III, fig. 13); the dorsal bristles much shorter than the ventral, and few in number; both exceedingly slender, and with styliform points (Pl. III, fig. 14; *a* dorsal, *b* ventral).

The other specimen, too, had 20 segments, but did not measure more than 3^{cm} in length and 1.5^{cm} in breadth, with the bristles. The first pair of scales was still *in situ*, and there were several detached elytræ. The bristles much thicker than in the first specimen, particularly the dorsal, which have, as usual, a rounded point, but are distinguished, like those in the first specimen, by their exceedingly minute transverse serration. The ventral bristles, of precisely the same structure as those in the first specimen, have a long styliform point (Pl. III, fig. 15). The eyes in this example a trifle more conspicuous than in the other. The elytræ are mostly colourless; some of the larger ones, however, exhibit a few brownish spots; and along the outer margin, as also over the outer portion of the surface, occur a limited number of exceedingly short cilia.

Phyllodoce arctica, n. sp.

Stat. 321.

Hovedlappen, med hjerteformig Basis, lidt bredere end lang (Tab. III, Fig. 21). Den udkrængede Proboscis cylindrisk, paa den bagre Del forsynet med 12 Rader smaa Papiller, 6 paa hver Side, med omtrent 15 Papiller i hver Rad. Den forreste Del noget tykkere end den bagre, forsynet med Tverrynker. Fodknudernes øvre Blad afrundet firkantet (Tab. III, Fig. 22); det nedre Blad aflangt til spidst, rækker lidt udenfor Enden af Børsteknuderne. Børsterne sammensatte, Endeledet svagt boiet og langs den konkave Rand fint tanded (Tab. III, Fig. 23). Dyret har mest Lighed med *Ph. mucosa*, fra hvilken det hovedsageligst skiller sig ved Antallet af Papiller paa Snabelen.

Nephtys atlantica, n. sp.

Stat. 18, 31, 87.

Et lidet Stykke fra hver Station, det længste 5 Ctm. langt. Hos det ene Exemplar er Snabelen delvis udstrakt og den udkrængede Del er tæt besat med Papiller i Længderader; den nærmest Hovedet liggende Del er glat. Ved at klippe op Snabelen sees den besat med Papiller lige til Mundingen, om hvilken der findes en Krands af større Papiller. Branchier findes kun paa 13de til 35te Led, mangler baade foran og bag disse Led (Tab. IV, Fig. 1, 2):

Typhlonereis gracilis, n. g. & n. sp.

Stat. 40.

To Forender, den længste 4 Ctm. lang og 2^{mm} bred.

Legemet fortil lidt smalere end bagenfor. Hovedet meget længere end bredt (Tab. IV, Fig. 15), to Tentakler, halvt saa lange som Hovedet; Palperne store med halvkugleformigt Endeled. Tentakelcirrerne korte, kun lidt længere end Hovedet. Ingen Øine. De fire første børstebærende Segmenter have kun et Børstebundt og mangle Dorsal- og Ventralcirre (Tab. IV, Fig. 17); de følgende Led have 2 Børstebundter samt begge Cirrer (Tab. IV, Fig. 16). I hvert Børstebundt en tynd, kort Acicula, i øvre Bundt kun faa Børster, i nedre to separate Bundter.

Phyllodoce arctica, n. sp.

Stat. 321.

The lobe of the head, a trifle broader than long, with cordiform base (Pl. III, fig. 21). The evaginated proboscis cylindrical, furnished along its posterior portion with 12 rows of small papillæ (about 15 papillæ in each row), 6 on either side. The anterior portion, somewhat thicker than the posterior, transverse rugose. The pedal protuberances have the upper lamella convexo-quadrangular (Pl. III, fig. 22); the lower lamella, ovato-acuminate, reaches a little beyond the extremity of the bristle-bearing protuberance. The bristles compound, slightly curved, and finely serrate along the concave margin (Pl. III, fig. 23). This animal bears closest resemblance to *Ph. mucosa*, from which it is distinguished chiefly by the number of papillæ on the proboscis.

Nephtys atlantica, n. sp.

Stats. 18, 31, 87.

A small fragment from each Station, the largest measuring 5^{cm}. In one of the mutilated specimens, the proboscis is partially exerted, and the evaginated portion appears densely studded with papillæ, arranged in longitudinal series; the part nearest the head is smooth. On opening the proboscis, the papillæ may be traced to the oral aperture, which is encircled by a cincture of larger papillæ. Branchiæ occur from the 13th to the 35th segment, but are wanting on the others (Pl. IV, figs. 1, 2).

Typhlonereis gracilis, n. g., n. sp.

Stat. 40.

Two anterior portions, the largest measuring 4^{cm} in length and 2^{mm} in breadth.

The body a trifle more attenuate anteriorly than posteriorly. The head much longer than broad (Pl. IV, fig. 15); two tentacles half the length of the head; the palps large, with semi-orbicular terminal articulations. The tentacular cirri short, but very little longer than the head. No eyes. The four first bristle-bearing segments have each a fascicle of bristles, but neither dorsal nor ventral cirri (Pl. IV, fig. 17); the succeeding segments are furnished with two fascicles of bristles, and have both dorsal and ventral cirri (Pl. IV, fig. 16). In each fascicle is seen a slender, short acicula; the supe-

I det øverste Bundt samme Sort Børster som de dorsale, sammensatte med en temmelig lang, lige og tynd Spids (Tab. IV, Fig. 19, *a*); i nedre Bundt ogsaa sammensatte Børster, men med en kortere og tykkere samt svagt krummet Spids (Fig. 19, *b*). Kjæverne temmelig stærkt krummede med en lang Spids og langs indre Rand forsynede med 10 afstumpede Tænder (Tab. IV, Fig. 18). Mangelen paa Øine ligesom de manglende dorsale Børsteknuder i de 4 forreste Fodknuder have bevæget mig til at opføre dette Dyr som Representant for en ny Slægt.

***Onuphis hyperborea*, n. sp.**

Stat. 18, 48.

Flere Exemplarer i sine Rør, der ere flade og besatte med Smaasten, 5 til 6 Ctm. lange. Dyrene rage med Forønden ud af Rørene. Det længste Exemplar paa 58 Led 5 Ctm. langt med en største Bredde af 0.5 Ctm.

Legemet er langstrakt, smalere fortil, tiltager jævnt i Bredde indtil det 15de Led, holder sig dernæst af jævn Bredde til henimod Bagenden, hvor det atter afsmalner. Hovedlappen temmelig stærkt hvælvet; Antennerne korte, aflange, Palperne tykkere og længere, under Hovedet (Tab. IV, Fig. 5 og 6). Tentaklerne med korte tværrykkede Basalled, meget lange; den midtre naar tilbageboiet til bagre Rand af 5te Segment; de to derpaa følgende ere omtrent dobbelt saa lange; de to forreste og yderste igjen kortere end den midtre. To Øine, et paa hver Side, udad og bagtil for det længste Par Tentakler. Første Segment, omtrent dobbelt saa bredt som langt, bærer paa hver Side en kort Følercirre, er uden Fødder. 2det Segment ogsaa dobbelt saa bredt som langt, de følgende Segmenter tiltage i Bredde og aftage i Længde. De to første Par Fødder større end de følgende, forsynede med Dorsal- og Ventralcirre og i Spidsen med to cirreformige Vedhæng (Labier), et øvre kortere og tykkere og et nedre længere og tyndere (Tab. IV, Fig. 10, 11). I disse to Knuder findes kun aciculære Børster, todelte i Spidsen, med en lang krum Ydertand og en liden Antydning til en Tand nedenfor denne (Fig. 10). Børsterne række kun med sine Spidser ud mellem de to cirreformige Vedhæng. 3die til 10de Fodknude med noget længere Dorsalcirre, men uden Ventralcirre, istedetfor hvilken der optræder en halykugleformig Knude ved Basis af Fodknuden (Tab. IV, Fig. 12). Der findes paa Spidsen to cirreformige Vedhæng, det nedre længere end det øvre, længst paa 3die Segment. Børsterne,

rior fascicle consisting of but few bristles, the inferior of two separate fascicles. The bristles in the superior fascicle similar to the compound dorsal bristles, and terminating in a comparatively long, straight, and slender point (Pl. IV, fig. 19, *a*); the inferior fascicle likewise consisting of compound bristles, which have however a shorter, thicker, and slightly arcuate point (fig. 19, *b*). The jaws a good deal curved, with an elongated point, and furnished along the inner margin with 10 obtuse teeth (Pl. IV, fig. 18). As both the eyes and the fascicles of dorsal bristles in the 4 anterior pedal protuberances are wanting in this form, I have thought proper to constitute a new genus for its reception.

***Onuphis hyperborea*, n. sp.**

Stats. 18, 48.

Several specimens in their tubes (5^{cm} or 6^{cm} in length), which are flat and studded with minute pebbles. The anterior portion of the animal projects out of the tube. The largest example, with 58 segments, measured 5^{cm} in length and 0.5^{cm} in breadth.

Body elongate, anterior extremity narrow; the breadth, however, gradually increases up to the 15th segment, from thence continuing uniform almost to the posterior extremity, where it again diminishes.

The lobe of the head arcuate; the antennæ short, oblong; the palps thicker and shorter under the head (Pl. IV, figs. 5, 6). The tentacles exceedingly long, with short, transversely corrugated basal articulations; the medial tentacle reaches, when bent back, to the posterior margin of the 5th segment; the two succeeding tentacles are about twice as long, and the outermost anterior pair shorter than the medial tentacle. Two eyes, one on either side, without and posterior to the longest pair of tentacles. The first segment, without feet, about as broad as long, having on either side a short cirriferous feeler; the second segment likewise as broad as long, whereas the remaining segments increase in breadth and diminish in length. The two first pairs of parapodia larger than the rest, furnished with dorsal and ventral cirri, and bearing at the extremity two cirriferous appendages (labiæ), one above, short and thick, and one below, long and slender (Pl. IV, figs. 10, 11). These two protuberances are only furnished with acicular bristles, cleft at the points, with a long, curved outer tooth, and a little below it a dental rudiment (fig. 10). The points of the bristles reach only between the cirriferous appendages. The pedal protuberances, from the 3rd to the 10th inclusive, with somewhat longer dorsal cirri, but no ventral cirri, in place of which occurs a semi-globular

der kun rage ubetydeligt frem; ere 3 Slags: aciculøse Børster af samme Form som i to forreste Led, men med en meget kortere ydre Tand og med Spidsen ligesom dækket af en Hætte; haarformige, svagt gule Børster med en lang bredbræmmed Spids, der staar lidt skraat mod Stilken, og endelig meget tynde, farveløse Børster, der i Enden ere udbredte til en vifteformig, fint stribet (foldet?) Membran (Fig. 12). At disse Børster ikke ere infundibuliforme, som Malmgren kalder dem, men meiselformige, som de betegnes af Ehlers, sees let, naar man faar dem halvt i Profil. Paa 11te Fod, der forresten er udstyret som de foran liggende, findes indenfor Dorsalcirren en kort Branchie (Tab. IV, Fig. 13). Dorsalcirrerne blive bagover mindre og mindre, indtil de ganske forsvinde ved det 21de Led; Branchier findes mindst til det 8de Led bagfra, kanske endnu længere. Fodknuderne forresten uforandrede, kun aftagende i Størrelse lige til Analledet, der er forsynet med to meget lange Analcirrer (Tab. IV, Fig. 9). Farven: Hovedets Forende blaagrøn, 1ste Led brunt, de følgende Led med en, jo længere bag, desto smalere brun Bræm langs forde Rand; de bagerste Led farveløse; her skinner Tarmen igjennem.

Denne Onuphis har mest Lighed med *O. conchylega*, M. Sars, hvis Rør ikke altid er dækket med Conchyli-fragmenter, men oftere findes dækket med Smaasten som hos den her beskrevne Art. Rørene have hos begge Arter den samme fladtrykt firkantede Form. *O. conchylega* har derimod i 2det Par Fodknuder 3 Slags Børster, denne Art kun aciculøse. Kjæverne ere ens af Bygning, men Tænderne have hos *O. conchylega* 9 Takker, hos denne Art kun 8 (Tab. IV, Fig. 7), og Tænderne ere hos *O. conchylega* i det hele lysere, kun langs de takkede Rønder mørktfarvede, skjønt der i denne Henseende findes mange Modifikationer.

Glycera capitata, Ørst.

Af Exemplarer indfangede i Saltstrømmen havde et en tredelt Bagende med Forlængelse af Tarmkanalen ud i begge Grene (Tab. V, Fig. 27).

prominence at the base of the pedal protuberance (Pl. IV, fig. 12). At the summit are seen two cirriferous appendages, the lower longer than the upper, and longest on the 3rd segment. The bristles — but slightly projecting — are of three kinds, viz.: — 1) acicular bristles, similar to those on the two anterior segments but with a much shorter outer tooth, and having the point, as it were, covered with a mantlet; 2) capilliform, pale yellow bristles, with an elongate, broad-bordered point, inclining towards the pedicle; and 3) exceedingly delicate, colourless bristles, spreading out at the extremity into a finely striate (folded?) flabelliform membrane (fig. 12). That these bristles are not, as termed by Malmgren, infundibuliform, but, as Ehlers calls them, chisel-shaped, is seen at a glance when regarding them obliquely. The 11th foot, in other respects precisely similar to those preceding it, bears, inside the dorsal cirrus, a short branchia (Pl. IV, fig. 13). Posteriorly, the dorsal cirri become smaller and smaller, till, at the 21st segment, they disappear altogether. Branchiæ occur at least, counting backwards, to the 8th segment, possibly still farther. The pedal protuberances, continuing in other respects uniform, diminish gradually in magnitude out to the anal orifice, which has two exceedingly long anal cirri (Pl. IV, fig. 9). Colour: — The anterior extremity of the head bluish-green; 1st segment brown; the following segments distinguished by a brown edge along the anterior margin, becoming narrower at each successive segment; the posterior segments colourless. Here the intestine shines through the skin.

This Onuphis bears most resemblance to *O. conchylega*, M. Sars, in which the tube is not always covered with conchilious fragments, but frequently with minute pebbles, as is the case with the species here described. In both species the tubes have the same depressed, quadrangular form. *O. conchylega* is, on the other hand, distinguished by three kinds of bristles on the 2nd pair of pedal protuberances; this species has only one — the acicular. The maxillæ are in both species similar as to structure: but the teeth in *O. conchylega* have 9 jags, in this species only 8 (Pl. IV, fig. 7); moreover, the teeth in *O. conchylega* are lighter in colour, being dark only along the jagged margins, though in this respect numerous modifications are observed.

