

is such that it would be unsafe to say more. The foregoing forms and the *Glycera brevicirris* of Grube all show certain resemblances.

Glycera sagittariæ, n. sp. (Pl. XLII. fig. 8 ; Pl. XXIIA. fig. 10).

Habitat.—Dredged on September 29, 1874, off Arrou Islands.

An elongated annelid, tapering much posteriorly, and measuring about 110 mm., with a diameter of 5 mm. at the widest part, near the anterior third.

There is little in the contour of the head and body to discriminate the species. The teeth, which are admirably concealed on retraction of the proboscis, have a long slender process on one side of the base.

The feet are formed on a similar plan to those of the British species which so closely resembles *Glycera tessellata*, but in addition to the difference in regard to the branchiæ (which are present in the Challenger specimen) there are other distinctive features. In comparing the tenth foot of the two forms it is found that in the foreign example the dorsal cirrus is at a greater distance above the foot, that the two long processes of the foot are less bulbous towards the tip, and that the ventral lobe is proportionally broader. The tips of the ventral bristles also appear to be larger. A little beyond the thirtieth a branchial process springs from the upper and anterior part of the foot, and it continues for a considerable distance, being at first short and thick, and then somewhat elongate.

There is not much in the structure of either dorsal or ventral bristles to distinguish them from the British form, except, as already noted, the somewhat longer terminal piece of the ventral. Both the latter and the dorsal show indistinct serrations along the margin. The tips of the ventral bristles of this and other Glyceridæ seem to be triangular in transverse section, that is, they have a keel posteriorly, and two serrated margins in front. Moreover, from the formation of the bristle it is difficult to get a good lateral view (so as to show the entire side), and in most views the double line indicates the nature of the anterior edge. The tips of the upper ventral (Pl. XXIIA. fig. 10) are longer than those of the inferior series.

A dark brownish mass in the perivisceral cavity consisted of granules and numerous slender hairs (bristles).

This species closely agrees with *Glycera capitata* in the structure of the body-wall, though the nerve-area is less pointed superiorly, indeed, it forms beneath the granular outer layer of the region a smoothly rounded arch with two small but distinct neural canals superiorly. The papillæ of the proboscis are slightly longer than in *Glycera capitata*.

In the form of the foot this species resembles Grube's *Glycera saccibranchis*,¹ from

¹ Annelidenfauna d. Philippinen, p. 181, Tab. viii. fig. 10.