lanceolate, and its tip is rather within the line of the former. The ventral cirrus extends about three-fourths the length of the inferior margin of the ventral lobe.

At the thirty-seventh foot (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 3) all the lobes are more elongated, more slender, and more acute, except the inferior setigerous, which is considerably larger than in front. The tips of the inferior bristles of the superior lobe are absent, but judging from the size of the shafts they are probably falcate.

The most marked change in the fifty-fourth foot is the increase in the superior lobe, especially at its base, where the glandular masses are. It also projects further outward than in front.

The setose dorsal bristles (the "arêtes homogomphes" of Claparède) have somewhat short tips (Pl. XVIIA. fig. 3). The transverse markings in the centre of the shaft are broken up in a curious manner, so that they have a coarse appearance. The tips of the falcate bristles (Pl. XVIIA. fig. 4) have a slightly convex anterior margin. They are the "serpes hétérogomphes" of Claparède.

The intestine is filled with dark brownish masses containing triradiate and other sponge-spicules and a few Diatoms.

This species comes near *Nereis kerguelensis*. The lobes of the feet, however, are longer. It closely agrees with its allies in the structure of the bristles, except in the incomplete condition of the transverse bars in the centre of the shaft. The paragnathi also diverge from those of other forms, and their absence from the basal ring places it in Kinberg's genus *Ceratonereis*. It approaches especially *Ceratonereis mirabilis* and *Ceratonereis vulgata*, Kinberg,[1] both of which come from the Brazilian coast; but it is distinguished by the length of the cephalic appendages from the former, and by the size of the eyes from the latter. The *Nereis albicans* of Grube, also from Brazil, differs in the structure of the feet and bristles. On the other hand, the feet somewhat resemble those of Stimpson's *Nereis abyssicola*[2] from Long Island, but the want of precision in his description leaves room for doubt.

Family Staurocephalidæ.

The representatives of this family seem to be as comparatively few in most latitudes, as they are small in size. Grube mentions three species from St. Croix and Costa Rica in his Annulata Œrstediana, under the generic name of *Anisoceras*, but the latter lapses in favour of *Staurocephalus*, which he had adopted the previous year. In his account of the Annelids collected by the German exploring ship "Gazelle" no example of the genus is mentioned. Two, however, are given in his Annulata Semperiana, viz., one from Singapore, and the other from Bohol, one of the Philippines, a male with the reproductive

[1] Annulata Nova, *op. cit.*, p. 170 (*Öfversigt k. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl.*).
[2] Marine Invertebrata of Grand Manan, p. 33.