

ventral lozenge. The double dorsal elevation of the same ring shows only a single tooth (V.), which is nearly, but not quite, median. A single minute central one (III.) occurs on the elevation between the maxillæ (when withdrawn). The inferior lateral maxillaries (IV.) are absent. The maxillæ have eight or nine teeth, the two distal being small. These characters are uniform in both large and small examples.

The tenth foot (Pl. XXXV. fig. 14) has much larger lobes than in *Nereis dumerilii*. From the outer slope of a prominent elevation at the base of, and as long as, the superior lobe, a dorsal cirrus arises and extends outward considerably beyond the tip of the region. The latter is regularly lancet-shaped, with a distinct constriction at the base. The second lobe, which has a small accessory one at its base, is ovato-lanceolate, and does not reach so far outward as the first. The inferior setigerous lobe is comparatively short, and its free margin slopes from above downward and inward. Its tip scarcely reaches the middle of the second region. The ventral lobe is greatly developed, forming a large ovoid process, in this respect therefore being in marked contrast with the corresponding part in *Nereis kerguelensis*. This lobe does not extend so far outward as the setigerous division above it, for the middle region of the foot, consisting of the second and third lobes, is much produced. The ventral cirrus arises from the margin at the base of the ventral lobe, and has only a slight elevation beyond the basal constriction. It extends two-thirds the length of the ventral lobe.

The superior setose bristles (Pl. XVIIIA. fig. 1, from the middle of the series) have somewhat short tips. The falcate forms again (Pl. XVIIIA. fig. 2) show a distinct though rudimentary wing at the extremity, and the spines on the margin are long.

The thirty-seventh foot presents a general extension of all the lobes (Pl. XXXV. fig. 15), the superior, second, and ventral especially forming elongated processes. The latter is now much longer than the setigerous division immediately above it. The ordinary setose bristles occur superiorly, while the falcate series in the inferior group are very strong.

Two flat ovoid papillæ, as usual, are placed below the anus, in the middle line above the bases of the caudal cirri.

The relation of the large specimens of Dr. Baird's *Nereis magellanica*, from the Strait of Magellan,¹ presented by the Admiralty, is difficult to determine on account of the softened condition of the specimens, but in regard to the eyes, structure of the feet and bristles (which have shorter tips), it appears to differ. This is confirmed by an examination of a smaller form, somewhat less softened.

A species in the British Museum, collected by Dr. R. O. Cunningham in Peckell's Harbour and Gregory Bay, differs from the foregoing in the structure of the eyes, feet, and bristles. It is probably undescribed.

¹ British Museum (59, 10, 28, 26).