

conereis fragilis the number of the bristles is greater. Malmgren's figure¹ seems to be peculiar, since he only represents two sets of bristles. The bristles in the present form are moderately elongate, and have the usual structure, though they are somewhat

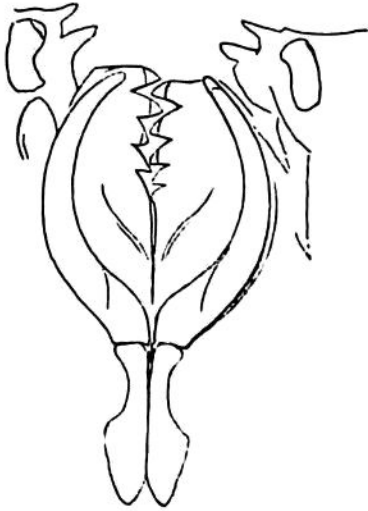


FIG. 4.—Maxillae and dental plates of *Lumbriconereis capensis*, Grube, folded; enlarged.

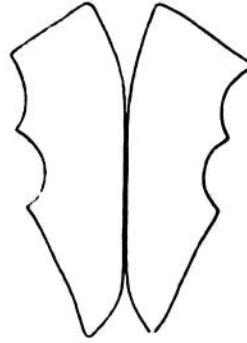


FIG. 5.—The posterior part of the maxillae separated; enlarged.

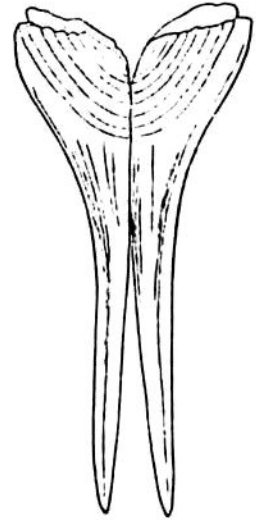


FIG. 6.—Mandibles of the same from the ventral surface; similarly enlarged.

shorter than in *Lumbriconereis fragilis*. The tips of the bristles (Pl. XVIIA. fig. 12, from the inferior border) in the three inferior groups of the tenth foot are so slender that they bend in the solution of calcium chloride.

At the thirtieth foot (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 9) only two black spines occur, and the tips of the second group of bristles are generally much attenuated. The extremities of the inferior groups are shortened, and a winged hook occurs in most of them. The fiftieth foot has strong winged hooks superiorly, then a pair of slender bristles with short tips, and inferiorly hooks of a more delicate formation. Posteriorly only hooks are present. The stoutest hooks occur superiorly, and they show a considerably larger tooth at the base, and a series of smaller serrations superiorly, generally about four (Pl. XVIIA. fig. 13, representing a newly developed hook, not yet injured by use; and fig. 14, an antero-posterior view of a smaller inferior hook). Each hook is guarded by the double wing, which, as Claparède² shows in *Lumbriconereis nardonis*, may be drawn back like a hand. The tail is terminated by two styles, one on each side of the anus.

An allied form, dredged at the same place, is distinguished from the foregoing by the presence in the fourth group of the tenth foot of a single winged hook (Pl. XVIIA. fig. 15) with an elongate tip (as in certain European species). Its occurrence indicates a somewhat advanced position of these organs, which in the typical species occur only in the segments behind the tenth. The hook does not differ in structure from the anterior ones in the typical example. The only other feature is a slight increase in the length of the tips of the second group of superior bristles in the same region, and the absence of the black spines.

¹ *Op. cit.*, pl. xiv. fig. 83B.

² *Annél. Chétop.*, Naples, p. 147, pl. ix. fig. 3.