

posterior, but some of the latter differences may be due to indifferent figures. The maxillæ and dental plates nearly correspond, and it has been thought advisable to unite the forms. Marenzeller's example was procured on the east coast of the island of Ino-Sima, Japan.

Lumbriconereis kerguelensis, Grube (Pl. XXXVI. figs. 16, 17; Pl. XVIIIA. fig. 18; Pl. XVIIIIA. figs. 2-4).

Lumbriconereis kerguelensis, Grube, Jahres-Bericht. der Schles. Gesellsch. f. nat. Cultur., 1878, p. 92.

Habitat.—Dredged at Station 149G (off London River, Kerguelen), January 29, 1874; lat. 48° 50' S., long. 69° 18' E.; depth, 110 fathoms; surface temperature 40°·2; sea-bottom, volcanic mud.

A comparatively small form, the longest fragment measuring about 40 mm., with a breadth anteriorly of about 2·5 mm. In the general outline of the body it agrees with *Lumbriconereis nardonis*, Grube, from the Adriatic, that is, has a more obtuse head and more distinctly marked segments than *Lumbriconereis fragilis*.

The head (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 16) forms a large, bluntly conical and smooth process, marked dorsally by a little brownish pigment; while ventrally a depression or dimple occurs in the centre. The mouth has the ordinary lateral folds on each side, in front of the crenate oral margin. Compared with the common southern form (*Lumbriconereis nardonis*), the head is smoother and more rounded anteriorly, and the lines running from the border of the snout are wider.

The maxillæ (Fig. 12) are brownish, and the posterior spatulate processes taper to a somewhat fine point. Each great dental plate has four teeth, the last on the right being followed by an elevation of the dental edge. Two lateral plates exist in front, each terminating in a tooth externally (dorsally). That adjoining the great dental plate is somewhat triangular, while the outer plate widens from the tooth to an expanded or lobate end. A small brownish patch exists outside the tooth of the latter plate; and a slightly curved band stretches backward to the side of the maxilla. When



Fig. 12.

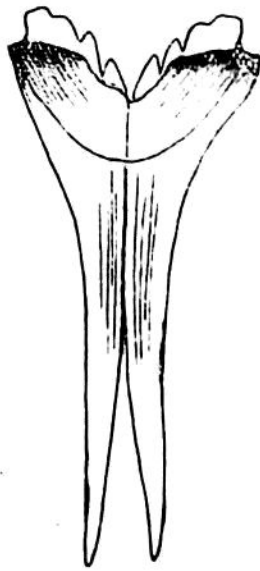


Fig. 13.

FIG. 12.—Maxillæ and dental plates of *Lumbriconereis kerguelensis*; $\times 55$ diameters.

FIG. 13.—Mandibles of *Lumbriconereis kerguelensis*, from the ventral surface; $\times 55$ diameters.

the apparatus is viewed from the ventral surface, three horny inferior lobes project, viz., the two lateral plates, and the usual rounded process from the great dental plate. The mandibles (Fig. 13) ventrally present a crescentic dentary surface, somewhat pointed