

externally (where the pigment is most marked), and crossed by the usual lines. A translucent thickening of the margin (calcareous cutting edge) occurs on one side.

The anterior feet somewhat resemble those of the species just mentioned, but posteriorly (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 17) they are less prominent in the form from Kerguelen. In the tenth foot the present form shows laterally a lobe much less pointed superiorly than in the other; and though similar, the number of the superior bristles is greater. There are three in the upper division and four in the second group of winged bristles; then four jointed hooks, and lastly two jointed hooks and a winged bristle inferiorly. The wing is well-marked in the superior bristles, especially in the second group (Pl. XVIII A. fig. 2, representing that next the winged hooks); and the curvature at the tip is distinct. The winged hooks have a shorter tip than in the British species referred to (*Lumbriconereis nardonis*), and the wings or guards are better marked, both in the terminal piece and the shaft below it (Pl. XVIII A. fig. 3, the upper hook of the series).

A very evident distinction from the British species occurs in the great length and attenuation of the bristles of the thirtieth foot (Pl. XVIII A. fig. 4). The wing is very slightly developed, and is recognisable only at the curvature or "knee" of the bristle. On the other hand the British species presents bristles with short, broad tips.

The posterior hooks are characterised by the shortness of the wing and the prominence of the great tooth (Pl. XVII A. fig. 18), as compared with a hook from the same region in the British species. The wing is much longer in the latter, its curvature at the tip different, the serrations of the crown less developed, and the neck longer.

The spines in the new species are pale.

Two of the specimens are females bearing large ova.

The intestine in two had minute masses containing numerous fine Diatoms and a few sponge-spicules.

In section the ventral nerve-area is proportionally larger than in the typical form, is connected with the hypoderm by a short and broad pedicle, and shows only a single small median canal superiorly. The hypodermic layer is well developed, and the circular muscular coat is remarkably thick.

This form evidently takes the place of the European *Lumbriconereis nardonis*, to which it is closely allied in the structure of the dental apparatus.

Studer¹ mentions that a small *Lumbriconereis* sp.? occurred amongst Algæ at Cascade Reach, Kerguelen, but gives no description.

Grube, in his summary of the genus, states under the head of *Lumbriconereis magalhaënsis*, Kinberg, that he had examined a very similar form in Kerguelen, but that it differed in having the second pair of jaws (great dental plates) furnished with four

¹ *Archiv f. Naturgesch.*, 1879, p. 125.