

*Lumbriconereis heteropoda*, Marenzeller (Pl. XXXVII. figs. 1, 2; Pl. XVIII A. figs. 13, 14).

*Lumbriconereis heteropoda*, Marenzeller, Denkschr. d. k. Akad. d. Wiss. Wien, Bd. xli., sep. Abd. p. 30, Taf. v. fig. 4, and Taf. vi. fig. 1.

*Habitat*.—Dredged off Yokohama, Japan, in 5 to 25 fathoms, May 6, 1875; and off Kobé, Japan, May 17 to 19, 1875; depth, 3 to 50 fathoms.

A fragmentary though very large *Lumbriconereis*, the most complete example (from Yokohama) measuring about 210 mm. in length, and having a diameter of about 6 mm. across the body and feet at the anterior third.

The body is slightly tapered anteriorly, remains about the same breadth for a considerable distance, and then gradually tapers to the tail (which, however, is absent). The feet appear to increase in length from before backward. The segments are well-marked throughout, and in the preparation have a prominent dorsal ridge. Traces of pigment, in the form of a slight bar across each segment, occur anteriorly.

The head (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 1) forms a short blunt cone, almost semicircular in outline. Dorsally, some pigment granules exist along the posterior border, and also a few longitudinal wrinkles, one on each side being deeper. No eyes are seen until the snout is bent downward, so as to expose the segment-junction. A pair of eyes then appear in front of the semicircular notch in the centre of the buccal segment. On each side of the notch just alluded to a region of the snout is cut off by a fold, the little area thus circumscribed indicating, perhaps, the lobe which is distinct in *Lumbriconereis* (*Zygotobus*), Grube. In this case, however, the areas are wide apart. The under surface of the snout has a well-marked lateral wrinkle, and there are two bars of dark pigment-granules at the posterior border, just in front of the mouth, both, indeed, being partially covered by the very large anterior oral folds. The latter are also slightly flecked with pigment.

In this large species the whole dental apparatus is of a deep blackish-brown. The maxillæ (Fig. 24) do not exhibit so marked an elevation at the base as is usually present in the series, and thus the anterior and posterior curves (downward) are not so conspicuous. The posterior processes are remarkable for their great length and acutely pointed condition. Each great dental plate has four teeth; moreover, the somewhat triangular horny region behind the dentary is marked off by a deep suture. The usual proportion between the two anterior plates does not hold, that nearest the great dental plate being only a little less than the anterior, and of a somewhat crescentic shape, terminating in an inner dental region, which is distinguished from the outer, furnished with two teeth—an anterior prominent one and a posterior smaller process. The anterior plate is irregularly triangular, with a long tooth internally. Near the latter (tooth) is an accessory isolated plate, and the ordinary thin horny bar running backward to the maxilla. The ventral dentary