

tips are pale, and have the translucent minutely granular appearance observed in the finely tactile processes of other Annelids.

The proboscis is remarkably short, forming a cup-shaped organ in extrusion, and densely villous under a lens. When more highly magnified the papillæ appear very elongate, almost linear, the tip, however, being slightly bulbous. All are marked by longitudinal bands, apparently fibres, and are densely granular. The tips of many exhibit slight processes, as if from palpocils, or the extrusion of the secretion after immersion in spirit. Like the tentacles these papillæ are the longest yet observed in the group. The four teeth are remarkably short, curved, and sharp. They differ from those of *Glycera tessellata* (from Fayal, Azores) in the form of the base, for the long slender and nearly horizontal arm shows no marked projection towards the median line (of the proboscis) where it joins the base of the fang. Moreover, the direction of the base-line on each side is more nearly horizontal than in the common form.

The feet diverge from those of the ordinary Glyceridæ. At the tenth the dorsal cirrus is considerably elevated, and has the form of an ovoid pedicellate process. The foot is nearly sessile, and bears anteriorly a dorsal lamella of considerable length, the tip being narrower. A shorter inferior process of a similar shape also occurs. Posteriorly the corresponding structures are short and rounded. Ventrally is a well-marked ovate lamella, much resembling the corresponding organ in the Phyllodocidæ, to which family, indeed, the short head of this species and the bristles of all somewhat approach. The variations of the foot from the foregoing to the nineteenth consist of a gradual diminution of all the processes, and the more sessile condition of the entire organ. Two spines occur in the latter.

The dorsal bristles (*e.g.*, of the twentieth foot) are simple, slender, elongate, and nearly of the usual structure. They are, however, much more boldly serrated along the edge than any yet seen. The lower ones also show a slight hook at the tip, and are less slender (Pl. XXIIA. fig. 12). The surface, moreover, is slightly though minutely spinous.

The ventral bristles in the same foot form two very distinct groups. The superior have longer tips than the inferior, but even these are considerably shorter and stouter than any hitherto observed in the Glyceridæ. Their shafts have nearly the ordinary structure, while the terminal process is sabre-shaped (Pl. XXIIA. fig. 13), and the edge is not only boldly spinous, but the surface of the process is minutely hispid, and a tendency to this condition appears in other groups of bristles. A slight hook also occurs at the tip, especially in the lower forms.

The inferior ventral bristles present short, broad tips, spinous at the edge and over the surface, and have a distinct terminal hook. The superior and inferior possess longer tips than the central (Pl. XXIIA. fig. 14). The upper ends of the shafts have two very strong articular processes in front.