Glycera capitata, Ørst.

Among the specimens of this form brought up at Saltstrømmen, one had the posterior extremity bipartite, with the intestinal canal produced into both branches. (Pl. V, fig. 27).

Aricia arctica, n. sp.

Stat. 224. Jan Mayen, 10—15 Favne.

To Exemplarer ca. 3 Ctm. lange og $1-1\frac{1}{2}^{mm}$ brede. Bagenden mangler hos begge. Kropsformen (Tab. V, Fig. 20 & 25) den samme som hos *A. Cuvieri* og *norvegica*, Forkroppen dog stærkere fladtrykt. Hovedet konisk tilspidset uden Tilhæng og Øine; Mundsegmentet halvt saa langt som Hovedet, men dobbelt saa bredt som dette. Forkroppens dorsale Børstebundter (Tab. V, Fig. 21) sidde paa Randen mellem Ryg og Sideflader, og ere forsynede med en yderst kort Cirre eller Labie; de ventrale Børster sidde i lange Rader paa Kroppens Sidedel (Tab. V, Fig. 21, 25); Fodknuden er ikke som hos de to andre Arter forsynet med et tandet Blad. I begge Børstebundter tynde, ringede Haarbørster og i den ventrale Knude desuden et større Antal kortere og tykkere Børster mellem hine, af en ganske anden Form end hos begge de andre Arter, med en afrundet, boiet Spids og nedenfor denne svagt sagnandede langs den ene Rand (Tab. V, Fig. 26). Branchierne begynde som yderst smaa Fremragninger først paa det 12te Segment (Fig. 20) og tiltage bagover i Størrelse, indtil de paa det 17de Segment naa sin fulde Størrelse som tilspidsede Blade, der sidde temmelig nær Midtlinien paa den her flade Ryg. Fra dette Segment faa ogsaa Fodknuderne en anden Form (Tab. V, Fig. 22) og Stilling, idet den dorsale nu sidder et Stykke inde paa Ryggen og har et Labium, der kun er lidet kortere end Branchien, og den ventrale Knude sidder paa Randen mellem Ryg og Sideflade og er forsynet med et Læbeblad, der sidder udad og nedad for Knuden. I begge Knuder findes fra nu af kun tynde, ringede Haarbørster, i den ventrale kun et ringe Antal. Af Billeder, jeg flere Gange har seet, fremgaar det, at de som ringede udseende Børster i Virkeligheden kun ere sagnattede paa den ene Side og, naar denne Side vender til Beskueren, se ud som ringede (Tab. V, Fig. 23, 24).

Scalibregma (?) abyssorum, n. sp.

Stat. 18.

Kun Forenden, 8^{mm} lang og 1^{mm} bred, noget afsmalende fortil, med udkrænget Snabel (Tab. V, Fig. 1 og 2). Hovedet er en firkantet Lap, bredere fortil end bagtil, uden Øine og uden Tentakler (Tab. V, Fig. 3). Mundsegmentet børsteløst, de fire følgende Led med to vifteformige Bundter meget tynde Haarbørster paa hver Side. Paa 3die til 5te Led sidder der paa hver Side bag det dorsale Børstebundt en Branchie, den paa 4de Led størst,

Aricia arctica, n. sp.

Stat. 224. Jan Mayen 10—15 fathoms.

Two specimens, 3^{cm} long and $1-1\frac{1}{2}^{mm}$ broad; the posterior extremity wanting in both. The form of the body (Pl. V, figs. 20, 25) the same as in *A. Cuvieri* and *A. norvegica*, but the anterior portion more depressed. The head acuminate, without either appendages or eyes; the oral segment half the length of the head and double its breadth. The dorsal fascicle of bristles (Pl. V, fig. 21) disposed along the margin between the dorsal and lateral surfaces, and furnished with an exceedingly short cirrus, or labium; the ventral bristles arranged in long rows on the lateral portion of the body (Pl. V, figs. 21, 25); the pedal protuberances not provided as in the other two species with a dentate lamella. In both fascicles of bristles slender annulated capillary bristles; and in the ventral protuberance, besides, a considerable number of shorter and thicker bristles, dispersed between the latter and of a totally different form from that in both the other species, — having an arcuate point, and, a little below it, one of the margins slightly dentate (Pl. V, fig. 26). The branchiæ, commencing on the 12th segment (fig. 20) as minute projections, increase in magnitude posteriorly, the largest, occurring as acuminate lamellæ in comparatively close proximity to the mesial line of the flat dorsal surface, being those on the 17th segment. From this segment, too, the pedal protuberances are characterized by a different form (Pl. V, fig. 22) and position: the dorsal protuberance, which has a labium but little shorter than the branchia, placed on the back a little inwards; and the ventral protuberance, with a labiate lamella beyond and below it, occurring on the margin between the dorsal and lateral surfaces. From here, in both protuberances, exclusively slender, annulated, capilliform bristles. Judging from several representations I have seen, these "annulated" bristles are serrate, but on one side only, which, when that side is turned towards the observer, gives them an annulated appearance (Pl. V, figs. 23, 24).

Scalibregma (?) abyssorum, n. sp.

Stat. 18.

The anterior extremity only, measuring 8^{mm} in length and 1^{mm} in breadth, a trifle narrower anteriorly; proboscis exerted (Pl. V, figs. 1, 2). The head constituting a quadrangular lobe, broader anteriorly than posteriorly, without either eyes or tentacles (Pl. V, fig. 3). Bristles wanting on the oral segment, the four succeeding segments with two flabelliform fascicles of exceedingly thin capillary bristles on either side. The 3rd, 4th, and 5th segments are

der fra en temmelig tyk Stilk løber ud i talrige smaa Endegrene (Pl. V, Fig. 4). Disse 5 Led ere ganske glatte uden nogen Fure mellem Leddene paa Rygfladen. De bagenforliggende Led ere hvert ved dybe Furer delt i fire Ringe og paa den bagerste af disse Ringe sidde paa hver Side to Borstebundter i to smaa koniske Knuder (T. V, Fig. 5). Borsterne ere Haarborster som i de forreste Led, men kortere og færre end paa disse; desuden findes i det ventrale Borstebundt paa alle Led et Antal kortere gaffelformede Borster, der sidde i en egen Sæk, med to lidt udadboiede Tænder (T. V, Fig. 6). Den udkrængede Snabel er foldet, men glat, uden Tænder (Fig. 2).

Scalibregma (?) parvum, n. sp.

Stat. 18, 31.

Af dette Dyr var der et Exemplar fra Stat. 18, der var iturevet paa Midten, og fra Stat. 31 fire Exemplarer, af hvilke de 3 vare hele og havde en Længde af 12^{mm} og en Bredde af 1^{mm}.

Kroppen er pølseformig (T. V, Fig. 12); hos et Exemplar Forenden noget opdrevet (T. V, Fig. 11).

Hovedlappen firkantet, bredere fortil end bagtil; de to forreste Hjørner udtrukne i en kort Papille, ved Basis en Grube paa hver Side, i hvilken der sidder en liden rund Papille (T. V, Fig. 8). 1ste Led borsteløst, i de følgende Led sidde paa hver Side to vifteformige Borstebundter i smaa mamilla-artige Knuder (T. V, Fig. 13), der efterhaanden blive større bagover, indtil der fra det 12te borstebærende Segment optræder ordentlige Fodknuder, der ere delte i en dorsal og en ventral Gren, der hver have en spidst fremragende Del, af hvilke Borsterne komme frem, og, den dorsale opad, den ventrale nedad, indenfor Spidsen et lidt fremragende Blad, der er størst paa den dorsale Gren (T. V, Fig. 14). Leddene ere paa Forkroppen ved dybe Furer mere eller mindre fuldstændigt afdelte i to Ringe; paa Bagkroppen ere Leddene delte i 3 Ringe, Furerne paa og mellem Leddene blive paa Bagenden utydelige; denne smalner jævnt af og ender med et lidt opdrevet Analled, Anus terminal (T. V, Fig. 10); Forknuderne aftage i Størrelse paa de 4—5 sidste Led og Borsterne blive kortere.

Paa et Exemplar var Snabelen udkrænget og stod som en kugleformig Blære frem under Hovedet, fuldkommen

furnished on either side, posterior to the dorsal fascicle of bristles, with a branchia, which from a thickish stem sends off numerous terminal branchlets, that on the 4th being the largest (Pl. V, fig. 4). The five anterior segments quite smooth on the dorsal surface, without a trace of intervening grooves or furrows. The posterior segments are each deeply sulcated, constituting four ring-shaped sections, the posterior of which is furnished on either side with two fascicles of bristles composing two small conical protuberances (Pl. V, fig. 5). These bristles are capilliform, as in the anterior segments, but shorter and less numerous; moreover, the ventral fascicle has on all the segments a number of comparatively short, furcate bristles, in a peculiar sac, each with two teeth bent slightly outwards (Pl. V, fig. 6). The evaginated proboscis folded, but quite smooth, without a trace of teeth (fig. 2).

Scalibregma (?) parvum, n. sp.

Stats. 18, 31.

A specimen of this animal, mutilated in the middle, came up at Station 18, and 4 specimens, 3 of them perfect, measuring 12^{mm} in length and 1^{mm} in breadth, were obtained at Station 31.

Body cylindrical (Pl. V, fig. 12); in one of the specimens the anterior extremity was somewhat tumid (Pl. V, fig. 11).

The lobe of the head quadrangular, broader anteriorly than posteriorly; the two anterior angles produced, forming a wart-like prominence, with foveæ at the base, one on either side, in which is seen a small round papilla (Pl. V, fig. 8). Bristles wanting on the first segment; the succeeding segments furnished on either side with two flabelliform fascicles of bristles, placed in small mammillary protuberances (Pl. V, fig. 13), which, posteriorly, continue to increase in magnitude till, from the 12th bristle-bearing segment, they form true pedal protuberances, with a dorsal and a ventral branch, each having a pointed protrusive portion, from which the bristles on the dorsal branch project upwards, on the ventral, downwards; a little below the point is seen a slightly projecting lamella, largest on the dorsal branch (Pl. V, fig. 14). On the anterior portion of the body, the segments are more or less bisulcated, forming each two ring-shaped sections; on the posterior portion, the segments constitute three sectional rings. The furrows on and between the segments indistinct at the posterior extremity, which gradually narrows, terminating in a somewhat tumescent anal segment (anus terminal) (Pl. V, fig. 10); the last four or five pedal protuberances diminish in magnitude, the bristles, too, becoming shorter.

In one of the specimens the proboscis was evaginated, and had the appearance of a globular vesicle protruding

glat uden Tænder (T. V, Fig. 9). Borsterne ere som hos den foregaaende Art ens i alle Led, nemlig lange og tynde glatte Haarborster (T. V, Fig. 17) og desuden i hver af de ventrale Knuder et Bundt gaffelformede Borster (T. V, Fig. 15, a), af samme Form, men noget større end de tilsvarende hos foregaaende Art (T. V, Fig. 16).

Gaffelformede Borster omtales af Malmgren som forekommende hos *Eumenia crassa*. De findes ikke alene hos denne, men ogsaa hos *Scalibregma inflatum*. De hos *Eumenia* forekommende ere dog meget tykkere og have længere, i Spidsen stærkt udadboiede Tænder, og dertil er den ene Tand fint sagtandet et Stykke langs den indre Rand ved Basis (T. V, Fig. 18). Hos *Scalibregma inflatum* ere de tyndere og Tænderne ikke saa lange, samt glatte (T. V, Fig. 19). Hos begge disse Dyr sidde disse Borster i et eget Bundt og kun den gaffelformige Spids rager udenfor Fodknuden.

Alene Forekomsten af denne eiendommelige Borsteform hos de to beskrevne Dyr vilde være nok til at vise, at de henhørte til *Scalibregmidæ*. Kropsformen hos begge Arter stemmer mest med den hos *Scalibregma* og fornemmelig Hovedlappens Form og hos den sidste tillige Fodknudernes paa Bagkroppen; den mangler rigtignok Branchier, men da vi vide, at disse ogsaa mangle hos unge Individuer af *Eumenia crassa*, saa tør vel det samme kunne være Tilfældet hos unge Exemplarer af *Scalibregma*. Og for den første Arts vedkommende tør det vel være, at de manglende Fodknuder har fundets paa den manglende Del af Dyret; her fandtes kun 13 Led og hos den anden optraadte Fodknuderne første paa 12te borsteførende Segment.

Ammotrypane cylindricaudatus, n. sp.

Stat. 31, 87.

2 Exemplarer, 5 ctm. lange og 1^{mm} brede (T. VI, Fig. 20). Hovedlappen spids med to Gruber paa Overfladen, mellem hvilke Huden rager frem som en Køl (T. VI, Fig. 21). Mundaabningen paa Underfladen. Ved første Borstebundt ingen Branchie; derimod findes en Branchie paa hver Side af de følgende 6 Led; paa de derpaa følgende 20 Led mangle Branchier, men optræde igjen paa de 3 næstsidste Led foran den eiendommelige Bagende (T. VI, Fig. 22). Kropsformen foran denne er den samme som hos *Ammotrypane aulogaster* med 2 Valker langs Bugfladen og Borster og Branchier-siddende i den dybe Fure mellem Valkene og Kropsvæggen (T. VI, Fig. 24). Efter det sidste Borstebundt i denne Fure følge 4 Led med ordentlige Fodknuder (T. VI, Fig. 22) der ere forsynede med 2 Borstebundter. Fodknuderne danne som en Fortsættelse

from beneath the head; it was quite smooth, without teeth (Pl. V, fig. 9). As in the foregoing species, the bristles are uniform on all the segments, viz. long, slender, smooth, and capilliform (Pl. V, fig. 17); each of the ventral protuberances having besides a fascicle of furcate bristles (Pl. V, fig. 15, a), similar in form, but somewhat larger than those corresponding with them in the foregoing species (Pl. V, fig. 16).

Furcate bristles occur, according to Malmgren, in *Eumenia crassa*. They are met with not only in this animal but also in *Scalibregma inflatum*. Those in *Eumenia* are, however, considerably thicker, and have longer teeth, curving outwards; moreover, one of the teeth is finely dentate along part of the inner margin at the base (Pl. V, fig. 18). In *Scalibregma inflatum* they are more slender; the teeth, too, are smooth, and not so long (Pl. V, fig. 19). In both animals these bristles are arranged in a separate fascicle, the furcate point only projecting beyond the pedal protuberance.

