

*Glycera*, Savigny.

*Glycera tessellata*, Grube (Pl. XLII. fig. 5).

*Habitat*.—Dredged at Station 75 (off Fayal, in the Azores), July 2, 1873; lat. 38° 38' N., long. 28° 28' W., depth, 450 fathoms; surface temperature 70°·0; sea-bottom, volcanic mud.

A specimen of medium size (about 48 mm. long and 6 mm. in breadth at its widest part). It is incomplete posteriorly.

The snout has more than the thirteen rings mentioned by Ehlers, but he also indicates doubts on this point. Sixteen or seventeen rings appear to be present in this form. In the toughness and aspect of the skin it approaches *Glycera capitata*. No eyes are visible.

A form very similar to the foregoing occurs at Station 142 (off the Cape of Good Hope), December 18, 1873; lat. 35° 4' S., long. 18° 37' E.; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom-temperature, 47°·0; sea-bottom, green. It agrees closely with the typical *Glycera tessellata*, Grube, except in the presence of dusky yellowish pigment at the tips of the feet, especially in front.

A curious feature in this example is the occurrence of numerous minute Nematoids in little masses of epithelial debris in the extruded proboscis.

In the body-cavity of the specimen from Fayal a membranous mass contained numerous dark grains (probably cinders), sand particles, one or two Foraminifera and sponge-spicules, and tufts of the bristles of a *Glycera*, which had escaped by rupture from the alimentary canal.

In a transverse section of the middle of the extruded proboscis of the same example, the regularity of the muscular bands is noteworthy. Beneath the densely papillose inner surface is a series of fibres which have internally lozenge-shaped spaces between the longitudinal bundles. The latter are rounded externally, flattened internally, and the cut ends of the fasciculi have a somewhat radiate arrangement. Between the outer investment and the former coat is a strong circular layer. The posterior region of the proboscis forms a quadripartite series of folds, which evidently have a thick cuticular covering.

The distribution of *Glycera tessellata* would appear to be wide, for it stretches from the Shetland Islands to the Madeiras.

*Glycera capitata*, Ørsted.

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