

(Pl. XXXIV. fig. 15) have a very short dorsal cirrus arising from a shoulder at the base of the superior lobe, and which extends slightly beyond the tip of the latter. The next lobe is blunt, and scarcely reaches as far outward as the tip of the superior. The inferior setigerous division as usual is bifid, and the tip projects beyond the neighbouring lobes. The inferior lobe is large and obtuse distally. The superior bristles have a long delicate and finely setose tip (Pl. XVI A. fig. 8); and the structure of those in the superior groups of the ventral series is similar. The bristles of the inferior ventral group have peculiar falcate tips (Pl. XVI A. fig. 9), for a slight convexity in the anterior curve of the tip gives it less a hook- than a knife-like edge. The margin below the latter is setose. The ventral cirrus is short, reaching only to the terminal third of the inferior lobe. The spines of the feet are black.

At the thirty-seventh foot (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 16) the superior lobe, from its upper to its lower portion, embraces about half the foot in vertical space, and it is separated by a considerable interval from the next region. The dorsal cirrus is still short, reaching only a little beyond the tip of the lobe. The latter is in the form of a long cone. The second lobe does not project so far, and is bluntly lanceolate. The setigerous lobe beneath is shorter than the latter, but yet large. The inferior lamella, again, is more slender than the second, and just reaches the tip of the setigerous division. The ventral cirrus has about the same proportions as in the tenth foot. Five or six glandular pigment-masses are present in the greatly increased superior lobe, and just beneath the cuticle at their outer ends are several rounded oil-like globules.

The tendency to the enlargement of the superior lobe goes on till at the fifty-seventh foot a process homologous with that in *Nereis marionii*, Aud. and Ed., is formed. This consists of a broad lamella stretching upward and outward from the foot and bearing the dorsal cirrus near its tip, while the superior lobe proper forms a lanceolate terminal process. The dorsal cirrus has about the same proportional length as in front. Along the upper region of the great basal process are numerous separate glandular pigment-masses. The middle, inferior setigerous, and lower lobes are less than in the thirty-seventh foot, but they preserve to a great extent the same relative proportions.

The elongation of the superior process goes on to the posterior end of the animal, so that at the sixty-seventh foot (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 17) the length of the lobe is greater than the vertical diameter of the foot (from the base of the upper lobe to the ventral cirrus). The bristles and other parts, however, do not differ in any noteworthy manner.

The intestine of the specimen showed no definite contents.

The cuticle is comparatively thin, and with the narrow hypoderm forms an attenuate but firm investment to the body. The circular muscular layer is distinct, though also thin. The nerve cord lies close above the junction of the oblique muscles. The outer superior fold of the longitudinal ventral muscles is moderately developed. The dark pigment is chiefly situated in the hypodermic layer.