

and elongated. Dorsal cirrus short. Superior bristles with long delicate setose tips; lower ventral falcate.

The length of the specimen is about 38 mm., and its breadth at the widest region 4 mm.

The dorsum is deep brownish anteriorly, with a purplish iridescence, gradually fading into dull brownish at the commencement of the middle third, and becoming lighter as we proceed backward, while the pigment also gradually leaves the sides of the body and occupies the middle line. On the ventral surface the buccal and a few of the anterior segments are dusky; the rest are pale.

The head (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 14) is of a deep brownish-black hue and iridescent, the pigment being so developed that the eyes are at first sight invisible. At each side is a somewhat triangular pale patch, which gives the blackish dorsal area a definite spade-like shape. The posterior projection (of the dark pigment) has anteriorly an eye of average size, with the lens directed outward. Straight behind the foregoing on each side is another eye having a small lens nearly in the centre. The tentacles are considerably shorter than the head, the basal half being dark brown, the distal pale. The tentacular and other cirri are all pale and short, the longest reaching only to the commencement of the third bristled segment. The palpi are of considerable size, brownish-olive dorsally, with pale terminal bosses.

The first body, or buccal, segment is somewhat broad, indeed is about twice the breadth of the succeeding. On the ventral surface the olive-brown pigment is marked by pale dots, and these are also present on the under surface of the palpi and in each segment of the body. In the latter case these pores or specks form a row across the segment, about the anterior third, and are best seen anteriorly where the pigment is deepest. The paragnathi (VI.) of the basal ring of the proboscis constitute a continuous broad band (not isolated teeth) which runs transversely across each of the dorsal elevations of the organ in front of the palpi; and in the middle line between them is a single large black tooth (V.). The basal series (VII. and VIII.) on each side consists of a broad belt of isolated and well-marked teeth, somewhat less than those of *Nereis cultrifera*, Grube. In the artificially extruded proboscis three series occur dorsally, viz., a triangular median area (I.) of teeth (mostly flattened), somewhat less than those forming the basal ring; and a lateral rhomboidal patch (II.) of similarly flattened teeth of the same size on each side. Three similar patches of teeth (III. and IV.) occur on corresponding parts on the ventral surface, but the central (III.) is larger. All the teeth present the effects of attrition. The maxillæ are dark brown from the tip almost to the base of the exposed part. If examined from the end, the tip as usual is seen to be bevelled on the dorsal edge. The dental margin of each maxilla seems to have been much worn, but in one six or seven points can be made out.

There is no special differentiation in the anterior feet, which at the tenth