

A closely allied form comes from Station II. (off Setubal), January 13, 1873; lat. $38^{\circ} 10' N.$, long. $9^{\circ} 14' W.$; depth, 470 fathoms; surface temperature, $57^{\circ} 0$; sea-bottom, green mud. The distribution of this common form is very wide.

The first-mentioned is of average size, and the snout, which is of fair length, is marked by a median longitudinal groove. The anterior feet have a somewhat large dorsal cirrus with a globular extremity, and a small dorsal process of the foot proper, which does not extend so far outward as the setigerous lobe of the division. Beneath are the somewhat large inferior setigerous lobe, and a long lanceolate process which projects far beyond the latter; while ventrally the lower lobe has a broad point.

The simple superior bristles are very distinctly serrated along the edges. The inferior compound bristles are characterised by a marked irregularity in size, the shafts of the upper being about thrice the thickness of some of the others. The terminal pieces of these are comparatively short and distinctly serrated. A similar proportion exists in the lower group of the inferior bristles, except that the thickest are ventral instead of dorsal. The same arrangement is observed in the British examples of the species.

Posteriorly all the processes of the body are elongated, but the bristles retain the characters just described.

In the example from Station II. the structure of the foot is essentially similar, as is also the disproportion in the size of the shafts of the bristles, but the dorsal simple bristles and the tips of the inferior are very much longer.

In transverse section the small example from Station 75 presents cords more distinctly separated than usual, and the ventral sulcus between the attachments of the strong circular coat is broader than in the ordinary form. The papilla above the foot is globular, and has a narrow pedicle. Reproductive elements appear above the bases of the feet.

The specimen procured off Setubal is so distended, apparently by the reproductive products, that the structure of the body-wall is indistinct.

Glycera kerguelensis, n. sp. (Pl. XXXVA. figs. 3, 4).

Habitat.—Dredged at Station 149H (off Christmas Harbour [?], Kerguelen), January 29, 1874; lat. $48^{\circ} 45' S.$, long. $69^{\circ} 14' E.$; depth, 127 fathoms; surface temperature, $39^{\circ} 8$; sea-bottom, volcanic mud.

The specimen is about 45 mm. in length and 5 mm. in breadth at its widest part.

In external appearance this form very much resembles *Glycera capitata*, though towards the tips of the posterior feet there is more brownish pigment.

The intestine contained a brownish mass consisting of bristles of Annelids, numerous Diatoms, a few sponge-spicules, and sand-grains.