The occurrence of this peculiar form of bristles in the two animals described, is in itself sufficient to show their relationship with the *Scalibregmidæ*. The form of the body in both species bears the closest resemblance to that distinguishing *Scalibregma*, more especially as regards the lobe of the head and the posterior pedal protuberances; true, branchiæ are wanting, but, since these organs do not occur either in young specimens of *Eumenia crassa*, the same may be the case with young individuals of *Scalibregma*. And as regards the first species, the pedal protuberances, absent in the defective specimen, possibly did occur on the missing part of the animal; at least, I counted only 13 segments, and in the other species the pedal protuberances do not commence till on the 12th bristle-bearing segment.

Ammotrypane cylindricaudatus, n. sp. ♂

Stats. 31, 87.

Two specimens, measuring each 5^{cm} in length and 1^{mm} in breadth (Pl. VI, fig. 20). The lobe of the head pointed, with two foveæ on the surface, between which the skin presses up like a keel (Pl. VI, fig. 21). The buccal aperture on the under surface. No branchia at the first fascicle of bristles, but the 6 following segments with a branchia on either side; branchiæ wanting on the 20 succeeding segments, but again present on each of the 3 immediately preceding the peculiar posterior extremity (Pl. VI, fig. 22). The form of the body anterior to the latter the same as in *Ammotrypane aulogaster*, with two longitudinal prominences along the ventral surface, branchiæ and fascicles of bristles occupying the deep furrow extending between the prominences and the wall of the body (Pl. VI, fig. 24). The terminal fascicle in the said furrow is succeeded by 4 segments,

af Bugvalkene og deres Borster ere meget talrige (T. VI, Fig. 26), kortere og tykkere (Fig. 27) end de paa den øvrige Del af Kroppen (Fig. 25) og tillige let bruntfarvede, medens disse ere farveløse. Bag disse fire Led kommer et 3—4^{mm} langt, glat Rør, som mod Enden er lidt opdrevet paa Dorsalsiden og her ender med en liden Tap, der hænger udover den kortere, brede Underlæbe for Analaabningen (T. VI, Fig. 22). Rørets Overflade er tværfuret over Rygfladen og begge Sideflader; paa Bugfladen derimod findes der to longitudinale Folder som Fortsættelse af Bugvalkene (T. VI, Fig. 23). Ved at komprimere denne Del og undersøge den under Mikroskopet sees den at være beklædt af en Chitinhud, der gaar i et med Kroppens; den er desuden forsynet med et Lag Ring- og et Lag Længdemuskler og inde i Røret kan Tarmkanalen skimtes. Hos det ene Exemplar manglede dette Rør (T. VI, Fig. 28).

Hvad enten nu dette er en udkrængbar Analtrakt, der kan trækkes ind i Kroppen eller den altid er ude, saa er den tilligemed de 4 fodknudebærende Led saa mærkelig, at Dyret kanske rigtigst burde henføres til en ny Slægt; men da det forresten viser saa stor Overensstemmelse med *Annotrypane aulogaster*, har jeg foretrukket at henføre det til samme Slægt.

Sphærorodum abyssorum, n. sp.

Stat. 33.

Et mindre vel bevaret Exemplar, ca. 1 ctm. langt, tilspidset i begge Ender (T. VI, Fig. 16). Chitinhuden er løsnet over hele Bagenden, og ogsaa hist og her ellers. Dyret har mest Lighed med *Ephesia gracilis*. Det har som denne smaa klare Papiller paa Ryg- og Bugfladen; flere saadanne findes ogsaa paa hver af de kugleformede Rygcirrer (T. VI, Fig. 18), der ere fyldte med Celler, fuldkomment afgrændsede fra det øvrige Hypoderm, men hvis nærmere Anordning paa Grund af Præparatets Tilstand ei kan udredes. Ogsaa paa Enden af Fodknuderne findes Papiller, og disses Borster række noget længere frem end hos *Ephesia gracilis*; der er som hos denne en Acicula i hvert Borstebundt. De 4—5 andre Borster ere sammensatte; paa den bredere skraat afskaarne Ende sidder en liden tynd, krømmet Spids (T. VI, Fig. 19). Lignende Borster findes hos den af Graff i Ann. & Mag. of Natural History Vol. XX beskrevne *Sphærorodum Claparedi*.

with true pedal protuberances (Pl. VI, fig. 22), bearing two fascicles of bristles. The pedal protuberances may be regarded as a continuation of the ventral prominences; their bristles are exceedingly numerous (Pl. VI, fig. 26), shorter and thicker (fig. 27) than those occurring elsewhere on the body (fig. 25), and of a lightish brown, whereas the latter are colourless. Posterior to these 4 segments is seen a smooth lobe, 3^{mm}—4^{mm} long, somewhat raised at the extremity on the dorsal side, and terminating there in a slender spigot-shaped projection reaching out over the broad and comparatively short nether lappet of the anal opening (Pl. VI, fig. 22). The lobe is transversely striated both on the dorsal and the lateral surfaces, whereas on the ventral surface occur two longitudinal folds, protending from the ventral prominences (Pl. VI, Fig. 23). On compressing this tube and examining it under the microscope, it is found to be invested with a chitinous integument coalescing with that of the body; moreover, it has a layer of annular and a layer of longitudinal muscles, and within the tube can be discerned the intestinal canal. In one of the specimens the tube was wanting (Pl. VI, fig. 28).

Now, whether this tube be an exerted anal tract admitting of being invaginated into the body, or whether it be non-retractile, it certainly constitutes, along with the 4 pedal protuberances, so remarkable a character, that a new genus should, perhaps, be established for the reception of the animal; but, possessing as it does, so much in common with *Annotrypane aulogaster*, I have nevertheless referred it to the same genus.

Sphærorodum abyssorum, n. sp.

Stat. 33. *B*

A somewhat mutilated specimen, 1^{cm} in length, with acuminate extremities (Pl. VI, fig. 16). The chitinous integument was detached over the whole of the posterior part, and here and there also in other places. This animal bears most resemblance to *Ephesia gracilis*, and is, in common with that form, furnished with small, transparent papillæ on the dorsal and ventral surfaces; several papillæ of the same kind occur, too, on each of the globular dorsal cirri (Pl. VI, fig. 18), which are composed of cells, perfectly distinct from those in the remaining portion of the matrix; their arrangement could not, however, be distinguished owing to the bad state of the specimen. Papillæ also occur at the extremity of the pedal protuberances, whose bristles reach a trifle farther out than do those in *Ephesia gracilis*; as in that form, each fascicle is furnished with an acicula. The remaining bristles (4 or 5) compound; at the broad, obliquely truncate extremity is seen a small, slender, arcuate point (Pl. VI, fig. 19). Similar bristles occur, according to Graff (Ann. & Mag. of Natural History, Vol. XX), in *Sphærorodum Claparedi*.

Trophonia hirsuta, n. sp.

Stat. 18, 31.

3 ufuldstændige Exemplarer, det længste vel 1 ctm. langt med 21 Led.

Kroppen aflag, tilspidset fortil med 8—10 lange fortil rettede Borster paa hver Side af 1ste Segment (T. VII, Fig. 5). Huden besat med lange tynde Villi, der ere længst omkring Borsterne og paa Ryggen, kortest paa Bugfladen (T. VII, Fig. 6); paa Villi ligger et tyndt brunligt Slamlag (T. VII, Fig. 8, a).

De dorsale Borster ere rette, lange, de ventrale kortere, brune med opadboiede Spidser (Fig. 6). Begge Sorter ere leddede, de tykkere ventrale (T. VII, Fig. 8) med længere og tydeligere fremtrædende Led end de dorsale (T. VII, Fig. 7). I den indtrukne Siphon ligge to korte, brede, bladformige Tentakler og bag dem 8 sylformige Branchier.

Trophonia borealis, n. sp.

Stat. 270, 275.

3 ctm. lang, afrundet for begge Ender; fortil lange fremadrettede Borster, der have Dyrets halve Længde (T. VII, Fig. 13); bagenfor dem 17 Led. Hele Overfladen fint grynet; de dorsale Borster temlig lange og let synlige, de ventrale korte, kun at opdage under Lupen. Farven brunlig, skyldes et Overtræk af Slam imprægneret med Sand og Smaasten; naar dette afskrabes er Huden farvelos og besat med Villi jævntæt paa Ryg og Bug. I øvre Borstebundt 12—14 lange tynde Haarborster, der ere leddede (T. VII, Fig. 14, 15). I nedre Bundt 5—6 korte, svagt Sfornigt krummede, tykke Borster, der nedenfor den glatte Spids have tynde Tværstriber og en skraat gaaende Længdestribning (T. VII, Fig. 14, 16).

Trophonia rugosa, n. sp.

Magdalenabay, 30—50 F.

3½ ctm. lang, 7^{mm} tyk, afsmalnende mod den bagre Ende (T. VII, Fig. 9). Huden paa Rygfladen tværrynket, paa Bugfladen med smaa Gryn. Paa 1ste Segment fortil

Trophonia hirsuta, n. sp.

Stats. 18, 31

Three imperfect specimens, the largest, with 21 segments, measuring 1^{cm} in length.

Body oblong, acuminate anteriorly, with from 8 to 10 long bristles, directed forwards, on either side of the 1st segment (Pl. VII, fig. 5). The skin furnished with long slender villi, those round the bristles and on the back longest, those on the ventral surface shortest (Pl. VII, fig. 6); over the villi extends a thin layer of brownish mud (Pl. VII, fig. 8, a).

The dorsal bristles are long and straight, the ventral shorter, with brown points, curving upwards (fig. 6). Both articulated, and comparatively thick (Pl. VII, fig. 8), having the segments longer and more distinctly prominent than have the dorsal ones (Pl. VII, fig. 7). Within the retracted siphon occur two short, broad, petaloid tentacula, posterior to which are seen 8 styliform branchiæ.

Trophonia borealis, n. sp.

Stats. 270, 275.

Length 3^{cm}, rounded at both extremities. Anteriorly long bristles, directed forwards, half the length of the animal, (Pl. VII, fig. 13); posterior to them, 17 segments. The whole surface minutely granulated. The dorsal bristles comparatively long, and distinctly perceptible; the ventral short, and invisible to the naked eye. Colour brownish, derived from a thin covering of mud, mixed with sand and minute pebbles; on scraping away this deposit, the skin is found to be colourless, and covered with villi uniform in height alike on the back and the belly. In the upper fascicle from 12 to 14 long, slender, articulated capillary bristles (Pl. VII, figs. 14, 15); in the lower fascicle, 5 or 6 short, thick, slightly arcuate bristles, in shape presenting some resemblance to the letter S, and, a little below the smooth point, finely striate, with transverse and obliquely longitudinal striæ (Pl. VII, figs. 14, 16).

Trophonia rugosa, n. sp.

Magdalena Bay, 30—50 fms.

Length 3½^{cm}, thickness 7^{mm}, tapering towards the posterior extremity (Pl. VII, fig. 9). The skin on the dorsal surface transversely rugose, on the ventral surface

rettede Børster af ringe Længde (T. VII, Fig. 9). Bagenfor 25 Led. Paa disse Led findes en ventral Børsteknude, medens de dorsale Børster ingen Knude have. Disse sidste 4—5 i hvert Bundt, ere tynde og leddede (T. VII, Fig. 10, 11); de ventrale, 5—6 i hvert Bundt ere tykke, brune med en smal lang farveløs Spids og nedenfor denne temlig tæt tværstribede (T. VII, Fig. 10, 12).

Trophonia arctica, n. sp.

Magdalenabay, 20 F.

2 ctm. lang, 4^{mm} bred med afrundet Forende og afsmalnende mod Bagenden (T. VII, Fig. 17). 21 børstebærende Segmenter. Rygfladen jævnt smaagrynet, Bugfladen med færre og mindre Papiller. De to forreste Leds Børster rettede fremad, kun temlig korte, af samme Bygning som de dorsale Børster bagenfor, lange, tynde, leddede (T. VII, Fig. 19), de ventrale Børster 4—5 i en liden Knude (T. VII, Fig. 18) betydeligt tykkere, med en lang klar Spids og nedenfor denne temlig fint tværstribede (T. VII, Fig. 20).

Brada granulosa, n. sp.

Stat. 337.

Det længste Exemplar 5 ctm. langt 1½ ctm. bredt. Polseformig, tilspidset i begge Ender (T. VII, fig. 21). Kroppen overalt besat med Villi, der ere længere paa Ryg- end paa Bugfladen; denne plan, hin hvælvet. Over Villi et Slimoverdrag med Smaasten. Børsterne 6—8 i hvert Bundt, temlig tykke, tværstribede og med en krummet klar Spids (T. VII, fig. 22). Ingen dorsale Børster kunne opdages.

finely granulated. On the first segment, bristles of trifling length, directed forwards (Pl. VII, fig. 19). Posterior to the former, 25 segments, with a ventral, bristle-bearing protuberance; the dorsal bristles, which have no protuberance, slender and articulated (Pl. VII, figs. 10, 11), 4 or 5 in each fascicle; the ventral, 5 or 6 in each fascicle, thick, and brown in colour, with a rather long, colourless point, below which they are striated transversely (Pl. VII, figs. 10, 12).

Trophonia arctica, n. sp.

Magdalena Bay, 20 fms.

Length 2^{cm}, breadth 4^{mm}, with the anterior extremity rounded, and tapering posteriorly (Pl. VII, fig. 17); 21 bristle-bearing segments. The dorsal surface uniformly granulated; the papillæ on the ventral surface fewer and smaller. The bristles on the two foremost articulations directed forwards, comparatively short, but similar in structure to the posterior dorsal bristles, which are long, slender, and articulated (Pl. VII, fig. 19); the ventral bristles, 4 or 5 arranged in a small protuberance (Pl. VII, fig. 18), considerably thicker, with a long transparent point, below which they are finely and transversely striate (Pl. VII, fig. 20).

Brada granulosa, n. sp.

Stat. 337.

The largest specimen measuring 5^{cm} in length and 1½^{cm} in breadth. Body cylindrical, pointed at the extremities (Pl. VII, fig. 21), and everywhere studded with villi, those on the dorsal surface (convex) longer than those on the ventral (plane). Over the villi extends a thin covering of mud interspersed with pebbles. The bristles, from 6 to 8 in each fascicle, thickish, transversely striate, and with a bent, transparent point (Pl. VII, fig. 22). No dorsal bristles could be detected.

Cirratulus abyssorum, n. sp.

Stat. 87.

