

Head longer than broad; tentacles fully as long. Eyes of moderate size, devoid of lenses. Tentacular cirri much developed, the longest reaching the seventeenth foot. Paragnathi—I. and II. absent; III. present about five transverse rows of minute points; IV. each with about six oblique rows of similar teeth; V. absent; VI. each with three rows; VII. and VIII. form a series, each with two parallel transverse rows. Maxillæ brownish, with eight teeth below the fang. First segment longer than the next. Anterior feet with blunt lobes; posteriorly the dorsal lobe is thicker and less pointed than in *Nereis dumerilii*. The bristles as a whole have shorter tips than in the latter.

This form, which was first procured by the Rev. Mr. Eaton, of the Transit of Venus Expedition, seems to take the place of *Nereis dumerilii*, Aud. and Ed., of the European seas, and indeed it is allied in a very close manner to the latter species, and like it has no trace of the superior falcate bristles seen in *Nereis kobeensis* and *Nereis tongatabuensis*. When the proboscis in a large example is opened by longitudinal section from the ventral surface, long and somewhat interrupted rows (IV.) of paragnathi cover each elevation exterior to the maxillæ, and are more or less connected in the middle line ventrally (III.). If opened from the dorsum, a better view (since the organs are chiefly ventral in position) of the median connection is obtained. It consists of five or six long transverse rows. The median and two adjoining folds of the outer or buccal division have each two parallel transverse rows of similar small paragnathi (VII. and VIII.), the others are less distinct. One of the folds (the median) occasionally shows three rows. Two prominent dorsal elevations of the basal ring have each two complete rows of minute paragnathi and a smaller one. These probably correspond to series VI. The paragnathi would seem to be subject to considerable variation, and probably also, from their small size, to injury. The general appearance of the paragnathi from the ventral surface is shown in Pl. XXXV. fig. 6.

It feeds on olive *Fuci*, masses of which occur in the alimentary canal. Branching Algæ and Diatoms are also occasionally met with.

*Nereis antillensis*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXV. figs. 7, 8, 9; Pl. XVIa. figs. 14, 15, 16).

*Habitat*.—Procured off St. Thomas, West Indies.

Head somewhat longer than broad; tentacles fully the length of the head. Eyes large and with minute lenses. Tentacular cirri very long, the second longest reaching the fourteenth segment. Paragnathi—I., II., and III. absent; IV. a series of rows forming an angle on each side; V. absent; VI. each consisting of two parallel rows; VII. and VIII. series of parallel rows (two in each). Maxillæ pale straw-coloured at the base, brownish along dentary edge and tip; eight teeth below the fang. First segment broader than the next. Anterior feet have a smaller and more pointed dorsal