

occurrence of Nematoids in such positions is by no means common. The ventral cirrus is large and lanceolate, and at the base of the ventral lamella superiorly is a short conical cirrus.

The short anterior bristles (Pl. XIV_A. fig. 9) are boldly barred transversely. They are straight and regularly tapered, but present comparatively few points of decisive specific distinction. The longer forms (Pl. XIV_A. fig. 10) are slender, gently curved, and have the convex edge covered with minute spikes. Some of the examples from Kerguelen present posteriorly stouter and darker long bristles (Pl. XIV_A. fig. 11), with a slightly different curve. The serrated region is decidedly shorter, while the shaft is longer.

Besides the parasitic Nematoids, the branchiæ are the seat of many *Loxosomæ*, while the long bristles abound with a short thecate Infusorian as in the British and other forms.

The muscular rugose alimentary canal of the larger specimens was empty, but in others mud, rich in sponge-spicules, Radiolarians, Diatoms, and the bristles of Annelids (*Spionidæ*) occurred.

In the structure of the body-wall this species in the main agrees with *Nephtys cæca*, Fabr., though the dorsal longitudinal muscles are less bulky inferiorly, in transverse section. The ventral longitudinal are also less massive. The ventral area is proportionally larger, and the combined oblique and vertical muscles do not form so complete an arch as in *Nephtys cæca*. The hypoderm, as in the latter, seems to be wholly external. The nerve-trunks are large, and each has an internal (*i.e.*, near the median line) neural canal of considerable size. In some sections smaller canals appear above the former, but such may be due to imperfect preservation.

The proboscis seems to agree with typical forms—having its cuticular and hypodermic layers internally, and its radiate fibres externally—much after the plan of that in the Polynoidæ, only there are no distinct folds at the poles. The horny teeth are cuticular.

Professor Grube's examples were procured at Kerguelen by the German exploring ship "Gazelle." A specimen in the British Museum, also from Kerguelen (75, 7, 15, 4), is labelled (by Grube in 1876) simply *Nephtys*. It had not been forwarded previously for examination with the other Annelids from the same region.

Nephtys dibranchis, Grube (Pl. XXVI. figs. 8, 9; Pl. XXVII. fig. 5).

Nephtys dibranchis, Grube, *op. cit.* (S.M.S. "Gazelle"), p. 536, 1867.

Habitat.—Dredged in the Arafura Sea, south of New Guinea. Professor Grube's specimen came from the same region.