3 Exemplarer, alle ufuldstændige, uden Bagende. Det mindste Exemplar har ingen Branchier; af de to andre har det største foruden paa forreste Led ogsaa enkelte Branchier fasthængende paa de bagenforliggende Led, saa langt som til 30te Led. Hovedlappen konisk; ingen børsteloøse Segmenter bag samme (T. VII, Fig. 33). Leddene ere meget smale og bære paa hver Side 2 Bundter temlig lange og meget tynde Haarborster, der sidde i to meget smaa Knuder (T. VII, Fig. 34). Farven er ved den gjenemskinnende Tarmkanal grønlig; Huden selv er farveløs.

Cirratulus (?) abranchiatus, n. sp.

Stat. 31.

3 Exemplarer, 14^{mm} lang, 3^{mm} bred. Kroppen aflang, tilspidset i begge Ender, sammensat af smale Led med lange, tynde Borster (T. VII, Fig. 1). Hovedet en liden afstumpet Kegel unden Tilhæng og Øine; bag dette et bredt og 2 smale børsteloøse Segmenter, der sammen med Hovedet danne en konisk Fremragning paa de bagenfor liggende bredere, børsteførende Segmenter (T. VII, Fig. 2). Munden paa Undersiden af Hovedet. Hvert børsteførende Segment bærer paa hver Side en langagtig Fremragning med en liden Mamille paa den øvre og nedre Ende, i hvilke sidde de to Bundter meget lange og tynde, fuldkomment glatte Kapillærborster (T. VII, Fig. 4). Der er intet særligt afgrændset Svælg; Tarmen gaar lige gennem Kroppen, fastheftet med tynde Disseperimenter. Blodkar kunde ei opdages, heller ikke Segmental-Organer.

Trods den fuldstændige Mangel paa de for *Cirratulidæ* karakteristiske Branchier, synes dette Dyr dog ved sin Bygning forresten at staa denne Slægt nærmest.

Clymene Koreni, n. sp.

Stat. 87.

1 Exemplar, vel 2 ctm. langt og 1^{mm} tykt, 18 børstebærende Segmenter, ingen nøgne anteanale Segmenter. Hovedet hvælvet, med en smal paa begge Sider indskaaret

Cirratulus abyssorum, n. sp.

Stat. 87.

Three defective specimens, the posterior extremity gone in each. The smallest specimen has no branchiæ; in the largest of the two other examples, a few branchiæ are still attached to the segments, as far as the 30th segment. The lobe of the head conical; no naked segments behind it (Pl. VII, fig. 33). The segments exceedingly slender, bearing on either side 2 fascicles of comparatively long and exceedingly delicate capilliform bristles, arranged in two very small protuberances (Pl. VII, fig. 34). Colour greenish white, the intestinal canal shining through the skin; the skin itself is colourless.

Cirratulus (?) abranchiatus, n. sp.

Stat. 31.

Three specimens, measuring 14^{mm} in length and 3^{mm} in breadth. Body, oblong and pointed at the extremities, built up of slender segments, bearing long, delicate bristles (Pl. VII, fig. 1). The head a small obtuse cone, without either eyes or appendages; posterior to the head, 1 broad and 2 narrow, naked segments, which, along with the head, constitute an acuminate projection on the posterior broader bristle-bearing segments (Pl. VII, fig. 2). The buccal aperture on under surface of head. Each bristle-bearing segment having on either side an elongate projection, furnished with a small mammilliform tubercle both at the upper and the lower extremity, in which are seen the two fascicles of exceedingly long, slender, and perfectly smooth capillary bristles (Pl. VII, fig. 4). There is no separate pharynx; the intestine passes straight through the body, to which it is attached by slender membranous filaments. No blood-vessels were detected, or segmental organs.

Of the branchiæ distinguishing this genus, there is indeed not a trace in the animal here described; but its general structure nevertheless brings it nearest to the *Cirratulidæ*.

Clymene Koreni, n. sp.

Stat. 87.

One specimen, a trifle over 2^{cm} in length and 1^{mm} in thickness. Furnished with 18 bristle-bearing segments; no naked pre-anal segments. Head convex, with a narrow

Bræm (T. VI, Fig. 2). Analleddet tragtformigt uden Cilier i Randen (T. VI, Fig. 3); Anus i Bunden af Tragten. Haarborsterne ere temmelig lange, lidt udvidede og smalt bræmmede ved Begyndelsen af den lange Spids (T. VI, Fig. 5). 1ste børstebærende Segment uden Hageborster, af hvilke der findes 4 paa det følgende Led og temmelig talrige paa alle de følgende Led. Hageborsterne have et Rostrum med 3 Tagger og et kort Haarbundt nedenfor samme (T. VI, Fig. 4).

Myriochele Sarsii, n. sp.

Stat. 38, 40, 51, 164, 183.

Dyrene ligge indesluttede i Rør af $2\frac{1}{2}$ til 3 Ctm. Længde og 1.5^{mm} Bredde. Rorene ere tæt besatte med Biloculiner, tilsyneladende noget forskellige, idet somme ere tyndere og ikke besatte saa tæt med Biloculiner som Resten; men de indeslutte samme Dyr.

Kroppen er 22^{mm} lang og $\frac{1}{2}^{mm}$ tyk, rund (T. VI, Fig. 6). Hovedlappen er ægformig med Mundaabningen paa Undersiden, uden Tilhæng og Øine (T. VI, Fig. 8). Bag Hovedet komme 3 korte Led, der alene have Haarborster; de følgende Led have foruden Haarborstebundter ogsaa Hageborster i lange Tori paa Ventralfladen, de forreste Led noget kortere, de midterste de længste, mod Bagenden igjen kortere, og de sidste 10 Led yderligt korte; Analleddet noget opdrevet og teml. langt, *anus terminal* (T. VI, Fig. 9). De dorsalt stillede Haarborster have ingen Fodknude og danne to Bundter (T. VI, Fig. 10); det øvre bestaar af lange, tynde, fuldkomment glatte Haarborster (T. VI, Fig. 7, a), det nedre af glatte, men kortere, lidt bredere og svagt krummede Borster (Fig. 7, b). Hageborsterne sidde i lange Tori, der ere noget hævede over Kroppens Niveau; Borsterne have i Spidsen to fortil krummede spidse Hager paa et øvre svagt S-krummet Stykke, der sidder fast paa en tynd, i den øvre Ende lidt opdreven Stilk (T. VI, Fig. 12). Borsterne sidde 4—5 jævnsides i Tori (T. VI, Fig. 11). Tarmen gaar lige gennem Kroppen, er beklædt med Cylinderceller fyldte med grønne Korn. I hvert af de lange Segmenter findes der paa hver Side en lang Sæk, der indvendigt er beklædt med Flimmerceller med meget lange Flimmerhaar, og som synes at udmunde mellem de dorsale Haarborster og Tori. Jeg har ei været istand til at opdage nogen indvendig Aabning paa dem; men de maa dog vel antages at være Segmentalorganer. Ingen Blodkar kunde opdages.

emarginate border on either side (Pl. VI, fig. 2). The anal articulation funnel-shaped, without cilia along the margin (Pl. VI, fig. 3); the anus at the bottom of the funnel-shaped segment. The capilliform setæ comparatively long, a trifle enlarged, dilated, and with a narrow border at the commencement of the point (Pl. VI, fig. 5). The first setigerous segment without ungueal setæ, of which there are 4 on the following articulation and a good many comparatively on the others. The uncini furnished with a tridentate rostrum, below which occurs a capillary fascicle (Pl. VI, fig. 4).

Myriochele Sarsii, n. sp.

Stats. 38, 40, 51, 164, 183.

These animals inhabit tubiform buildings, from $2\frac{1}{2}^{cm}$ to 3^{cm} in length and 1.5^{mm} in breadth. The tubes, which are densely studded with *biloculina*, would appear to vary in form and appearance, some being narrower and less closely covered with *biloculina* than others.

Body cylindrical, measuring 22^{mm} in length and $\frac{1}{2}^{mm}$ in thickness (Pl. VI, fig. 6). The lobe of the head ovate, with the buccal aperture on the under surface, without either eyes or appendages (Pl. VI, fig. 8). Posterior to the head are seen 3 short segments, furnished only with capillary setæ; the succeeding segments have, besides capillary setæ, also ungueal setæ, arranged in long rows on the ventral surface. The anterior segments somewhat shorter than the others, the medial longest, those near the posterior extremity diminishing in length, and the 10 terminal segments exceedingly short; the anal segment somewhat enlarged, and rather long (Pl. VI, fig. 9), the anal opening at its extremity. The dorsally placed capillary setæ have no pedal protuberance; they constitute two fascicles (Pl. VI, fig. 10), the upper fascicle composed of long, slender, perfectly smooth capillary setæ (Pl. VI, fig. 7, a), the lower of smooth, but shorter, a trifle broader, and slightly curved setæ (fig. 7, b). The uncini arranged in long rows, slightly projecting above the surface of the body; these setæ have at the extremity two sharp, anteriorly curved hooks, issuing from a lamella, resembling above the letter S, attached to a slender stem (Pl. VI, fig. 12) slightly enlarged at the upper extremity. The uncini are arranged in rows, 4 or 5 side by side (Pl. VI, fig. 11). The intestine, passing straight through the body, is furnished with cylindrical cells, full of green granules. Each of the long segments has, on either side, an elongate sac, having a layer of cells, with exceedingly long, vibratile cilia, and apparently disemboing between the dorsal capillary setæ and the row of uncini. I failed indeed to detect any opening on its inner end; but it probably must be regarded as the segmental organ. No trace of blood-vessels.

Denne Annelide har stor Lighed med *Myriochele Heeri*, Mgrn.; den er dog betydeligt tyndere end denne og har ei som denne fine Tagger henimod Spidsen af Haarborsterne. Malmgrens Tegning af Hageborsterne mangler ogsaa den Fortykkelse i Enden af Stilken, der bærer den øvre Ende, som findes hos det ovenfor beskrevne Dyr's Hageborster. Jeg har derfor troet at burde opføre den som en ny Art af den samme Slægt.

Myriochele Danielsseni, n. sp.

Stat. 192.

Rørene vel $\frac{1}{2}^{mm}$ tykke, bestaa af Slam, besat med Smaasten og lange Kiselnaale som af en Svamp (T. VI, Fig. 15). Intet Dyr kunde faaes helt ud; paa et saaes en afrundet Ende og bag denne 3 Segmenter med Kapillørborster alene (T. VI, Fig. 13); dette har formodentlig været en Forende, skønt Mundens Beliggenhed ei kunde opdages. Paa alle de følgende Led ogsaa Hageborster, der sidde 8—10 jævnsides i Tori; disse ere meget lange og naa næsten sammen paa Bugfladen. Hageborsterne have to Tagger i Spidsen (T. VI, Fig. 14), og denne er svagt krummet som hos *M. Sarsii*; men Borsterne vare ikke sammensatte som hos denne. Ligesom hos *M. Sarsii* findes der i hvert af de længere Segmenter to Sække, der synes at udmunde mellem Torus og Kapillørborstebundtet (T. VI, Fig. 13, a).

Patamilla Malmgreni, n. sp.

Stat. 40, 51.

Længden vel 3 Ctm., deraf Branchierne 1 Ctm., Bredden vel 1^{mm} .

Legemet rundt, Bagkroppen lidt fladtrykt, ender spidst, Anus terminal (T. VII, Fig. 23). Bugfuren kun synlig paa Bagkroppen. Kraven nedboiet i hele Sidepartiet med fortil og bagtil opretstaaende Flige, mellem hvilke der findes temmelig dybe Indsnit. Paa 1ste Segment kun kapillære Borster, paa de 7 følgende ogsaa Hageborster ventralt stillede. De kapillære Borster 2 Slags: lange, tynde med en smalt bræmmede Spids (T. VII, Fig. 25) og korte subspathulerede (T. VII, Fig. 24), ligeligt bredt bræmmede nedenfor den korte Spids. Hageborsterne biseriale, forreste Rad med en lang, tynd Spids paa en lang krummet Stilk (T. VII, Fig. 26, a) anden Rad aviculære, ligeledes siddende paa en lang Stilk (Fig. 26, b).

This Annelid bears great resemblance to *Myriochele Heeri*, Mgrn., though the body is considerably narrower, and the capilliform setæ not, as in that form, finely toothed towards the points. Moreover, Malmgren's drawing of the ungueal setæ in *M. Heeri* shows no trace of the inspissation at the end of the stem distinguished in the uncini of the animal described above; and hence I have established it as a new species of the same genus.

Myriochele Danielsseni, n. sp.

Stat. 192.

The tubes, $\frac{1}{2}^{mm}$ in thickness, consist of hard mud, studded with minute pebbles and long siliceous needles, apparently sponge-needles (Pl. VI, fig. 15). None of the specimens could be got out of the tubes entire; one had a rounded extremity, posterior to which were 3 segments with setæ, all capilliform (Pl. VI, fig. 13); this was probably the anterior part of the animal, though I failed to find any trace of a buccal aperture. The following segments had all of them ungueal setæ, arranged side by side, 8 or 10 together; the tori are exceedingly long, reaching almost on to the ventral surface. The uncini furnished with 2 jags at the point (Pl. VI, fig. 14), which is slightly curved, as in *M. Sarsii*; the setæ are not compound. As in *M. Sarsii*, each of the longer segments has 2 internal sacs, apparently disemboguing between the torus and the fascicle of capilliform setæ (Pl. VI, fig. 13, a).

Patamilla Malmgreni, n. sp.

Stats. 40, 51.

Length a fraction over 3^{cm} — including the branchiæ 1^{cm} ; breadth slightly exceeding 1^{mm} .

Body round; posterior portion somewhat depressed, with a pointed extremity; anus terminal (Pl. VII, fig. 23). The ventral furrow can be distinguished only on the posterior portion of the body. The collar curving downwards in the lateral region; anteriorly and posteriorly with erected lobules, between which are seen comparatively deep incisions. On the 1st segment none but capillary setæ; on the succeeding segments also ungueal setæ, ventrally situated. Two kinds of capillary setæ, the one long and slender with a narrow bordered extremity (Pl. VII, fig. 25), and the other short, subspatulate, uniformly broad-bordered, and belted below the short pointed extremity. The ungueal setæ biserial, those in the first

Paa Bagkroppen findes i Bugknuden 2 Slags Haarborster, lange, tynde og kortere, tykkere med smalt bræmmed Spids. Hageborsterne uniseriale, aviculære (T. VII, Fig. 27). Branchierne 10—12 paa hver Side med lange Radioler lige til Spidsen.

