

an opinion on the subject, to adopt the plan followed by Claparède, Grube, and Ehlers in this case. Thus the distal region of the proboscis is termed the maxillary ring, the next the basal. The first (I.) series of paragnathi is the median dorsal at the base of the maxillæ; II. indicates the group on each side of the foregoing; III. the median ventral at the base of the maxillæ; IV. the lateral series adjoining the last; V. the median dorsal series of the basal ring of the proboscis; VI. the lateral series on each side of the foregoing; VII. and VIII. the remaining lateral and ventral paragnathi of the same ring, generally disposed in a more or less continuous series. Too much reliance, however, should not be placed on the paragnathi, as we are not yet fully acquainted with their sexual and other variations.

The Nereidæ often secrete somewhat hyaline tubes in which they dwell, or burrow in muddy sand under stones like *Nereis cultrifera*, Grube. Some again frequent crevices in rocks, the stems of decaying tangles, or sponges, as in the *Nereis hircinicola* of Eisig.

*Nereis*, Linnæus.

*Nereis (Platynereis) kobeensis*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXIV. figs. 3, 4, 5, 6; Pl. XVI A. figs. 2, 3, 4).

*Habitat*.—Dredged at Station 233A (near Kobé, on the west coast of Japan), May 19, 1875; lat. 34° 38' N., long. 135° 1' E.; depth, 50 fathoms; surface temperature, 62°·6; sea-bottom, sand.

Head somewhat longer than broad; tentacles about the length of the head. Palpi large, the tips of the bosses scarcely reaching those of the tentacles. Eyes large and furnished with lenses. Tentacular cirri attenuate, the longest reaching to the fourteenth or fifteenth segment. Paragnathi of proboscis—I. and II. absent; III. irregular transverse series; IV. in triangular groups, the points being larger than in III.; V. absent; VI. double transverse rows; VII. and VIII. in tolerably continuous curved rows. Maxillæ pale brown, with eight teeth besides the fang. The first segment of the body longer than the second, and with a peak directed forward in front. From the fifth to the eleventh the feet have blunt lobes. The latter become larger posteriorly.

The specimens are fragmentary, the longer measuring about 50 mm. and about 4·5 mm. in breadth anteriorly.

The body presents no coloration dorsally, the only pigment present being that in the glandular masses ("Spinndrüsen," Ehlers) at the bases of the feet.

The tentacles are about the length of the head (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 3), which bears a general resemblance to that of *Nereis dumerilii*, Aud. and Ed., as also do the palpi and long tentacular cirri. The eyes are large, and situated in proximity on each side, but they do not touch. The anterior pair are somewhat larger, and as the lens is placed at the anterior and outer margin, their appearance diverges from that of the