

The structure of the dental apparatus of this genus, as Ehlers<sup>1</sup> clearly points out, leans to the type of the Eunicidæ, and diverges from that in the Lumbrinereidæ. The present species approaches the *Nematonereis unicornis* of Schmarda<sup>2</sup> somewhat closely, but the condition of his figures, and the want of definition in his description leave no course except separation open, until, for instance, the discrepancies of the maxillæ and dental plates are explained.

*Nematonereis*, sp. (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 10; Pl. XIXA. figs. 1, 2).

*Habitat*.—Found on the beach between tide-marks at Sea Point, near Cape Town.

A fragment, apparently consisting of the tail of a member of the present group.

The segments of the body are marked with great distinctness, the junctions forming deep depressions, wide at the anterior part of the fragment, and narrow behind. Each foot (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 10) bears dorsally a small cirrus, which hardly projects beyond the line of the setigerous region. Inferiorly is a minute ventral cirrus, which, as usual, is proportionally more massive than the upper. Superiorly are a series of elongated tapering bristles without an evident wing, and a number of short brush-shaped forms (Pl. XIXA. fig. 1) characterised by their comparatively large and broad tips. Inferiorly are jointed bristles (Pl. XIXA. fig. 2) with short terminal pieces, showing a bifid terminal fang and a large one beneath, while the end of the shaft is dilated. In addition the foot bears an attenuate brownish spine, and a long brownish bifid hook, with a short terminal and a larger subjacent fang.

This fragment appears to be most closely related to the foregoing.

*Nematonereis*, sp. (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 11; Pl. XIXA. figs. 3–5).

*Habitat*.—Procured at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, July 1873, probably on shore, though this is not stated.

A fragment of the posterior end of a form allied to the foregoing. The segments of the specimen are as distinctly marked as in the posterior end of *Lysidice ninetta*, and it is about the same size as an average example of the latter.

The foot (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 11) has dorsally a minute cirrus, which does not project so far outward as a vertical line touched by the tip of the setigerous region. The latter is somewhat (though irregularly) conical, with the brownish spine projecting through the apex. Inferiorly is a thick lobate ventral cirrus, which (from the shorter inferior line of the setigerous lobe) projects further outward than the dorsal cirrus.

<sup>1</sup> Die Borstenwürmer, ii. p. 373.

<sup>2</sup> Neue wirbell. Thiere, I. ii. p. 119, Taf. xxxii. fig. 254.