

The fifty-seventh foot (Pl. XXXV. fig. 3) shows greater differentiation, for the elevation at the base of the cirrus appears to form a part of the superior lobe. The dorsal cirrus scarcely reaches the tip of the latter. The second lobe is proportionally larger and more gibbous beyond the constriction at the base. The inferior setigerous division is more elongate, and the collar (which assumes a button-shape in ordinary views) more prominent. The ventral lobe is somewhat less than in front; while the cirrus has slightly increased in length.

The setose bristles (Pl. XVI A. fig. 10) have long, slender, tapering tips. The falcate forms (Pl. XVI A. fig. 11) have simple hooked tips with setæ on the margin below.

The tail terminates in four elongate cirri, two on each side of the anus.

In the intestinal canal are numerous fragments of small Crustacea, and minute pieces of cinders.

The nerve-cord lies in the angle between the insertions of the oblique muscles, and shows three large neural canals, a superior and two lateral. The superior fold of the ventral longitudinal muscles is moderate.

This form appears to come under Kinberg's group *Perinereis*, B,¹ with three paragnathi in V., and under division β , where only a single tooth occurs in I., his example being *Perinereis hedenborgi*, from Alexandria. An essential divergence from *Perinereis*, however, is the absence of paragnathi VI. This species most nearly approaches the *Nereis floridana* of Ehlers, as found by Langerhans² along with *Nereis cultrifera*, Grube, under stones on sandy gravel between tide-marks at Madeira. It differs from this, however, in the comparative length of the tentacles, and in the absence of paragnathi VI., which in *Nereis floridana* form "eine grosse quer lineare," while the arrangement of the other groups also diverges. The general outline of the feet, however, as well as the structure of the bristles, show the close proximity, and further investigation may clear up the present ambiguity.

Nereis (Platynereis) dumerilii, Aud. and Ed., var.

Habitat.—Two small and imperfect specimens were procured at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, July 1873.

These specimens bear a very close resemblance to *Nereis dumerilii*, Aud. and Ed., though the second lobe of the foot slightly differs, and the setose bristles show less distinct serrations. The falcate forms are apparently less hooked. The eyes are also larger. The paragnathi, however, seem to correspond with those in the typical form, which extends from Shetland and the Baltic to Madeira, where Prof. Langerhans says it is not uncommon.

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 175.

² *Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, Bd. xxxiii. p. 289, Taf. xv. fig. 24, 1880.