

The head (Pl. XXIX. fig. 6) is somewhat small, the frontal margin unbroken, though slightly notched inferiorly, and there are two very distinct brownish eyes on each side arranged in the limbs of a V. The anterior pair are considerably larger. Just in front and to the inner side of each of the latter is an antenna, the base of which is thus considerably behind the frontal margin. They are moderately thick, curved outward, and show no traces of annulation. The tentacle is absent. The buccal segment bears a pair of cirri on each side, the inferior being shorter. The cirri have been removed from the next segment, but their bases are very large and distinct. The mouth opens as a longitudinal slit behind the axial groove on the snout.

The first foot follows the buccal cirri, and as usual it and several of its successors are furnished with longer cirri. When fully developed, each foot (Pl. XXXIII. fig. 5) forms a thick process, with a short dorsal cirrus, but without a differentiated ventral one. As formerly indicated, the region of the ventral cirrus on each side is occupied by a thick pad which extends over a third of the transverse diameter, the central and somewhat wider region being depressed, the whole forming an arrangement similar to that in the Sabellidæ and Terebellidæ. The dorsal cirrus is slightly tapered, and has no trace of annulation. The basal region (pertaining to the body-wall) is short. The rest of the foot forms a thick mass with a dimple opposite the tip of the spine, the upper region being convex, and the lower sloping inward to the body. The spines are pale and slender. The fifteen short bristles pass outward beneath the notch, and have the distal ends of the shafts dilated and furnished with a short bifid appendage (Pl. XV A. fig. 15). The feet on the whole seem to undergo little modification from the front to the termination of the body. The tail has two short cirri on each side of the anus, which is terminal.

In transverse section the body is found to be distended with the reproductive elements (apparently male). The nerve-area is comparatively superficial, and thus in contrast with the common British species, a form allied to *Syllis armillaris*, O. F. Müller, in which the ventral muscles almost meet in the middle line outside the cords. The distention from the growth of the reproductive elements, however, may to some extent alter the relation of the parts.

The bristles resemble those of *Autolytus*, and the form of the feet and other parts seem to point its connection with that genus.

#### Family NEREIDÆ.

The representatives of this large family are comparatively few, indeed only about half the number described by Prof. Grube in his *Annulata Semperiana* from the Philippines. This disproportion is probably due to the fact that the Nereides abound in shallow water