

The specimen is fragmentary, but is larger than Grube's, measuring 30 mm. in length and about 3 mm. in diameter.

The head (Pl. XXVI. fig. 8) is shield-shaped, with a rounded posterior border, at which are a pair of small black eyes. The tentacles and subtentacles are short and conical. The proboscis is partly extruded in the preparation, and just in front of the head are a pair of muscular loops which are fixed to its base, and probably have burst through. The proboscis has numerous rather long papillæ. The foot (Pl. XXVII. fig. 5) has superiorly a somewhat elevated lamella with a bluntly rounded free margin. The upper lobe is triangular, with a short tapering cirrus at the commencement of the branchia. The latter has an enlargement a little beyond its base exteriorly, and it is coiled inwards. The inferior lobe projects somewhat farther than the superior, and from its upper edge a branchial process, considerably less than the dorsal one, is directed upward. Like the other, its margins are crenate and ciliated. The lobe proper is somewhat trifid, for an ovate process occurs at the base of the branchia, the centre is occupied by the spine, and a small ovoid lamella projects between the latter and the ventral cirrus. The latter is dilated above the base, tapered towards the tip. There is little diagnostic in regard either to the shorter barred bristles or the longer serrated forms. At the bases of the latter are certain peculiar bifid types, which appear to be due to fractured bristles with tips in process of regeneration. The nerve-area in this form is wedged between the ventral longitudinal muscles at the sides, the oblique and vertical above, and the hypoderm inferiorly. It is more closely environed than in *Nephtys cæca* or the previous form.

A similar species (*Nephtys jeffreysii*, n. sp.) comes from Japan, lat 33° 56' N., long. 130° 27' E., where it was dredged by Captain St. John. The structure of the foot, however, shows a characteristic divergence. Instead of being rounded, the superior lamella has a nearly straight upper edge, the tip is pointed, and the external border convex. The superior lobe of the foot is less produced than in the foregoing, the cirrus at the base of the branchia is symmetrically dilated at the base, and thereafter forms a nearly cylindrical process. The branchial organ is both shorter and more slender, and the enlargement a little beyond the base externally very prominent. The inferior lobe is very short, presenting superiorly a short, straight, branchial process which extends a little beyond the tip of the lamella beneath, which is somewhat conical. The ventral cirrus is broadly fusiform at the base, and slender distally.

De Quatrefages, from the somewhat ambiguous figure of O. F. Müller,¹ supposed that he had to do with a new type with two branchiæ, and constituted the genus *Diplobranchus*. The structure of *Nephtys ciliata*, however, quite differs from the foregoing.

¹ Zoologia Danica, Tab. 89, figs. 1-4.