Protula arctica, n. sp.

Stat. 51.

To Exemplarer, fra Stat. 40 to tomme Ror. Rorene ere hvide, af Kalk, forsynede med mere og mindre tydeligt fremtrædende Tværstriber (T. VII, Fig. 28). Dyret uden Branchier 1.5 Ctm. langt, Branchierne 1 Ctm. lange; Tykkelsen ca. 1^{mm}. Kroppen er rund, lidt fladtrykt, Forkroppen bestaar af 7 Segmenter; Kraven opret med et dybt Indsnit fortil og et paa hver Side (T. VII, Fig. 29), aaben bagtil, hvor den paa begge Sider gaar over i Brystmembranen, hvis tvende Bræmme ligge over hinanden og dække hele Rygfladen af Forkroppen. Paa Siderne skinner den skældannende Kjertel gennem Huden. Paa første Segment findes almindelige Haarborster med en lang, krummet Spids og nedenfor denne en kort, temmelig bred, tandet Bræm (T. VII, Fig. 31). Paa de 6 følgende Led findes ogsaa Hageborstetori. De kapillære Borster ere talrige i hvert Led og korte, nedenfor den lange Spids forsynede med en temmelig lang, smal, fint tandet Bræm (T. VII, Fig. 32). Hageborsterne have 6 Tænder, af hvilke den nederste er dobbelt saa tyk som de øvrige (T. VII, Fig. 30). Bagkroppens samtlige Led ere forsynede med dorsalt stillede Hageborster og ventrale Haarborstebundter. Hageborsterne have samme Form som de paa Forkroppen, men ere kun omtrent halvt saa store som disse. Haarborsterne ere fuldkommen glatte (T. VII, Fig. 33) og paa den forreste Del temmelig korte, paa de sidste ca. 30 Led derimod meget lange. Branchierne ere besatte med temmelig lange Radioler, have en kort nogen Spids, nedenfor hvilken de første Radioler ere korte, tiltagende i Længde nedover. Branchierne, 18—20 paa hver Side, sidde paa et Blad, der hæver sig frit op fortil med en Begyndelse til Spiraldreining.

series having a long slender point protending from a long arcuate stem (Pl. VII, fig. 26, *a*); those in the second, which are avicular, likewise issuing from a long stem (fig. 26, *b*). On the posterior portion of the body, 2 kinds of capillary setæ in the ventral protuberance, the one long and slender, the other comparatively short and thick, with broad-belted points. The uncini uniserial, avicular (Pl. VII, fig. 27). From 10 to 12 branchiæ on either side, with long radiolæ from the base to the point of the upper extremity.

Protula arctica, n. sp.

Stat. 51.

Two specimens; from Station 40 two empty tubes. The tubes, more or less distinctly marked with transverse striæ, white, consisting of calcareous deposit (Pl. VII, fig. 28). Length 1.5^{cm} without the branchiæ, which are 1^{cm} long; thickness about 1^{mm}. Body round, slightly compressed; the anterior portion consisting of 7 segments; the collar erect, with a deep incision anteriorly, one on either side (Pl. VII, fig. 29); open posteriorly, where it coalesces on both sides with the thoracic membrane, the two folds of which lie one upon the other, covering the whole surface of the back on the anterior portion of the body. On the sides, the shell-producing gland is seen shining through the integument. The 1st segment has only the usual capilliform setæ with long arcuate points, below which is seen a short, comparatively broad dentated border (Pl. VII, fig. 31). On the 6 following segments also uncini. The capilliform setæ, numerous on each segment, are short, and have below the elongate point a comparatively long, narrow, finely toothed border (Pl. VII, fig. 32). The ungueal setæ with 6 teeth, the lowermost twice as thick as the others (Pl. VII, fig. 30). The segments on the posterior portion of the body all furnished with ungueal setæ, dorsally situated, and with fascicles of ventral capilliform setæ. The ungueal setæ are similar in form to those on the anterior part of the body, but not more than about half as long. The capilliform setæ perfectly smooth (Pl. VII, fig. 33), and on the anterior part of the body comparatively short; but on the terminal segments — about 30 — they are, on the other hand, exceedingly long. The branchiæ, studded with comparatively long radiolæ, have a short, naked point: the first radiolæ, a little below the point, are short, the remainder increasing in length downwards. The branchiæ, from 18 to 20 on either side, attached to a free lamella, rise anteriorly, commencing with a spiral twist.

Spinther arcticus, M. Sars.

Stat. 275.

Det indfangede Exemplar var usædvanligt stort. Sars angiver Længden til 8^{mm} og Bredden til 4^{mm} , medens dette Exemplar, stærkt sammentrukket i Alcohol, maalte 15^{mm} i Længden og 8^{mm} i Bredden. Da der ingen Tegninger findes af dette Dyr, leverer jeg saadanne paa T. I, Fig. 1 til 5. Efter Sars's Beskrivelse ere Bøsterne forsynede *apice furcata seu bicuspidæ*; dette er ikke Tilfældet hos det paa Stat. 275 indfangede Exemplar; hos dette have Bøsterne en enkel, hist og her lidt krummet Spids (T. I, Fig. 5).

Jeg meddeleer hernæst den ovenfor nævnte Fortegnelse over de i den kolde Area fundne Annelider, ordnede efter de Familier de tilhøre.

Spinther arcticus, M. Sars.

Stat. 275.

The specimen obtained was unusually large. Sars states the length of his Norwegian specimens to have been 8^{mm} and the breadth 4^{mm} ; but this specimen, though much shrunk from the action of the alcohol in which it was preserved, measured 15^{mm} in length and 8^{mm} in breadth. The animal not having previously been figured, representations are given here, in Pl. I, figs. 1—5. According to Sars, the setæ are furnished *apice furcata seu bicuspidæ*; this, however, is not the case with the specimen brought up at Station 275, its setæ having a simple, straight, and here and there very slightly arcuate point (Pl. I, fig. 5).

I will now annex a List of the Annelids collected in the Cold Area, arranged under the families to which they belong.

1876.	1877.	1878.
	Euphrosynidæ.	<i>Spinther arcticus</i> , M. Sars. Stat. 278 (— $0^{\circ}.4$).
	Amphinomidæ.	
<i>Paramphinome pulchella</i> , M. Sars. Stat. 18 (— $1^{\circ}.0$) 33 (— $1^{\circ}.1$) 87 (— $1^{\circ}.1$).		
	Polynoidæ.	
<i>Polynoe globifera</i> , G. O. Sars. Stat. 18 (— $1^{\circ}.0$) 31 (— $1^{\circ}.0$) 48 (— $0^{\circ}.5$).	<i>Polynoe globifera</i> , G. O. Sars. Stat. 124 (— $0^{\circ}.9$) 164 (— $0^{\circ}.7$) 192 (— $0^{\circ}.7$).	<i>Polynoe globifera</i> , G. O. Sars. Stat. 293 (— $1^{\circ}.3$).
<i>Polynoe islandica</i> , n. sp. Stat. 48 (— $0^{\circ}.5$).	<i>Polynoe arctica</i> , n. sp. Stat. 223 (— $0^{\circ}.0$) 224 (— $0^{\circ}.6$).	<i>Polynoe glaberrima</i> , n. sp. Stat. 366.
<i>Polynoe aspera</i> , n. sp. Stat. 48 (— $0^{\circ}.5$).		<i>Polynoe foraminifera</i> , n. sp. Stat. 275 (— $0^{\circ}.7$), 338 (— $1^{\circ}.0$).
<i>Polynoe Sarsii</i> , Knbg. Stat. 31 (— $1^{\circ}.0$), 33 (— $1^{\circ}.1$), 35 (— $0^{\circ}.8$).		
<i>Polynoe villosa</i> , Mgrn. Stat. 31 (— $1^{\circ}.0$).		
	Acoetidæ.	
	Sigalionidæ.	
	Nephtydidæ.	
<i>Nephtys atlantica</i> , n. sp. Stat. 18 (— $1^{\circ}.0$), 31 (— $1^{\circ}.0$) 87 (— $1^{\circ}.1$).	<i>Nephtys Malmgreni</i> , Théel. Stat. 124 (— $0^{\circ}.9$).	<i>Nephtys ciliata</i> , Müller. Stat. 267 (— $1^{\circ}.4$), 338 (— $1^{\circ}.1$), 366 (— $0^{\circ}.2$).
		<i>Nephtys Malmgreni</i> , Théel. Stat. 312 (— $1^{\circ}.2$).

1876.	1877.	1878.
Phyllodocidæ.		
Nereidæ.		
<i>Typhlonereis gracilis</i> , n. sp. Stat. 40 (—1 ^o .2).		<i>Nereis zonata</i> , Mgrn. Stat. 366 (—2 ^o .1).
Lumbrinereidæ.		
<i>Lumbrinereis fragilis</i> , Müller. Stat. 18 (—1 ^o .0), 31 (—1 ^o .0), 40 (—1 ^o .2), 48 (—0 ^o .5).	<i>Lumbrinereis fragilis</i> , Müller. Stat. 223 (—0 ^o .0), 224 (—0 ^o .6), 225 (—0 ^o .6), 248 (—1 ^o .4).	<i>Lumbrinereis fragilis</i> , Müller. Stat. 267 (—1 ^o .4), 275 (—0 ^o .4), 366 (—0 ^o .2).
Onuphididæ.		
<i>Onuphis hyperborea</i> , n. sp. Stat. 18 (—1 ^o .0), 48 (—0 ^o .5).	<i>Onuphis conchylega</i> , M. Sars. Stat. 124 (—0 ^o .9), 164 (—0 ^o .7), 192 (—0 ^o .7), 223 (—0 ^o .0), 225 (—0 ^o .6), 251 (—1 ^o .3).	<i>Onuphis conchylega</i> , M. Sars. Stat. 267 (—1 ^o .4).
Glyceridæ.		
	<i>Glycera capitata</i> , Ørsted. Stat. 164 (—0 ^o .7), 192 (—0 ^o .7).	
Ariciidæ.		
<i>Scaloplos armiger</i> , Müller. Stat. 18 (—1 ^o .0).	<i>Aricia arctica</i> , n. sp. Stat. 224 (—0 ^o .6).	
Scalibregmidæ.		
<i>Scalibregma inflatum</i> , Rathke. Stat. 18 (—1 ^o .0).		
<i>Scalibregma abyssorum</i> , n. sp. Stat. 18 (—1 ^o .0).		
<i>Scalibregma parvum</i> , n. sp. Stat. 18 (—1 ^o .0), 31 (—1 ^o .0).		
Ophelidæ.		
<i>Ammotrypane cylindricaudatus</i> , n. sp. Stat. 31 (—1 ^o .0), 87 (—1 ^o .1).		
Sphærorodridæ.		
<i>Ephesia gracilis</i> , Rathke. Stat. 31 (—1 ^o .0).	<i>Ephesia gracilis</i> , Rathke. Stat. 164 (—0 ^o .7).	
<i>Sphærorodum abyssorum</i> , n. sp. Stat. 33 (—1 ^o .1).		
Chloræmidæ.		
<i>Trophonia hirsuta</i> , n. sp. Stat. 8 (—1 ^o .0), 31 (—1 ^o .0).	<i>Trophonia glauca</i> , Mgrn. Stat. 124 (—0 ^o .9).	<i>Flabelligera affinis</i> , M. Sars. Stat. 366 (—2 ^o .1). <i>Trophonia arctica</i> , n. sp. Magdalenbay, 20 f. <i>Brada granulosa</i> , n. sp. Stat. 275 (—0 ^o .4), 338 (—1 ^o .1), 366 (—2 ^o .1).

1876.

1877.

1878.

- Cirratulus abyssorum*, n. sp.
Stat. 87 (—1^o.1).
Cirratulus abranchiatus, n. sp.
Stat. 31 (—1^o.0).

- Clymene Koreni*, n. sp.
Stat. 87 (—1^o.1).

- Myriochele Sarsii*, n. sp.
Stat. 40 (—1^o.2), 51 (—1^o.1).

- Amphicteis Gunneri*, M. Sars.
Stat. 31 (—1^o.0).
Samytha sexcirrata, M. Sars.
Stat. 18 (—1^o.0), 33 (—1^o.1).

- Amphitrite cirrata*, Müller.
Stat. 48 (—0^o.5).
Thelepus circinnatus, Fabr.
Stat. 18 (—1^o.0), 31 (—1^o.0), 48
(—0^o.5).
Leucariste albicans, Mgrn.
Stat. 33 (—1^o.1).
Terebellides Stromii, M. Sars.
Stat. 18 (—1^o.0).

- Potamilla Torelli*, Mgrn.
Stat. 48 (—0^o.5).
Potamilla Malmgreni, n. sp.
Stat. 40 (—1^o.2), 51 (—1^o.1).
Chone Dunéri, Mgrn.
Stat. 31 (—1^o.0).

- Protula arctica*, n. sp.
Stat. 51 (—1^o.1).

Cirratulidæ.

Maldanidæ.

Ammocharidæ.

- Ammochares assimilis*, M. Sars.
Stat. 224 (—0^o.6).
Myriochele Sarsii, n. sp.
Stat. 164 (—0^o.7).
Myriochele Danielsseni, n. sp.
Stat. 192 (—0^o.7).

Ampharetidæ.

- Samytha sexcirrata*, M. Sars.
Stat. 164 (—0^o.7), 248 (—1^o.4).

Terebellidæ.

- Thelepus circinnatus*, Fabr.
Stat. 251 (—1^o.3).
Terebellides Stromii, M. Sars.
Stat. 192 (—0^o.7), 225 (—0^o.6).

Sabellidæ.

- Potamilla neglecta*, M. Sars.
Stat. 124 (—0^o.9), 164 (—0^o.6), 251
(—1^o.3).
Chone Dunéri, Mgrn.
Stat. 124 (—0^o.9), 251 (—1^o.3).

Serpulidæ.

- Brada inhabilis*, Rathke.
Stat. 366 (—2^o.1, 0^o.2).
Brada granulata, Mgrn.
Stat. 275 (—0^o.4), 338 (—1^o.1).

- Myriochele Sarsii*, n. sp.
Stat. 295 (—1^o.3).

- Sabellides borealis*, M. Sars.
Magdalenebay 20 f.

- Thelepus circinnatus*, Fabr.
Stat. 312 (—0^o.2).
Sciöne lobata, Mgrn.
Stat. 267 (—1^o.4).

