

The body-wall of this example shows decided differences from the typical *Glycera capitata*, and indeed it is evidently a distinct species. Thus the nerve-area (Pl. XXXVA. fig. 3), instead of reaching the inner border of the ventral longitudinal muscle, has a thick layer of fibres on its upper (inner) border. Moreover, in the latter the cords are more distinct. No neural canal is visible. The proboscis is typical in structure, but the papillæ (Pl. XXXVA. fig. 4) are considerably longer and more slender than in *Glycera capitata*.

*Glycera amboinensis*, n. sp. (Pl. XLII. figs. 6, 7).

*Habitat*—Dredged in 15 fathoms, near Amboina.

A small specimen, about 33 mm. long and 3 mm. in breadth. It much resembles the common British form, which is closely allied to Grube's *Glycera tessellata*.

The general aspect and the snout very much resemble the latter, and the same may be said of the extruded proboscis, though the conical papillæ are larger than in the British species, and the bases of the teeth diverge.

The structure of the feet anteriorly is also similar, and the dorsal cirrus has nearly the same position. The feet, however, are imperfectly preserved, so that deductions on this head must be correspondingly guarded. At the tenth foot there are two elongate and somewhat lanceolate upper lobes, the superior having a dorsal curvature towards the tip. Both are acutely pointed, as is also the shorter ventral lobe. The bristles are decidedly longer than in the British form, and the tips of the inferior series more slender and arcuate. Moreover, in the British species the posterior feet differ considerably and possess branchiæ, whereas in this they appear to be very similar to the anterior. In both the serratures on the edge of the dorsal and the terminal piece of the ventral bristles are more distinct in the posterior feet. The comparative length of the bristles remains the same, that is, they are much longer in the present species.

In transverse section the body-wall is so attenuated by distension of the pervisceral cavity that the muscular layers are imperfectly exhibited. The nerve-area is wide and bilobed, and the disposition of the external circular coat diverges from that in *Glycera capitata*. It seems to be less developed.

The *Glycera decipiens* of Marenzeller from Southern Japan has a foot similar to the foregoing, but it bears a large branchial process, and is, on the whole, somewhat shorter and deeper, and the ventral cirrus differs in outline, so that even in a form devoid of branchiæ (an occasional occurrence) the distinction would be evident. It also approaches *Glycera tessellata*, Grube. The latter author's *Glycera rutilans*, from Ceylon, seems to be an allied form, but the condition of the specimen in the British Museum