Posteriorly the terminal pieces of the dorsal bristles are more evidently spinous. In the lower ventral series, again, the great increase in size of the shafts and their articular processes, and the shortening of the terminal pieces, are most noteworthy. About the ninetieth foot there are generally three in the inferior ventral series, one of which is represented in Pl. XXIIA. fig. 15. The sabre-shaped upper ventral bristles are little altered either in form or size, and much resemble that shown in fig. 14.

In this form the cuticle is thin, but the hypoderm is more decidedly developed than usual, and it is further the seat of the brownish-red pigment. The circular muscular coat is thinner, but its disposition is similar. The dorsal longitudinal muscles are separated by the attachment of a strong band of median fibres. The nerve-area shows certain peculiarities; thus when the section is made through a ganglion (Pl. XXXVA. fig. 6), the area is broad above and narrow below, the two neural canals being situated near the upper border. Internally (superiorly) the area is invested on each side by a large muscular mass formed by a differentiation of the inner region of the ventral longitudinal muscle, which also shows the division formerly mentioned. When, however, the section is made in the anterior third of the body between the ganglia (Pl. XXXVA. fig. 7), it is found that the cords are separated by a strong band of muscular fibres, apparently connected with the alimentary canal, which pass between them to the hypoderm. Each nerve-cord is somewhat ovoid, and has a neural canal at its upper and inner border.[1] The reproductive elements (ova) appear at the outer borders of the ventral longitudinal muscles at the bases of the feet. The hypodermic region of the proboscis is tinted of the same reddish-brown hue as that of the body-wall.

Those authors (De Quatrefages, Kinberg, Ehlers, and Grube) who have examined *Hemipodus* agree in stating that there is only one bundle of jointed bristles, but the two groups are clearly shown in every foot of the present form, and it is possible that in some cases the smaller upper bundle has been overlooked. Moreover, whilst anteriorly a single spine exists, two are conspicuous posteriorly.

The description of Kinberg's *Hemipodus patagonicus*, from York Bay, Strait of Magellan,[2] is so indefinite that identification is uncertain, though both have the buccal segment dilated posteriorly. No branchiæ occur in the present form. Both Ehlers[3] and Grube[4] allude to the distinctive characters and distribution of Schmarda's species from the west coast of South America. The genus *Hemipodus* of De Quatrefages[5] and these authors, indeed, is confined to the region mentioned.

[1] Prof. E. Ray Lankester (*Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 4, vol. xi. p. 92, 1873) is of opinion that the arrangement of the nerve-cords and their sheath with the supporting muscles in *Glycera* offers certain relations to the vertebrate notochord. Many Annelids resemble *Glycera* in the disposition of the nerve-cords.

[2] *Öfversigt k. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl.*, Ärg. 22, No. 4, p. 245.

[3] Borstenwürmer, Bd. ii. p. 645. [4] *Op. cit.* [5] Annelés, t. ii. p. 194.