

posterior pair, and they are better fitted for looking forward and outward. Each is slightly crescentic in outline. The posterior pair have the lens in the centre superiorly, and therefore look upward. The maxillæ possess about eight teeth, besides the terminal fang. The paragnathi differ from those in *Nereis dumerilii*; group VII. and VIII. of the basal or oral ring in extrusion being formed by a tolerably continuous minute series in a curved granular row in each lozenge. The lateral dorsal series (VI.) of the same ring has the form of a double transverse row on each side. The series (IV.) at the base of the maxillæ inferiorly form two somewhat triangular lateral groups and a median one (III.) of smaller points. All these possess comparatively larger horny points than in *Nereis dumerilii*, and a different aspect, though neither of the examples is favourable for minute description in this respect.

The feet somewhat resemble those in *Nereis dumerilii*, with the exception that those with the rounded lobes stretch from the fifth to the eleventh. The tenth foot (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 4) presents three prominent rounded lobes, the superior being more oblique in its outline ventrally than dorsally. The superior cirrus is rather more than three-fourths the vertical diameter of the foot, and stretches considerably beyond the upper lobe, while the ventral does not reach the tip of the lower lobe. The dorsal tuft is composed of a series of the ordinary bristles with comparatively short and boldly serrated tips (Pl. XVI A. fig. 2), and a single deep amber-coloured and characteristic hook (Pl. XVI A. fig. 3). The inferior division bears above the spine a series of bristles similar to those already described, and below it a group of falcate bristles, a few of the upper (Pl. XVI A. fig. 4) being larger than the others.

As usual the tips of the spines are black, the superior touching the base of the peculiar hook, and the inferior surmounting the falcate bristles.

The thirty-seventh foot (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 5) still exhibits three prominent lobes, but all are more slender and elongate than in front. At the base of the dorsal cirrus are two pigment-patches, and a third exists on the body at the origin of the foot. The superior lobe is somewhat conical in lateral views, while the middle and inferior approach a lanceolate form. These characters are slightly varied in the fifty-seventh foot, for whilst the superior and inferior lobes are longer, the middle is proportionally less. Two hooks, moreover, occur above the superior spine, and their elongate shafts project a considerable extent beyond the cuticle.

The special hooks in the superior division of the foot would appear to be related to the habits of the Annelid. A hyaline but somewhat tough tube occurred with it, and in all probability, like *Nereis dumerilii* and others, it inhabits this, and uses its hooks for fixing itself, either when withdrawn or during partial projection. The only other form (known to me) which presents a similar arrangement in the upper division of the foot is *Nereis agassizi* of Ehlers.¹

¹ Die Borstenwürmer, Bd. ii. p. 542, Taf. xxiii. fig. 1.