- Pista cristata*, Müller.
Stat. 366 (—2^o.1).
Terebellides Stromii, M. Sars.
Stat. 366 (—0^o.2).
Ereutho Smitti, Mgrn.
Stat. 366 (—0^o.2).
Trichobranchus glacialis, Mgrn.
Stat. 366 (—0^o.2).

- Chone infundibuliformis*, Kröyer.
Stat. 366 (—0^o.2).
Potamilla neglecta, M. Sars.
Stat. 295 (—1^o.3).

Af denne Liste vil det sees, at det kun er faa Anne-
lidedfamilier, der ei ere repræsenterede i den iskolde Area
og de forskjellige Familiers Repræsentanter ere mestendels
Arter, der ere vel kendte fra Havstrækninger og Fjorde
med tempereret Vand.

Der er kun enkelte Antydninger til, at den dybe
Bundstrøm udenfor Norge, hvis Temperatur er under 0°,
skulde indeholde en særlig, for den karakteristisk Fauna.
For Mesteparten af de nye Formers Vedkommende er det
omtrent umuligt at vide, om de ikke ogsaa ville findes
udenfor eller ovenfor den iskolde Area i tempereret Vand.
Der er kun et Dyr, om hvilket det med nogenlunde Sik-
kerhed kan antages, at det ialfald fortrinsvis, om ikke
udelukkende er en Koldtvandsbeboer, nemlig *Polynoe glo-
bifera*, G. O. Sars.

Den er funden af Sars paa den ydre Skraaning af
Storeggen eller den store Fiskebanke udenfor Kristiansund
og Prof. Sars meddelede, at han ogsaa kender denne Form
fra Lofoten. Dette kunde antyde, at den ogsaa fore-
kommer i tempereret Vand; ellers er den kun kendt fra
den iskolde Area; thi der kan neppe være Tvivl om,
at jo Prof. Sars paa Udsiden af Storeggen har skrabet
i iskoldt Vand; dette findes nemlig overalt ved den store
Bankes Afheldning mod Atlanterhavets dybet og overalt langs
eller paa denne Afheldning synes den ovennævnte Form
at leve og, som det synes, i ikke saa ringe Mængde, thi
Antallet af indfangede Exemplarer er ingenlunde saa lidet.
Der er nu intet særligt at opdage ved dette Dyrs Byg-
ning, der kunde karakterisere det fremfor andre som en
udelukkende Beboer af iskoldt Vand eller det store Dyb.
Og naar Ehlers¹⁾ fremsætter den Formodning, at Dyb-
vandets Beboere stadigt rekruteres ved Afkom af Dyr, der
leve paa grundere Vand og at man i denne Omstændighed
kunde søge Grunden til, at disse Dybvandets Annelider
ikke ere farve- og øienløse ligesom Huleboere, — saa
synes en saadan Antagelse neppe at kunne opretholdes,
naar der findes om og kun et eneste Exempel paa et Dyr,
der er forsynet med Øine og Farve og som maa antages
udelukkende at tilhøre de store Dyb. Om der nu for-
uden den her omtalte Form ogsaa findes andre Dyr,
der udelukkende tilhøre den kolde Area, lader sig neppe
med nogensomhelst Sikkerhed afgøre. Mesteparten af de
i den kolde Area fundne Dyr ere, som allerede ovenfor
bemærket, Former, der ere vel kendte fra Egne med tem-
pereret Vand, og ingen andre af de i den kolde Area
fundne nye Former ere fundne i saa stort Antal og saa
gennemgaaende paa ensartede Lokalteter udenfor vor hele
Kyst, at vi om dem kunne antage med samme Ret som
om *Polynoe globifera*, at de ere udelukkende Koldtvands-
beboere; snarere tværtom; en Form *Polynoe aspera*, der
fandtes i 1876 paa Stat. 48 ved Island i den kolde Area,
fandtes samme Aar af mig ved Moldøen, og en anden

As will be seen from the above List, there are
but few families of Annelids not represented in the frigid
area; and the members of the various families occurring
there consist chiefly of species also met with in fjords
and tracts of ocean belonging to the temperate area.

There are few indications of any such fact, as
that the deep bottom-current off the coast of Norway,
in which the temperature of the water is below zero,
should be characterized by a fauna of its own. As regards
the great majority of new forms, it is indeed well-nigh
impossible to tell whether they may not likewise be
found both without and above the frigid area in water
of a higher temperature than zero. Of one Annelid only,
viz. *Polynoe globifera*, G. O. Sars, can we infer with
comparative certainty, that its favourite, if not its sole
habitat, is confined to the cold bottom-strata.

This animal was taken by Professor Sars on the
outer slope of Storeggen — the great fishing-bank lying
off Christiansund in Norway; and he states his having
met with it, too, near the Lofoten Islands. Now, some
might infer from this, that it also inhabits water of a
higher temperature than zero; but in all other localities
from which it is known, the animal has been invariably
found to occur in the cold area only; and it will hardly
admit of doubt, that Sars, on the outer slope of Storeggen,
dredged in ice-cold water, since the cold area extends to
where the base of the declivity meets the bottom-water of
the Atlantic; and either on or along this slope the form
in question would seem to occur, and in some plenty, for
the number of specimens collected there was by no means
inconsiderable. There is nothing, however, in the structure
of this animal from which it might be regarded as exclu-
sively inhabiting the frigid area, or indeed great depths;
and when Ehlers¹ ventures to assume, that the inhabitants
of the great depths have their numbers constantly recruited
from the offspring of animals living in shallower water,
and that in this circumstance lies the reason of deep-water
Annelids not being colourless and without eyes like the
inhabitants of caves (Höhlenbewohnern), such an assumption
must certainly give way before the occurrence of even a
single form both coloured and furnished with eyes, and
whose habitat we must regard as exclusively confined to the
great depths. Whether there be other animals, besides
the said form, inhabiting the cold area alone, can hardly
be stated with certainty. Most of the animals collected
in the cold area belong to forms which, as previously
stated, are well known from water of a higher tempera-
ture than zero, and none of the new forms found in the
frigid area were met with off the Norwegian coast in
such considerable numbers and such uniform localities as
to warrant our assuming that, like *Polynoe globifera*, they
exclusively inhabit the cold-water strata. Another form,
Polynoe aspera, obtained at Stat. 48, off the coast of Ice-

¹ Ehlers: Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Verticalverbreitung der Bor-
stenwürmer im Meere. Zeitschrift für wiss. Zoologie, Bd. 55.

¹ Ehlers: Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Verticalverbreitung der Bor-
stenwürmer im Meere. Zeitschrift für wiss. Zoologie, Bd. 55.

Form *Polynoe islandica* angives af V. Storm¹ af ham at være fundet i Trondhjemsfjorden. Og under de Omstændigheder er det selvfølgelig umuligt, al den Stund Dyrene fra den kolde Area ingen Eiendommeligheder frembyde i sin Bygning, at have nogen begrundet Formening om, hvorvidt en ny Form, der findes i den kolde Area, udelukkende tilhører denne eller ei. Foruden det om *Polynoe globifera* anførte findes der kun nogle enkelte Antydninger til, at den kolde Area muligens har en tildels særegen Annelid fauna. De Dyr, der henhøre til Slægten *Myriochele* Mgrn., maa vel antages at være rent arktiske; der kendtes hidtil kun en Art, *M. Heeri*, Mgrn., fra Østsiden af Spitsbergen og Grønland, der ogsaa er fundet paa Porcupineexpeditionen paa Stat. 30 i en Dybde af 1380 Favne, Temp. 2^o86; og nu er der paa den norske Expedition fundet 2 nye Arter *Myriochele* paa 6 Stationer i iskoldt Vand, medens *M. Heeri* ikke er paatruffet. *Polynoe Sarsii*, Knbg., der forekommer i det kariske Hav og paa Østsiden af Spitsbergen, er fundet paa Stationerne 31, 33 og 35, alle tre tilhørende den kolde Bundstrøm mellem Island og Norge; den er ogsaa funden paa Porcupineexpeditionen vestenfor Irland paa Stat. 28, 1215 Favnes Dyb, Temp. + 2^o80. Formodentlig vilde baade *Myriochele Heeri* og *Polynoe Sarsii* ved en noiere Eftersøgen findes paa flere mellemliggende Steder i den kolde Bundstrøm og det maa antages at være det rimeligste, at disse arktiske Dyr gennem den kolde Bundstrøm ere vandrede sydover.

At bemærke er ogsaa Forekomsten af en *Serpula*: *Protula arctica* paa Stat. 51, 1163 Favnes Dyb og Temp. —1^o.1. Bunden bestaaende af Biloculinler. Dette viser, at *Serpulaerne* ikke nødvendigvis behøve faste Genstande, paa hvilke de kunne bygge sine Skaller. Det samme har jeg tidligere erfaret, med Hensyn til *Hydroïdes norvegica*, som jeg ogsaa har fundet paa Slambund, og var Røret i dette Tilfælde ikke som vanligt snoet, men ret, saa det maa antages, at Rørene under disse Omstændigheder staa nede i Mudderen ligesom Rørene for mange andre tubicole Annelider, der leve paa blød Bund.

Jeg har ovenfor bemærket, at det ikke har været mig muligt at finde noget, hvorved Beboerne af den kolde Area kunde kendes fra Beboere af tempereret Vand. Dette gælder saavel Farverne som Dyrenes Størrelse. *Onuphis hyperborea* viser dette tilfulde: dette Dyr er kun fundet paa Stat. 18, 412 Favne og Stat. 48, 299 Favne, altsaa paa begge Steder paa større Dyb end de, hvortil Plantevæxt og Lys antages at trænge ned. Ikke desto mindre har Dyret en anselig Størrelse og ogsaa en meget stærk Farve, samt Øine.

Fra Stat. 48 findes ogsaa et andet Dyr, *Polynoe islandica*, der udmærker sig ved en for en *Polynoe* usædvanlig Størrelse af 80^{mm}. Der kunde endnu nævnes flere Exempler paa, at hverken Dybden eller Vandets Temperatur synes at betinge en mindre Udvikling af Dyrene.

land in the cold area, was taken the same year by myself, off Moldøen, and a form designated *Polynoe islandica* is stated by V. Storm¹ to occur in the Trondhjem Fjord. Hence, it is impossible, since the Annelids from the cold area present no peculiarities of structure, to pronounce with certainty whether a new form met with in the cold area is exclusively confined to that depth or not. If we except what has been stated concerning *Polynoe globifera*, little remains to add in support of the inference, that a peculiar Annelid Fauna inhabits the frigid depths of the ocean. The Annelids belonging to the genus *Myriochele*, Mgrn., must be regarded as true arctic animals. As yet, but one species — *M. Heeri*, Mgrn. — has been met with, from the eastern shores of Spitzbergen and Greenland, — also found on the Porcupine Expedition, Station 30, at a depth of 1380 fathoms, temperature 2^o86; and 2 new species of *Myriochele* were taken at 6 Stations on the Norwegian Expedition, in ice-cold water, whereas *M. Heeri* did not occur. *Polynoe Sarsii*, Knbg., which inhabits the Kara Sea and the eastern shores of Spitzbergen, was met with at Stations 31, 33, and 35. — all three in the cold bottom-current flowing between Iceland and Norway; it also occurred on the Porcupine Expedition, west of Ireland, at Station 28, depth 1215 fathoms, temperature + 2^o80. Probably, careful dredging would bring to light both *Myriochele Heeri* and *Polynoe Sarsii* in several intermediate parts of the cold bottom-current; and hence these arctic animals may with good reason be assumed to have drifted southwards.

In conclusion, we must notice the occurrence of a *Serpula*: *Protula arctica*, at Station 51; depth 1163 fathoms, temperature —1^o.1; bottom, biloculina clay. This shows that the *Serpulidæ* are not absolutely in need of solid matter on which to construct their shells. This is also the case with *Hydroïdes norvegica*, which I have met with on a muddy bottom; and the tube was not twisted — the usual form — but straight, whence may be inferred that under such circumstances the tubes penetrate the mud, as is the case with those of many other tube-building Annelids that live on a soft bottom.

As stated above, I have failed to detect any criterion whatever whereby the inhabitants of the cold area may be distinguished from those of the temperate; and this applies both to colour and to magnitude. *Onuphis hyperborea* is an instance in point. This animal was brought up at Station 18 (depth 412 fathoms) and Station 48 (depth 299 fathoms), in both localities, accordingly, at a greater depth than that to which light and vegetable life are supposed to penetrate. But the animal is nevertheless of very considerable dimensions, vividly coloured, and moreover furnished with eyes. At Station 48 was brought up another animal, *Polynoe islandica*, which, for a *Polynoe*, is remarkably large: length 80^{mm}. Many other instances might be adduced to show that neither depth nor temperature has apparently any influence on the development of these animals.

¹ Det Norske Videnskabselskabets Skrifter 1878.

¹ Det Norske Videnskabselskabets Skrifter, 1878.

Forklaring af Figurerne.

- Tab. I, Fig. 1. *Spinther arcticus* fra Rygfladen, noget forstørret.
- 2. Do. do., Forenden underfra med udkrænget Snabel.
- 3. Do. do. af et Tværsnit af Kroppen.
- 4. Do. do.; den sammensatte Børste i den ventrale Fodknude.
- 5. Do. do.; to dorsale Børster.
- 6. *Polynoë spinulosa*, n. sp.; Forenden.
- 7. Do. do.; en Fodknude.
- 8. Do. do.; en Elytre.
- 9. Do. do.; de tre store Knuder ved Elytrens bagre Rand.
- 10. Do. do.; Børster.
- 11. *Polynoë foraminifera*, n. sp.; Forenden.
- 12. Do. do.; en Fodknude.
- 12a. Do. do.; Børster.
- 13. Do. do.; en Elytre.
- 14. Do. do.; Foraminiferer fra Elytren.
- 15. *Polynoë islandica*; naturlig Størrelse.
- 16. Do. do.; Hovedet.
- 17. Do. do.; en Elytre.
- 18. Do. do.; et Stykke af Elytrens bagre Rand, stærkere forstørret.
- 20. *Polynoë islandica*; dorsal Børste.
- 21. Do. do.; ventral Børste.
- 22. *Polynoë assimilis*; Forenden.
- 23. Do. do.; en Fodknude.
- 24. Do. do.; en Elytre.
- 25. Do. do.; en haard Knude paa Elytren.
- 26. Do. do.; Børster.
- Tab. II, Fig. 1. *Polynoë globifera*.
- 2. Do. do.
- 3. Do. do.; en Fodknude.
- 4. Do. do.; en dorsal Børste.
- 5. Do. do.; en ventral Børste.
- 6. Do. do.; en Elytre.

