

latter is also brownish, with the oblique pale region within the marginal blackish-brown belt. The maxillæ (Fig. 32) are gently curved. The great dental plate has four teeth on the left and three on the right. The left paired lateral plate has five or six, and the unpaired six teeth, while the right lateral has eight. Only a single flattened plate follows the paired lateral on each side. The dentary portion of the mandible (Fig. 33) is much produced laterally at the tip, the region having a rhombohedral aspect, with the long axis oblique.

The branchiæ are represented by a simple filament on the fourth segment, and soon attain considerable dimensions. At the tenth foot the branchial process has seven divisions, and the same number appears on the twentieth (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 19). The branches diminish to four on the fortieth foot, the same number also occurring on the

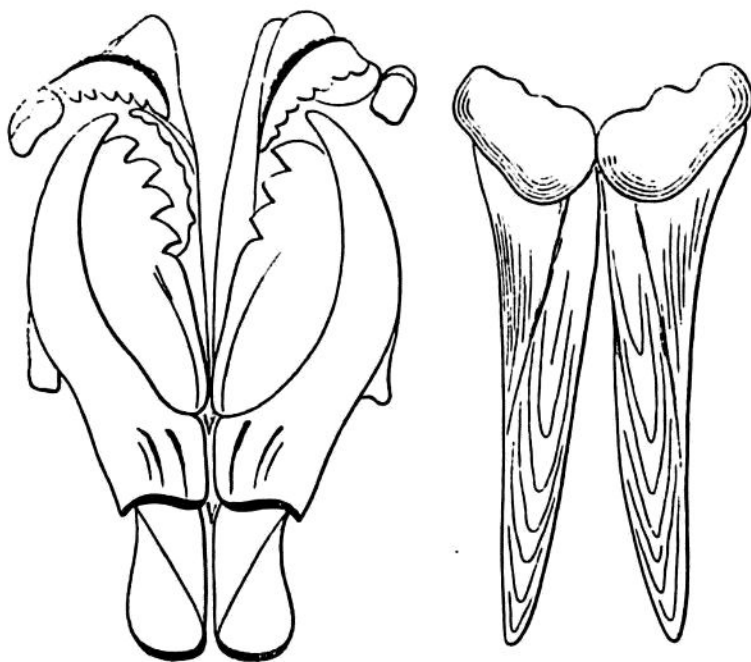


Fig. 32.

Fig. 33.

FIG. 32.—Maxillæ and dental plates of *Eunice torresiensis*, n. sp., from the dorsal surface; $\times 15$ diameters.

FIG. 33.—Mandibles of the same species from the dorsal surface; $\times 15$ diameters.

fiftieth. The branchiæ continue to the posterior end of the body, increasing both in length and in the number of the divisions some distance in front of the tail.

The dorsal cirri have very distinct articulations (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 19). The ventral cirri present no feature of note. They are thicker in front, more elongated posteriorly.

The foot in the anterior region of the body is provided with two strong yellowish spines, the points of which project beyond the skin. The brush-shaped bristles are less distinct than usual. The long simple bristles conform to the ordinary type. The compound forms (Pl. XIXA. fig. 12, from the twentieth foot) have the tip of the shaft dilated, serrated on the convex side, and with a comparatively limited striated region. The distal portion has the first hook larger than the second, and, as in the figure, the