

lens in the centre of the posterior pair. The tentacular cirri are very long, the long posterior pair reaching to the fourteenth bristled segment. A few pigment-patches occur on the head and palpi.

The buccal segment is narrow, agreeing in this respect with the succeeding one. The proboscis is withdrawn. The paragnathi (VII. and VIII.) of the buccal basal ring are in the form of a single interrupted series of very minute points, each separate bar appearing as a continuous streak under the lens. When more highly magnified these bars are seen to consist of a compact series of minute points. The lateral dorsal paragnathi (VI.) of the same ring form a short row of minute points in single series. Near the bases of the maxillæ they constitute on each side an angular patch (IV.) composed of interrupted rows of the same very minute points. The median seem to be absent. The maxillæ are translucent straw-yellow at the base, deep brown at the tip and edges, and have seven teeth of fair size beneath the great fang.

The first foot is prominent, consisting of three long conical lobes, with pigment, and a dorsal and ventral cirrus. The second is similar, while the third shows a better developed setigerous division above the lower lobe. The fourth has its lobes rounded, a condition which is gradationally increased from the first to the fourth. The fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth present large rounded lobes, especially inferiorly, but this character is less marked in the tenth, a feature which forms a contrast with the condition in *Nereis dumerilii*. Superiorly the tenth foot (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 8) has a somewhat pointed lobe with an elevation at the base, from which the dorsal cirrus projects. The latter is longer than the vertical diameter of the foot. The dorsal fascicle consists of bristles (Pl. XVI A. fig. 5) similar to those in the previous species. The peculiar falcate forms have probably fallen out. The middle lobe of the foot is somewhat ovate, with a notch superiorly, and it extends almost as far outward as the superior. The inferior setigerous process is of considerable length, and bears superiorly a group of the spinose bristles and inferiorly a series with short falcate processes. The inferior lobe is pedate, and does not reach a line from the tip of the setigerous region above. The ventral cirrus arises from a prominent rounded boss, and is somewhat shorter than the inferior lobe.

At the thirty-seventh foot (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 9) a considerable change occurs. The dorsal cirrus is shorter, being less than the vertical diameter of the foot, while the elevation from which it springs is more marked, and the two pigment-masses larger. The superior lobe is also more acute. The bristles beneath the superior setose forms are elongate, and have a guard or wing attached to the tip of the falcate region (Pl. XVI A. fig. 6), which is set into the end of the shaft in a peculiar manner, and there is a rounded body like a little bursa or cushion at the base between the articular surfaces. These bristles are somewhat strong, their shafts being about twice the diameter of the setose forms. The next lobe of the foot is about the same length, but its tip is rather