

lobe than in *Nereis dumerilii*. Bristles have tapering dagger-shaped spinose and falcate tips.

A species closely resembling *Nereis dumerilii*, Aud. and Ed., and as it is fragmentary, a complete account is not obtainable. It is about the size of the species just mentioned.

The head is similar to that of *Nereis dumerilii* both as regards outline and tentacles. The posterior long tentacles are absent, but the next stretch to the fourteenth foot. The paragnathi (VII. and VIII.) of the basal ring are somewhat larger than in the former species, and arranged in well-marked parallel transverse rows, two on each fold. The superior lateral (VI.) of the same ring are likewise in two parallel rows. The maxillary paragnathi (IV.) are also individually larger, but have a similar arrangement to those in *Nereis dumerilii*. No intermediate points (III.) occur between them. The maxillæ exhibit about eight teeth.

The tenth foot (Pl. XXXV. fig. 8) has a more pointed superior lobe than in *Nereis dumerilii*, and the superior tuft has one or two falcate bristles inferiorly as in *Nereis kobiensis*, though none of the tips are present. The extremities of the setose forms are less distinctly serrated than in *Nereis dumerilii*. Inferiorly are the usual groups, none of the falcate kind having tips.

The two superior lobes in the twenty-sixth foot (Pl. XXXV. fig. 9) are somewhat smaller than in *Nereis dumerilii*, and the two falcate bristles in the superior group are present.

The superior bristles have rather long tips (Pl. XVI A. fig. 14), with a peculiar terminal curve and diminution. These tips are very finely setose. Posteriorly the falcate bristles of the superior group (Pl. XVI A. fig. 15) present a truncate tip. Those in the inferior division of the foot (Pl. XVI A. fig. 16) have a short terminal piece devoid of setæ, but as in the former case furnished with a guard or wing at the tip.

The intestine contains sandy mud, with a few sponge-spicules, bristles of Annelids, numerous fragments of *Confervæ*, and other debris.

The cuticular tissues are comparatively thin. The nerve-cords are somewhat flattened, and the median blood-vessel above them is largely dilated. The external fold of the ventral longitudinal muscles is large, passing inward beyond the median line. The perivisceral cavity contains cellular masses. The glandular wall of the alimentary canal is thick.

This form is very closely allied to *Nereis dumerilii* and *Nereis eatoni*, and further knowledge of the variation in regard to bristles may alter the view of its separation.

*Nereis kerguelensis*, Baird? (Pl. XXXV. figs. 10, 11, 12; Pl. XVI A. figs. 17, 18).

*Habitat*.—Dredged off Kerguelen, in 10 to 100 fathoms. A variety occurred at Station 149E, to the west of Cape Maclear, Kerguelen, January 21, 1874; depth, 30 fathoms; sea-bottom, volcanic mud.