

parts have the ordinary structure, the crenations and grooves of the posterior lip involving both the buccal segments.

The maxillæ (Fig. 7), like the dental apparatus in general, is blackish-brown, and their downward curvature a little beyond the broad region at the base is pronounced. The spathulate posterior surfaces are broad, and the ends are evenly rounded. There is no constriction. The left great dental plate has five teeth, the right six. The lateral plate next the latter is narrow, and ends in a blunt tooth. The outer (anterior) plate is much larger, and the inner edge is produced into a sharp tooth. The small plate immediately behind is pale brownish, thus contrasting with the rest of the apparatus, and it points into the notch next the tooth. The long horny bar passing backward from the former bends slightly outward, and terminates in a point quite removed from each great dental plate. The four plates just described are symmetrical. The mandibles

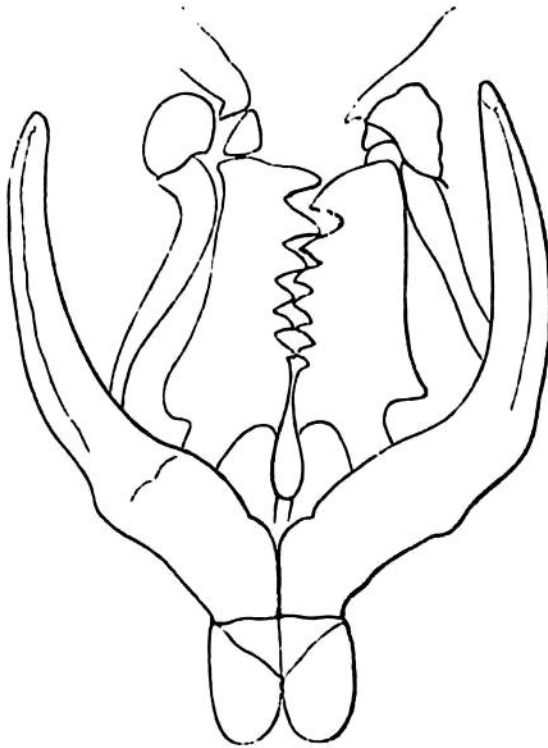


Fig. 7.

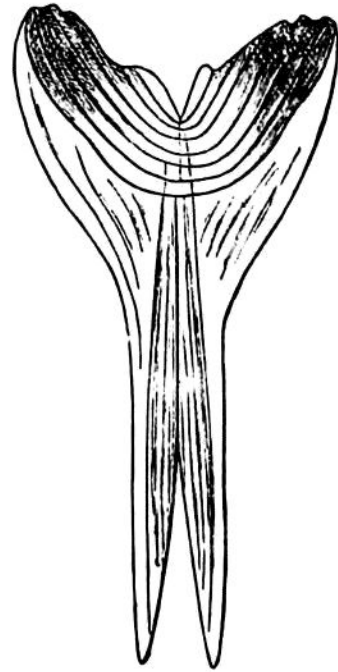


Fig. 8

FIG. 7.—Maxillæ and dental plates of *Lumbriconereis bifurcata*, from the dorsal aspect; $\times 15$ diameters.

FIG. 8.—Mandibles of *Lumbriconereis bifurcata*, from the ventral surface; magnified.

(Fig. 8) are clavate, the anterior region being broadly triangular, the posterior forming slender and tapering shafts. The ventral dentary surface is somewhat semicircular, with curved veins from side to side. On each side of the median notch is a tooth. The striking point is the downward curvature of the maxillæ, both anteriorly and posteriorly, the elevation occurring just in front of the spathulate posterior region.

The body is slightly tapered in front, remains for a considerable distance of nearly uniform calibre, and again tapers toward the tail. The feet resemble those of *Lumbriconereis fragilis* in front, but posteriorly they are distinguished by the presence of two nearly symmetrical lobes, one in front and the other behind the vertical row of