

muscle on each side, and the increase of the muscular fibres over the nerve-area. The latter by means of a dorsal process touches the inner surface, but on each side of this pedicle the muscular fasciculi cover the arch. The example is softened, and therefore the necessary conditions for accuracy are absent.

The *Glycera mertensii* of Grube,¹ from Laventuka, seems to approach the foregoing in regard to the foliaceous condition of the feet.

Hemipodus, De Quatrefages.

Hemipodus (?) *magellanicus*, n. sp. (Pl. XLII. figs. 11–15; Pl. XXIIA. figs. 12–15; Pl. XXXVA. figs. 5, 7).

Habitat.—Dredged in considerable numbers in the Strait of Magellan, at Station 306A, January 2, 1876; lat. 48° 27' S., long. 74° 30' W.; depth, 345 fathoms; bottom temperature 46°·0, surface temperature 57°·5; sea-bottom, blue mud.

Also at Station 310 (in the Strait of Magellan), January 10, 1876; lat. 51° 27' S., long. 74° 3' W.; depth, 400 fathoms; bottom temperature 46°·5, surface temperature 50°·5; sea-bottom, blue mud.

The larger specimens appear to range in length from 65 to 70 mm., with a diameter (across the bristles) at the anterior swelling of 5 mm.

The species is broadly characterised by its somewhat dusky hue, the bulky snout, boldly marked with pigment, the large tentacles, short densely villous proboscis, and the structure of the feet and bristles.

In the preparations the body shows a short dilatation a little behind the snout, and it tapers from this point to the tail. The diminution anteriorly, again, is somewhat abrupt, and the short truncated snout with its pigment gives the region a characteristic appearance.

The snout is separated from the body by a marked circular constriction, and consists of a great basal ring and five terminal. The basal ring is encircled posteriorly by a deep brownish pigment-belt, which in the median line, dorsally and ventrally, sends forward a broad process extending to the anterior border of the second ring. No trace of an eye is present, but the lateral region at the base of the snout has on each side a large pale patch. On the ventral surface, again, a very distinct pale speck occurs on each side, just behind the second ring. The next four rings are minute; the fifth is truncated anteriorly and bears the four tentacles, which are the largest (comparatively) in the group. Two spring from the dorsal and two from the ventral margin of the truncated snout. Each is a simple subulate process without a trace of articulation. The

¹ *Jahrb. schles. Gesellsch.*, 1868, p. 5 (sep. Abd.).