

are only seven branches, at the fortieth three, and the branchiæ finally disappear at the fiftieth. They thus extend considerably further backward than those of *Eunice norvegica*, in which they commence on the fifth and end at the fortieth foot. There is nothing diagnostic in the arrangement of either dorsal or ventral cirrus in the new species.

Anteriorly each foot has two or three yellowish spines with bluntly pointed and slightly curved tips. Superiorly are long simple bristles (Pl. XXA. fig. 1), with delicately tapered extremities. No distinct wing is seen in ordinary views, but the tip is flattened and serrated at the edge, apparently instead of the former processes. The brush-like forms accompanying them do not show any other peculiarity than an indication of minute points on the surface. The lateral fibre of one side, as usual, exceeds the other in length. The terminal piece of the jointed bristles beneath (Pl. XXA. fig. 2) is comparatively short, and there are five serrations below the first curve of the wing. The end of the

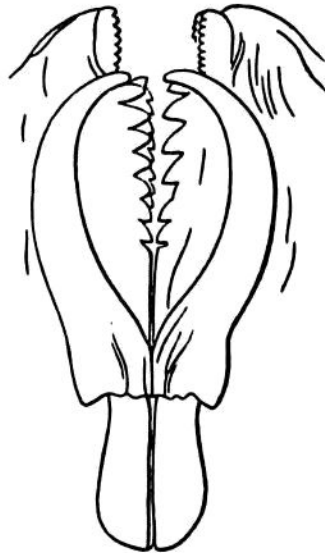


Fig. 37.

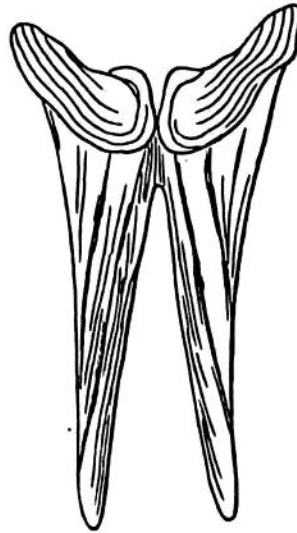


Fig. 38.

FIG. 37.—Maxillæ and dental plates of *Eunice kobeensis*, n. sp., partly extruded; $\times 20$ diameters.
FIG. 38.—Mandibles of the same form; $\times 25$ diameters.

shaft is somewhat large, serrated along the prominence of the curve, and with a very well defined mark internally. There is little difference, save in length, between the foregoing bristles and those on the twentieth foot.

The posterior hooks (Pl. XXA. fig. 3) present a single large powerful fang, with a curved terminal process superiorly.

The pellets in the posterior region of the intestine contained sandy mud, in which Diatoms and other microscopic organisms occurred.

In section the cuticle is comparatively thick, and the nerve-area deep. A dense granular opacity exists beneath the junction of the oblique muscles, and a large neural canal inferiorly. Strong bands of muscular fibres (from the oblique) pass down by the side of the cords to the circular coat, and thus the ventral longitudinal muscles are firmly clasped. The suspensory bands from the median dorsal region send some of their