

forward. The upper lobe of the foot rather longer than in the previous form, and the dorsal cirrus somewhat shorter; otherwise both bristles and lobes nearly correspond.

A fragmentary example of about forty-six segments of the anterior region, and measuring 20 mm. in length and 4.5 mm. in breadth anteriorly.

The head is nearly as long as broad, and is furnished with four large eyes, the anterior pair being slightly lateral in position, with the lenses directed outward. They are very little larger than the posterior pair, which also have their lenses somewhat external, though, when viewed from the dorsum, a ring of black pigment is seen all round. The tentacles are fully the length of the head, and finely tapered at the tip. The palpi are rather shorter than in *Nereis dumerilii*, and their terminal boss smaller. The long cirri are absent, but judging from the other forms present they would seem to have been very long, probably as long as in *Nereis tongatabuensis*.

The buccal segment is slightly pointed forward in the middle line dorsally, and is about the breadth of the succeeding (both being narrow). The proboscis is withdrawn. On the dorsal surface of each elevation of the basal (buccal) region of the latter is an irregular group (VI.) of small points visible under a lens, and there are single rows of more minute ones (VII. and VIII.) on some of the other folds of the same region. The paragnathi (IV.), again, at the base of the maxillæ, form an indistinct, angular group of minute points on each side, and much less regular than in *Nereis tongatabuensis*. The maxillæ are of a translucent straw colour, with a comparatively small belt of deep brown along the functional edge and tip, and the denticulated region is short. The tip of each organ is short and broad, and beneath are five or six small and rather acute teeth, which follow the terminal fang without a break.

The first four feet are less bulky than the fifth, and they present a general agreement with those of the preceding form. Large rounded lobes occur from the fifth to the ninth. The tenth foot (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 11) has a shorter dorsal cirrus than in the species just mentioned, and the superior bristles have longer spinose tips. The processes of the foot also differ, the ventral lobe especially being rounded and more obtuse. The ventral cirrus is shorter.

At the thirty-seventh foot (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 13) the superior lobe is less elevated superiorly, and the dorsal cirrus shorter. The next lobe and the inferior setigerous division are similar. The inferior lobe also corresponds, but the ventral cirrus is shorter than in the previous form. In regard to the bristles, those of the superior division have longer tips, but the falcate appear to be the same, though no specimen is perfect.

In the intestine are masses composed of pale greenish fragments of Algæ, Confervæ, and a few Diatoms.

This form is closely related to *Nereis tongatabuensis*. It also comes near the *Platynereis jucunda* of Kinberg from Honolulu.¹ Grube's *Nereis* (*Platynereis*) *fusco-*

¹ *Annulata Nova, op. cit., p. 177.*