

May 12, 1875; lat. $35^{\circ} 11' N.$, long. $139^{\circ} 28' E.$; depth, 345 fathoms; bottom temperature $41^{\circ} \cdot 1$, surface temperature $64^{\circ} \cdot 2$; sea-bottom, green mud.

This species is considerably larger than the foregoing, resembling in bulk *Lumbriconereis capensis*. The total length of the fragments is about 140 mm., and the breadth of the widest region (anterior third) about 7 mm.

The body has the usual shape, being slightly tapered in front, and gradually diminished from the anterior third backward to the tail, which ends in four styles, two longer situated dorsally, and two shorter ventrally.

In this species the head (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 13) is thicker and less acute than in the previous forms, agreeing in this respect with certain British examples of the group. The

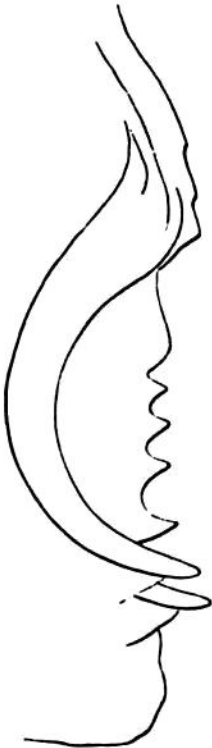


Fig. 9.

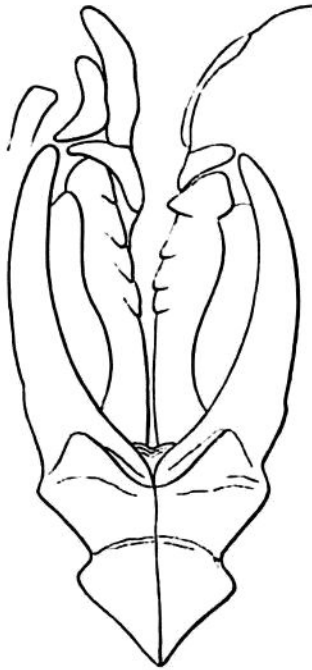


Fig. 10.

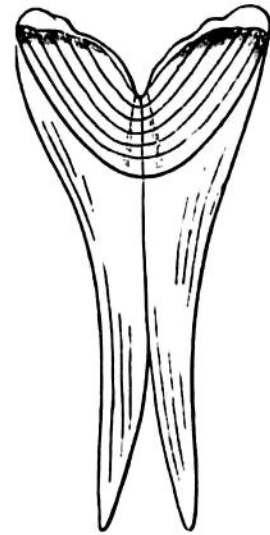


Fig. 11.

FIG. 9.—Lateral view of the maxillæ and dental plates of *Lumbriconereis japonica*; $\times 15$ diameters.

FIG. 10.—Maxillæ and dental plates of *Lumbriconereis japonica*; $\times 15$ diameters.

FIG. 11.—Mandibles of *Lumbriconereis japonica*, from the ventral surface; $\times 15$ diameters.

snout, both dorsally and ventrally, is devoid of longitudinal lines. The oral region has three folds on each side, the "boss" in front and superiorly, and two beneath. The crenations on the margin appear to be less numerous than in *Lumbriconereis fragilis*, only three in the middle running backward to the posterior border of the posterior buccal segment.

When viewed laterally (Fig. 9) the maxillæ show the double curvature (anteriorly and posteriorly) even more distinctly than in *Lumbriconereis bifurcata*. In certain positions (as in the preparation) the serratures of the great dental plates stand prominently above the level of the maxillæ. The posterior spatulate processes (Fig. 10)