

spinous. The presence of the normal serratures along these adventitious processes, however, shows their real nature.

The inferior bristles have long, tapering, serrated tips, and a peculiar articulation with the shaft (Pl. XXIIA. fig. 11), which presents a slight constriction, and then a curvature below the extremity. In the ordinary position under examination (as in the figure), the opacity at the base of the terminal whip is caused by its overlapping the long process at the end of the shaft.

The small form accompanying the preceding, while agreeing in general appearance, differs in having branchiæ, which are rather long, simple processes, commencing on the thirty-second foot, and continuing to the sixtieth. The structure of the feet is otherwise similar. The inferior bristles, however, differ slightly at the articulation between the shaft and tip, but probably this is due to the age of the example.

The section of the body-wall of the large specimen presents certain resemblances to *Glycera capitata*, the nerve-area in both passing from the hypoderm to the inner border of the ventral longitudinal muscles. The oblique fibres bounding the inner border of the latter decussate over its summit. The shape of the area above the transverse inferior region, however, is more distinctly ovoid, and within the pale outer investment of the area is a well-marked granular ring split into two divisions by a central streak. Two neural canals exist superiorly. A feature very slightly indicated in *Glycera capitata* is here very evident, viz., the demarcation of an inner division of the longitudinal ventral muscles on each side of the nerve-area, by a triangular granular region on the internal border opposite the commencement of the external circular coat. The latter is strongly developed. The extruded proboscis agrees in structure with the British species just mentioned, and the papillæ are proportionally about the same size. The smaller example does not show the internal division of the ventral longitudinal muscles so distinctly, but otherwise is identical in structure.

A species of *Glycera* dredged at Station 174c (south of the Fiji Islands), August 3, 1874, seems to be very closely allied to the foregoing. The Station indicated is in lat.  $19^{\circ} 7' S.$ , long.  $178^{\circ} 19' E.$ ; depth, 610 fathoms; bottom temperature  $39^{\circ} 0$ , surface temperature  $78^{\circ} 0$ ; sea-bottom, coral mud.

The specimen is both injured and incomplete. The total length (exclusive of the exerted proboscis) is about 45 mm., with a breadth of 3.5 mm. across the feet at the widest part anteriorly. Its condition is such that a minute description would mislead. It appears, however, to be very near the foregoing, the chief distinctions being the deeper yellowish hue of the bristles, the somewhat longer snout, and the earlier commencement of the branchiæ on the anterior segments. The papillæ of the proboscis are very similar.

In section this softened specimen differs from the former species (*Glycera lamelliformis*) in the more evident differentiation of the internal part of the ventral longitudinal