

remains, the rest being the strong winged hooks characteristic of the species. The dorsal papilla is very evident. Little change takes place in the succeeding feet, so far as they are present.

In the larger fragmentary example from Kobé, the dorsal papilla is very boldly marked, and may indicate a connecting link with *Notocirrus* while the bristles of *Lumbriconereis* are retained. The size of this specimen enables the structure of the posterior bristles to be readily observed. Dorsally each foot has a stout winged hook, then a group of three bristles (Pl. XVIII A. fig. 14) with much more slender shafts than the foregoing, and comparatively short, winged, and tapering tips, which reach only a little beyond the first hook. Four or more winged hooks (Pl. XVIII A. fig. 13, an average example) of the same type as the dorsal then follow, the tips being somewhat shorter than in the latter.

In transverse section the hypoderm is fairly developed throughout, and is thickest laterally toward the bases of the feet. The circular muscular coat is strongly marked, a kind of raphe occurring in the median line ventrally by the entrance of cross-fibres from the oblique muscles, and connective tissue. The decussation of the oblique fibres below the nerve-area is unusually distinct, so as to form a powerful muscular pillar at the part for the support of the cords, which lie in the upper angle. In section the nerve-area is more ovoid than usual, the large superior canal occupying the middle third, and a small neural canal being in the median line inferiorly. The great vascularity of all the tissues in this species, except the hypoderm and cuticle, is conspicuous.

This form appears to be so closely allied to Marenzeller's *Lumbriconereis heteropoda* from the Bay of Miya, in Southern Japan, that separation has been deemed unnecessary. The general form of the maxillæ and dental plates is similar, though the curves at the bases of the former are more gentle in the example procured by the Challenger. The posterior hooks are identical. The posterior lobe of the foot is more elevated than in Marenzeller's figure, and the head is somewhat shorter, but these differences may be due to the mode of preparation followed in each.

*Palolo*, J. E. Gray.

*Palolo viridis*, Gray (Pl. XVIII A. figs. 20, 21).

"The Fiji worm, appearing in quantities at certain times of the year."

The above is all the information concerning the fragments in the Challenger collection. They had been imperfectly preserved, being covered with a mouldy crust and softened.

The bristles (Pl. XVIII A. fig. 20, from a male) quite differ from Dr. Macdonald's representation. The shaft is comparatively stout, and the terminal region is marked