

*Nereis (Ceratoneis) brasiliensis*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXVI. figs. 1, 2, 3; Pl. XVIIA. figs. 3, 4).

*Habitat*.—Trawled at Station 122B (off Barra Grande, Brazil), September 10, 1873; lat. 9° 9' S., long. 34° 53' W.; depth, 32 fathoms; surface temperature, 77°·5; sea-bottom, red mud.

Head nearly as long as broad; tentacles about two-thirds the length of the head. Eyes of moderate size, devoid of lenses. Tentacular cirri short, the longest scarcely reaching the third segment. Paragnathi—I. absent; II. double rows of large points; III. two teeth; IV. ovoid patches of large points; V. to VIII. absent, the basal ring of the proboscis being devoid of paragnathi. Brownish maxillæ have four to five teeth below the fang. The first segment is decidedly broader than the next. Feet have rather long conical lobes. The superior bristles have comparatively short tips; the falcate forms have somewhat elongated extremities, often with a convex spinose margin.

A small *Nereis*, about 34 mm. in length and 3·5 mm. in breadth at its widest region. There is nothing very characteristic in the external appearance of the form, except perhaps the short tentacular and other cirri, and the coloured glandular masses on the posterior feet.

The head (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 1) is nearly as long as broad. The slightly tapered tentacles are about two-thirds the length of the head. The tentacular and other cirri are short, the longest scarcely reaching the third body-segment. The four large eyes are devoid of lenses, and occupy the lateral margin posteriorly.

The buccal segment is slightly longer (*i.e.*, in antero-posterior diameter) than the next. The buccal region of the proboscis has no paragnathi. Two black paragnathi (III.), one in front of the other, occur on the ventral median lozenge between the maxillæ. On the elevation close to the inner side of each maxilla is an ovoid patch (IV.) of about a dozen distinct blackish paragnathi. On the dorsal arch of the proboscis, after withdrawal, are two elongated rows of eight or nine well-marked blackish points (II.). They are so arranged as nearly to form a double row in each group. There are none in the middle maxillary region superiorly; and the basal ring of the organ is entirely devoid of them. The brown maxillæ have respectively four and five teeth below the tip. The region of the alimentary canal immediately succeeding the proboscis has its internal surface covered with unusually distinct conical glandular papillæ.

The tenth foot (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 2) has a dorsal cirrus considerably longer than the superior lobe, which nearly forms an isosceles triangle. The second lobe shows a rounded accessory one at its base, and is bluntly triangular, with a long inferior and a short superior margin. Its tip projects nearly as far outward as that of the superior lobe. The inferior setigerous division is less prominent than the foregoing. The ventral is somewhat