

the Philippines, but the branchial process is always simple, instead of being bifid or trifid. The same remarks apply in the case of Grube's *Glycera subænea*.<sup>1</sup>

*Glycera lamelliformis*, n. sp. (Pl. XLII. figs. 9, 10; Pl. XXIIA. fig. 11).

*Habitat*.—Dredged at Station 167A (Queen Charlotte Sound, Cook Strait, New Zealand), June 27, 1874; lat. 41° 4' S., long. 174° 19' E.; depth, 10 fathoms; surface temperature, 51°·5; sea-bottom, mud.

A fragment of the anterior part of a somewhat large species, and measuring about 70 mm. without the extruded proboscis, which is 30 mm. long. A smaller incomplete example is also present.

The snout is characterised by its brevity, eight or nine rings only being visible. The proboscis is covered with very fine papillæ, which have a conical form. Besides these uniform small papillæ, larger ones are scattered amongst them all over the organ. A slight duskiess occurs on the snout and anterior region, and the entire body is marked by the usual minute folds and creases. A narrow median line runs along the dorsum, and a broader one occupies the middle of the ventral surface.

The feet are characterised by having two long anterior and two shorter posterior processes. At the tenth foot the large dorsal cirrus is situated a little above the base of the organ. The upper anterior lobe is almost foliaceous in appearance, forming a large ovato-lanceolate organ, acutely pointed at the tip, which is also bent upward. The next process, only a little less prominent, has a similar shape, and the tip is bent downward. The two posterior processes of the foot also have a tendency to be lamelliform, but project much less than the foregoing. The ventral cirrus is broadly lanceolate. The foot increases in length toward the twentieth, but again becomes comparatively short and broad toward the thirtieth, the foliaceous condition of the lamellæ, however, being well-marked. The posterior processes are further proportionally larger. Toward the fiftieth, the foot is still short and deep. A rounded process, moreover, appears between the dorsal cirrus and the base of the foot, but the precise nature of this (unless it be branchial) is doubtful. It increases in size toward the ninetieth, and continues throughout the specimen. In this region the anterior and posterior processes of the feet are more nearly equal in length, the anterior, however, being more distinctly foliaceous. At the posterior part of the fragment, again, the foot has a process inferiorly, just behind the lamelliform ventral cirrus, the base of the latter projecting beneath the margin of the foot.

The dorsal bristles have no special features other than that the minute serratures on the anterior margin are very distinct. In some cases a splitting for a short distance (probably from wear) takes place along the anterior edge, so that the latter appears boldly

<sup>1</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 184, Tab. viii. fig. 8.