Explanation of the Plates.

- Pl. I, fig. 1. *Spinther arcticus*; dorsal aspect, slightly magnified.
- 2. *S. arcticus*; anterior extremity, with exerted proboscis, seen from below.
- 3. *S. arcticus*; transverse section of the body.
- 4. *S. arcticus*; the compound arrangement of bristles in the ventral pedal protuberance.
- 5. *S. arcticus*; two dorsal bristles.
- 6. *Polynoë spinulosa*, n. sp.; anterior extremity.
- 7. *P. spinulosa*; an anterior protuberance.
- 8. — an elytre.
- 9. — the three large protuberances on the posterior margin of the elytre.
- 10. *P. spinulosa*; bristles.
- 11. *Polynoë foraminifera*, n. sp.; anterior extremity.
- 12. *P. foraminifera*; a pedal protuberance.
- 12a. — bristles.
- 13. — an elytre.
- 14. — Foraminifera from the elytre.
- 15. *Polynoë islandica*; natural size.
- 16. — the head.
- 17. — an elytre.
- 18. — a piece of the back margin of the elytre, magnified.
- 20. *Polynoë islandica*; dorsal bristle.
- 21. — ventral bristle.
- 22. *P. assimilis*; anterior extremity.
- 23. — a pedal protuberance.
- 24. — an elytre.
- 25. — a hard protuberance on the elytre.
- 26. *P. assimilis*; bristles.
- Pl. II, fig. 1. *Polynoë globifera*.
- 2. *P. globifera*.
- 3. — a pedal protuberance.
- 4. — a dorsal bristle.
- 5. — a ventral bristle.
- 6. — an elytre.

- Tab. II, Fig. 7. *Polynoë globifera*; en liden haard Knude fra Elytren.
 — 8. Do. do. fra Elytrens bagre Rand.
 — 9. Do. do.; af Randen af en af de store Knuder paa Elytrens bagre Rand.
 10. *Polynoë aspera*.
 11. Do. do.; Hovedet.
 — 12. Do. do.; en Fodknude.
 — 13. Do. do.; Børster.
 — 14. Do. do.; en Elytre.
 — 15. Do. do.; fra den bagre Rand af en Elytre.

- Tab. III, Fig. 1. *Polynoë arctica*; Forenden.
 2. Do. do.; en Elytre.
 3. Do. do.; en Fodknude.
 — 4. Do. do.; dorsal Børste.
 5. Do. do.; ventral Børste.
 6. *Polynoë glaberrima*; Forenden.
 — 7. Do. do.; en Elytre.
 — 8. Do. do.; en Del af Elytrens ydre Rand.
 — 9. Do. do.; Tentakelcirrernes Basalled eller 1ste Fodknude med sin Acicula.
 — 10. Do. do.; en Fodknude.
 — 11. Do. do.; Børster; *a* dorsal, *c* ventral Børste, *b* Spidsen af en ventral Børste.
 12?. *Polynoë (Nemidia) Torelli*; Forenden.
 — 13. Do. do.; en Fodknude.
 — 14. Do. do.; *a* dorsal og *b* ventral Børste.
 — 15. Do. do.; Børster af et større Individ.
 — 16?. *Polynoë (Lagisca) semisculpta*; Hovedlappen.
 — 17. Do. do.; en Fodknude.
 — 18. Do. do.; Børster.
 — 19. Do. do.; en Elytre.
 — 20. Do. do.; et Stykke af Elytrens bagre Rand.

- Tab. IV, Fig. 1. *Nephtys atlantica*; en Fodknude, ca. den 10de.
 — 2. Do. do.; en Fodknude mellem 13de og 25de Led.
 — 3. Do. do.; en Børste af det bagre Bundt.
 — 4. Do. do.; en Børste af det forreste Bundt.
 — 5. *Onuphis hyperborea*; Forenden.
 — 6. Do. do.; Forenden underfra.
 — 7. Do. do.; Overkjæve.
 — 8. Do. do.; Underkjæve.

- Pl. II, fig. 7. *Polynoë globifera*; a small hard protuberance on the elytre.
 — 8. *P. globifera*; another, from the posterior margin of the elytre.
 — 9. *P. globifera*; another, from the margin of one of the large protuberances on the posterior margin of the elytre.
 — 10. *Polynoë aspera*.
 — 11. the head.
 — 12. a pedal protuberance.
 — 13. the bristles.
 — 14. an elytre.
 — 15. parts from the posterior margin of an elytre.

- Pl. III, fig. 1. *Polynoë arctica*; anterior extremity.
 — 2. an elytre.
 — 3. a pedal protuberance.
 4. — a dorsal bristle.
 — 5. — a ventral bristle.
 6. *Polynoë glaberrima*; anterior extremity.
 — 7. an elytre.
 — 8. — part of the exterior margin of an elytre.
 — 9. *P. glaberrima*; basal articulation of the tentacular cirris, or the 1st pedal protuberance with its acicula.
 — 10. *P. glaberrima*; a pedal protuberance.
 — 11. — bristles: *a* a dorsal bristle; *c* a ventral bristle; *b* point of a ventral bristle.
 — 12?. *Polynoë (Nemidia) Torelli*; anterior extremity.
 — 13. *P. (Nemidia) Torelli*; a pedal protuberance.
 — 14. — — *a* a dorsal, *b* a ventral bristle.
 — 15. *P. (Nemidia) Torelli*; bristles of a larger specimen.
 — 16?. *Polynoë (Lagisca) semisculpta*; chief lobe.
 — 17. *P. (Lagisca) semisculpta*; a pedal protuberance.
 18. *P. (Lagisca) semisculpta*; bristles.
 — 19. — — an elytre.
 — 20. — — a piece of the posterior margin of the elytre.

- Pl. IV, fig. 1. *Nephtys atlantica*; a pedal protuberance, about the 10th.
 — 2. *N. atlantica*; a pedal protuberance, between the 13th and the 25th segments.
 — 3. *N. atlantica*; a bristle from the posterior fascicle.
 — 4. *N. atlantica*; a bristle from the anterior fascicle.
 — 5. *Onuphis hyperborea*; anterior extremity.
 — 6. ant. extrem. from below.
 — 7. — upper jaw.
 — 8. — lower jaw.

- Tab. IV, Fig. 9. *Onuphis hyperborea*; Bagenden.
 — 10. Do. do.; 1ste Fodknude med en acicular Børste fra samme.
 — 11. Do. do.; 2den Fodknude.
 — 12. Do. do.; 3die Fodknude med dens Børster.
 — 13. Do. do.; 11te Fodknude med en acicular Børste fra samme.
 — 14. *Typhlonereis gracilis*; Forenden fra Siden.
 — 15. Do. do.; ovenfra.
 — 16. Do. do.; en Fodknude.
 — 17. Do. do.; en do.
 — 18. Do. do.; Kjæver.
 — 19. Do. do.; Børster.

- Tab. V, Fig. 1. *Scalibregma abyssorum*.
 — 2. Do. do.; Forenden underfra med udkrænget Snabel.
 — 3. Do. do.; Hovedlappen.
 — 4. Do. do.; af et Tværsnit af et af de forreste Led.
 — 5. Do. do.; Bagkroppens Børsteknuder.

- 6. Do. do.; en gaffelformet Børste.
 — 7. Do. do.; en capillær Børste.
 — 8. *Scalibregma parvum*.
 — 9. Do. do.; Forenden ovenfra.
 — 10. Do. do.; Bagenden.
 Fig. 11 & 12. Do. do.; to Exempl. i naturlig Størrelse.
 — 13. Do. do.; Forkroppens Børstebundter.
 — 14. Do. do.; en Fodknude fra Bagkroppen.
 — 15. Do. do.; de gaffelformige Børster i et Børstebundt.
 — 16. Do. do.; en gaffelformet Børste.
 — 17. Do. do.; en capillær Børste.
 — 18. *Eumenia crassa*; en gaffelformet Børste.
 — 19. *Scalibregma inflatum*; en do. do.
 — 20. *Aricia arctica*; Forenden.
 — 21. Do. do.; et Tværsnit af Forkroppen.
 — 22. Do. do.; Tværsnit af Bagkroppen.

- 23. Do. do.; Spidsen af en Børste.
 — 24. Do. do.; Børstens Fortsættelse.
 — 25. Do. do.; Forenden fra Siden.
 — 26. Do. do.; de korte Børster i Forkroppens Led.
 — 27. *Glycera capitata*; en tvedelt Bagende.

- Tab. VI, Fig. 1. *Clymene Koreni*.
 — 2. Do. do.; Forenden.
 — 3. Do. do.; Bagenden.
 — 4. Do. do.; en Hagebørste.

- Pl. IV, fig. 9. *Onuphis hyperborea*; posterior extremity.
 — 10. — 1stpedalprotuberance, with an acicular bristle.
 — 11. *O. hyperborea*; 2nd pedal protuberance.
 — 12. — 3rd pedal protuberance, with the bristles.
 — 13. *O. hyperborea*; 11th pedal protuberance, with an acicular bristle.
 — 14. *Typhlonereis gracilis*; anterior extremity, lateral aspect.
 — 15. *T. gracilis*; seen from above.
 — 16. *T. gracilis*; a pedal protuberance.
 — 17. — a pedal protuberance.
 — 18. — jaws.
 — 19. — bristles.

- Pl. V, fig. 1. *Scalibregma abyssorum*.
 — 2. *S. abyssorum*; anterior extremity, with exerted proboscis.
 — 3. — lobe of the head.
 — 4. — part of transverse section of one of the foremost segments.
 — 5. *S. abyssorum*; fascicles of bristles of posterior part of body.
 — 6. *S. abyssorum*; a furcate bristle.
 — 7. — a capillary bristle.
 — 8. *Scalibregma parvum*.
 — 9. *S. parvum*; seen from above.
 — 10. — posterior extremity.
 fig. 11 & 12. — two specimens, natural size.
 — 13. — bristles on anterior part of body.

- 14. *S. parvum*; a pedal protuberance from posterior part of body.
 — 15. *S. parvum*; the furcate bristles; a fascicle of the latter.
 — 16. *S. parvum*; a furcate bristle.
 — 17. — a capillary bristle.
 — 18. *Eumenia crassa*; a furcate bristle.
 — 19. *Scalibregma inflatum*; a furcate bristle.
 — 20. *Aricia arctica*; anterior extremity.
 — 21. — a transverse section of the anterior part of the body.
 — 22. *A. arctica*; a transverse section of the posterior part of the body.
 — 23. *A. arctica*; point of a bristle.
 — 24. — part of the bristle below the point.
 — 25. *A. arctica*; anterior extremity, lateral aspect.
 — 26. *A. arctica*; the short bristles in the anterior part of the body.
 — 27. *Glycera capitata*; a posterior extremity, cleft.

- Pl. VI, fig. 1. *Clymene Koreni*.
 — 2. — anterior extremity.
 — 3. — posterior extremity.
 — 4. — an uncinate bristle.

- Tab. VI, Fig. 5. *Clymene Koreni*; en Kapillærborste.
 — 6. *Myriochele Sarsii*.
 — 7. Do. do.; Kapillærborster; *a* de lange, *b* de korte; svarer til de samme Bogstaver Fig. 10.
 — 8. Do. do.; Forenden.
 — 9. Do. do.; Bagenden.
 — 10. Do. do.; af et Tværsnit af Kroppen: *a* de lange, *b* de korte Kapillærborster, *c* Hageborsterne.
 — 11. Do. do.; Enden af en Hageborstetorus.
 — 12. Do. do.; Hageborster.
 — 13. *Myriochele Danielsseni*; Forenden.
 — 14. Do. do.; en Hageborste.
 — 15. Et Stykke af Røret.
 — 16. *Sphaerodorum abyssorum*; naturlig Størrelse.
 — 17. Do. do.; Forenden ovenfra, forstørret.
 — 18. Do. do.; af et Tværsnit af Kroppen; den dorsale runde Cirre og Fodknuden.
 — 19. Do. do.; en Børste
 — 20. *Ammotrypane cylindricaudatus*.
 — 21. Do. do.; Forenden.
 — 22. Do. do.; Bagenden.
 — 23. Do. do.; Bagenden underfra.
 — 24. Do. do.; Tværsnit af Kroppen.
 — 25. Do. do.; tilhørende Børste.
 — 26. Do. do.; en af de 4 bagerste Fodknuder.
 — 27. Do. do.; en Børste fra samme.
 — 28. Do. do.; Bagenden af et Dyr uden det lange cylinderformede Analstykke.

- Tab. VII, Fig. 1. *Cirratulus abranchiatus*.
 — 2. Do. do.; Forenden.
 — 3. Do. do.; Bagenden.
 — 4. Do. do.; Børstebundter.
 — 5. *Trophonia hirsuta*.
 — 6. Do. do.; Børstebundter.
 — 7. Do. do.; dorsal Børste.
 — 8. Do. do.; ventral Børste.
 — 9. *Trophonia rugosa*.
 — 10. Do. do.; Børstebundter.
 — 11. Do. do.; dorsal Børste.
 — 12. Do. do.; ventral Børste.
 — 13. *Trophonia borealis*.
 — 14. Do. do.; Børstebundter.
 — 15. Do. do.; dorsal Børste.
 — 16. Do. do.; ventral Børste.

- Pl. VI, fig. 5. *Clymene Koreni*; a capillary bristle.
 — 6. *Myriochele Sarsii*.
 — 7. *M. Sarsii*; capillary bristles: *a* the long, *b* the short, corresponding to the same letters in fig. 10.
 — 8. *M. Sarsii*; the anterior extremity.
 — 9. — the posterior extremity.
 — 10. — part of a transverse section of the body: *a*, the long, *b*, the short capillary bristles; *c*, the uncinuate bristles.
 — 11. *M. Sarsii*; termination of a torus (uncinuate bristles).
 — 12. *M. Sarsii*; uncinuate bristles.
 — 13. *Myriochele Danielsseni*; anterior extremity.
 — 14. *M. Danielsseni*; an uncinuate bristle.
 — 15. — a piece of the tube.
 — 16. *Sphaerodorum abyssorum*; natural size.
 — 17. *S. abyssorum*; anterior extremity, seen from above, magnified.
 — 18. *S. abyssorum*; part of a transverse section of the body, the round dorsal part and a pedal protuberance.
 — 19. *S. abyssorum*; a bristle.
 — 20. *Ammotrypane cylindricaudatus*.
 — 21. *A. cylindricaudatus*; anterior extremity.
 — 22. — posterior extremity.
 — 23. — posterior extremity, seen from below.
 — 24. *A. cylindricaudatus*; transverse section of the body.
 — 25. *A. cylindricaudatus*; bristles.
 — 26. — one of the 4 hindmost pedal protuberances.
 — 27. *A. cylindricaudatus*; a bristle from one of the same protuberances.
 — 28. *A. cylindricaudatus*; posterior extremity of a specimen without the long cylindrical shaped anal part.

