

“The large number of the Terebellidæ is noteworthy. Amongst the new genera are *Eupista*, in which the branchial processes are simple, and *Euthelepus*, in which the three post-cephalic segments have a process or lobe jutting forward from the anterior border on each side, and a long simple branchial filament. This family, like that of the Serpulidæ, reaches very profound depths (such as 3125 fathoms), and both range to shallow water.

“The tubes fashioned by many forms are peculiar. Thus the tube of a large *Hyalinæcia* is as wide as a goose-quill, which it much resembles in texture, but it is nine or ten inches in length. *Nothriæ* from the deep sea have their tubes strengthened by long glassy spicules of sponges, by long arenaceous Foraminifera, by tubes of *Serpulæ*, and in the case of a Japanese form, by the long linear leaves of the Coniferæ carried to the sea by rivers. Perhaps the most remarkable tube of the group, however, is that of *Nothria willemoesii*, n. sp. It is a large, rounded, and firm tube, externally composed of greyish sandy mud, and internally of a tough whitish secretion. The greater part of the surface is furnished with a series of long, slightly bent elastic spines composed (after the manner of a sponge spicule) of layer upon layer of a hyaline secretion, probably of the same nature as the inner wall of the tube. The great length (500 mm.), again, of the tubes of *Nothria ehlersi*, n. sp., is noteworthy. The new abyssal forms of the Ampharetidæ inhabit tubes of mud lined by a chitinous layer. The tubes of *Pista mirabilis*, n. sp., one of the Terebellidæ, are firm, rounded, chitinous structures tapering from the anterior to the posterior extremity and studded all over with long spinous processes, the wall of the tube being minutely marked by fine—almost linear—transverse wrinkles. The tube is apparently free in the majority, but in others it is immersed in sponges.”

HONG KONG.

The colony of Hong Kong consists of the island of that name and the opposite peninsula of Kowloon. The island is about 9 miles long, N.W. by W. and S.E. by E., and from 2 to 5½ miles broad; its shores are much indented, particularly on the south side. The Kowloon Peninsula, on the main coast of China, opposite Hong Kong, is 2 miles in length and 1 in breadth. The total area of the colony does not much exceed 30 square miles. The island was originally ceded to Great Britain in 1841, and the peninsula of Kowloon in 1861.

The harbour of Hong Kong is formed by the strait separating the island from the China coast; it is almost completely landlocked, and possesses anchorage ground extending over nearly 10 square miles.

The general aspect of Hong Kong, and of the neighbouring part of China, is very fine, for the island consists for the most part of rocky ranges, culminating in Mount Victoria, 1825 feet above the level of the sea, and the hills on the China coast are similar