- Pl. VII, fig. 1. *Cirratulus abranchiatus*.
 — 2. *C. abranchiatus*; anterior extremity.
 — 3. — posterior extremity.
 — 4. — fascicles of bristles.
 — 5. *Trophonia hirsuta*.
 — 6. *T. hirsuta*; fascicles of bristles.
 — 7. — dorsal bristle.
 — 8. — ventral bristle.
 — 9. *Trophonia rugosa*.
 — 10. *T. rugosa*; fascicles of bristles.
 — 11. — dorsal bristle.
 — 12. — ventral bristle.
 — 13. *Trophonia borealis*.
 — 14. *T. borealis*; fascicles of bristles.
 — 15. — dorsal bristle.
 — 16. — ventral bristle.

- Tab. VII, Fig. 17. *Trophonia arctica*.
 18. Do. do.; Børstebundter.
 — 19. Do. do.; dorsal Børste.
 — 20. Do. do.; ventral Børste.
 — 21. *Brada granulosa*.
 — 22. Do. do.; ventral Børste.
 — 23. *Potamilla Malmgreni*.
 — 24. Do. do.; Forkroppens spatelformige Børster.
 — 25. Do. do.; Forkroppens Kapillærborster.
 26. Do. do.; Forkroppens Hageborster.
 — 27. Do. do.; Bagkroppens do.
 — 28. *Protula arctica*; Skal og Dyr i naturlig Størrelse.
 — 29. Do. do.; Førenden forstørret.
 — 30. Do. do.; Bagenden.
 — 31. Do. do.; første Leds Børste.
 — 32. Do. do.; Kapillærborste fra Forkroppens andet Led.
 — 33. Do. do.; Kapillærborste fra Bagkroppen.
 — 34. Do. do.; Hageborster.

- Pl. VII, fig. 17. *Trophonia arctica*
 — 18. — fascicles of bristles.
 — 19. — dorsal bristle.
 — 20. — ventral bristle.
 — 21. *Brada granulosa*.
 — 22. — ventral bristle.
 — 23. *Potamilla Malmgreni*.
 — 24. — spatulate bristles from fore part of body.
 — 25. *P. Malmgreni*; capillary bristles from fore part of body.
 — 26. *P. Malmgreni*; unciniate bristles from fore part of body.
 — 27. *P. Malmgreni*; unciniate bristles from hind part of body.
 — 28. *Protula arctica*; shell and animal, natural size.
 — 29. *P. arctica*; anterior extremity, magnified.
 — 30. — posterior extremity.
 — 31. — bristle of first segment.
 — 32. — capillary bristle from the second segment of the fore part of the body.
 — 33. *P. arctica*; capillary bristles from hind part of body.
 — 34. *P. arctica*; unciniate bristles.

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Translated into English by John Hazeland.

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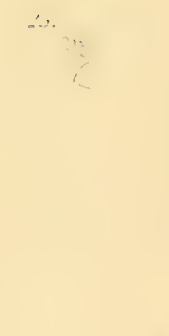
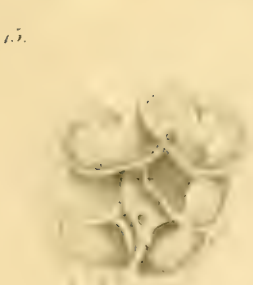
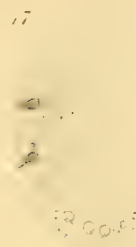
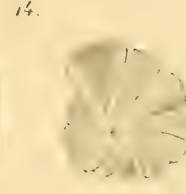
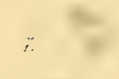
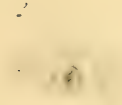
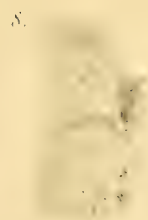
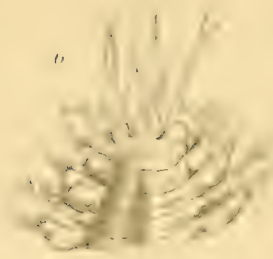
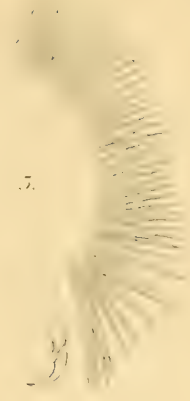
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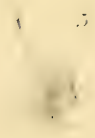






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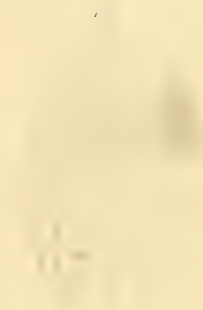
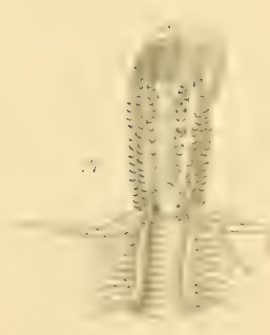
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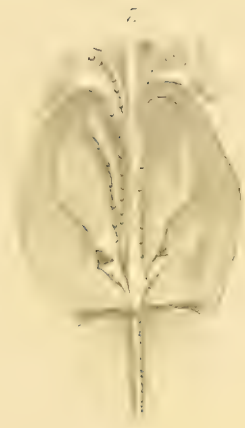
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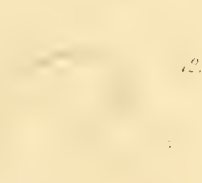


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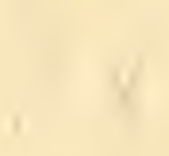
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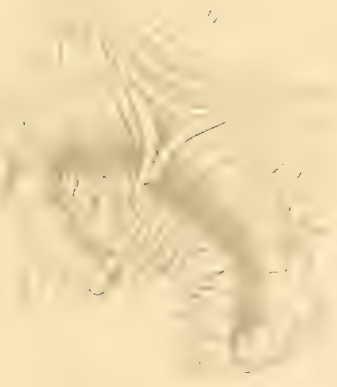
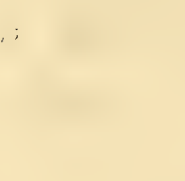
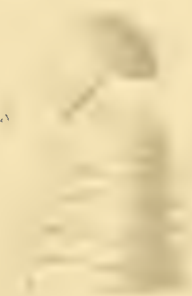
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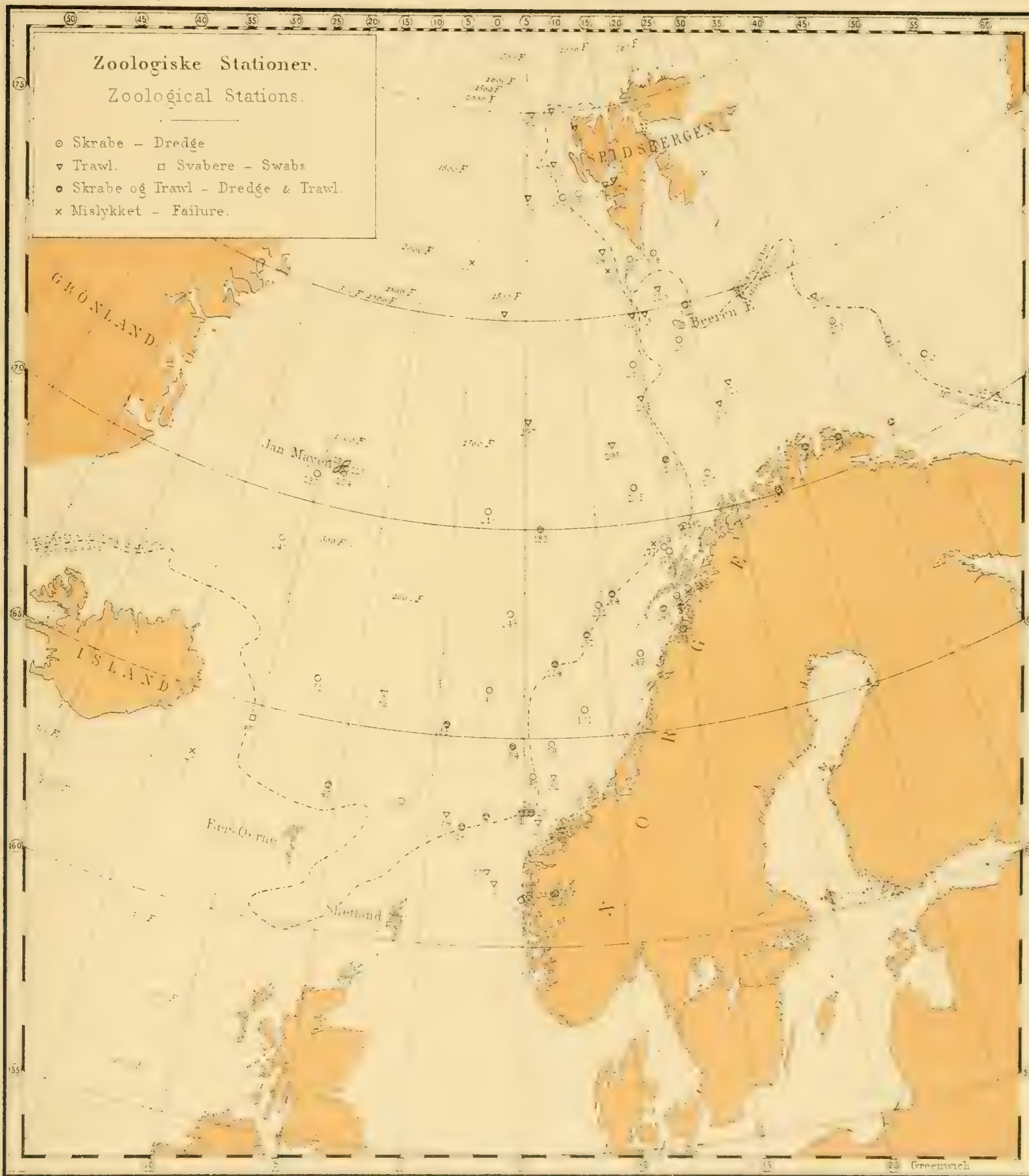


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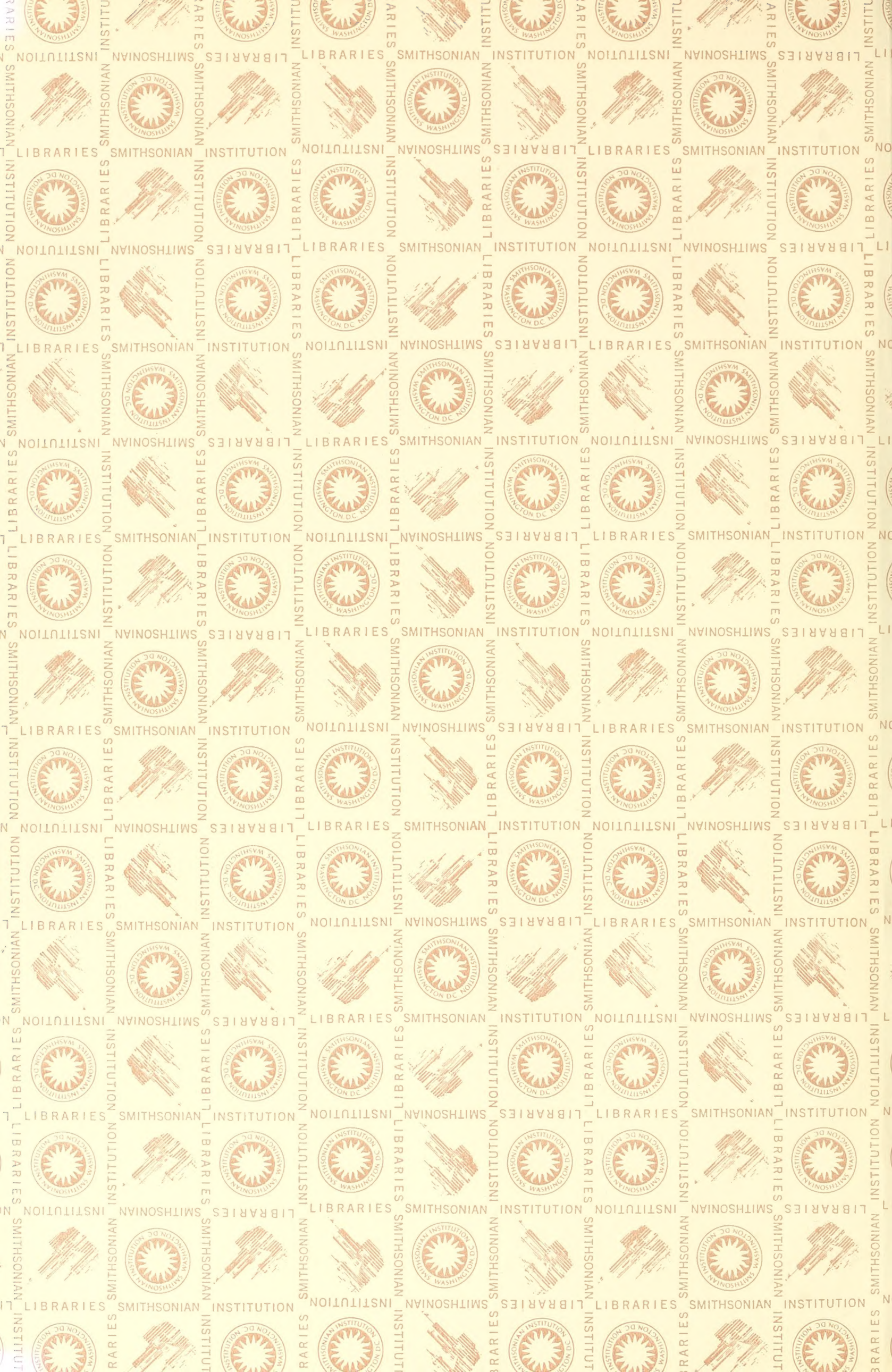




Zoologiske Stationer.

Zoological Stations.

- Skrabe - Dredge
- ▽ Trawl. □ Svabere - Swabs
- Skrabe og Trawl - Dredge & Trawl.
- × Mislykket - Failure.





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