

gives five and three respectively. The right lateral plate has eight teeth, being one more than stated by Ehlers. The mandibles are not immovably fixed to each other, and the dentary region has an ovoid outline inferiorly, while dorsally its area is less than in the next form from Samboangan. The mandibular shafts are finely veined like sections of pitch-pine. In the much larger example, apparently of the same species, from Samboangan, the inner edge of each maxilla is slightly denticulated. The great dental plates do not diverge from the foregoing, but the left lateral paired plate (which is injured) appears to have only three teeth. The dentary region of the mandible is obliquely rhomboidal and somewhat concentrically veined, like the shell of a bivalve,

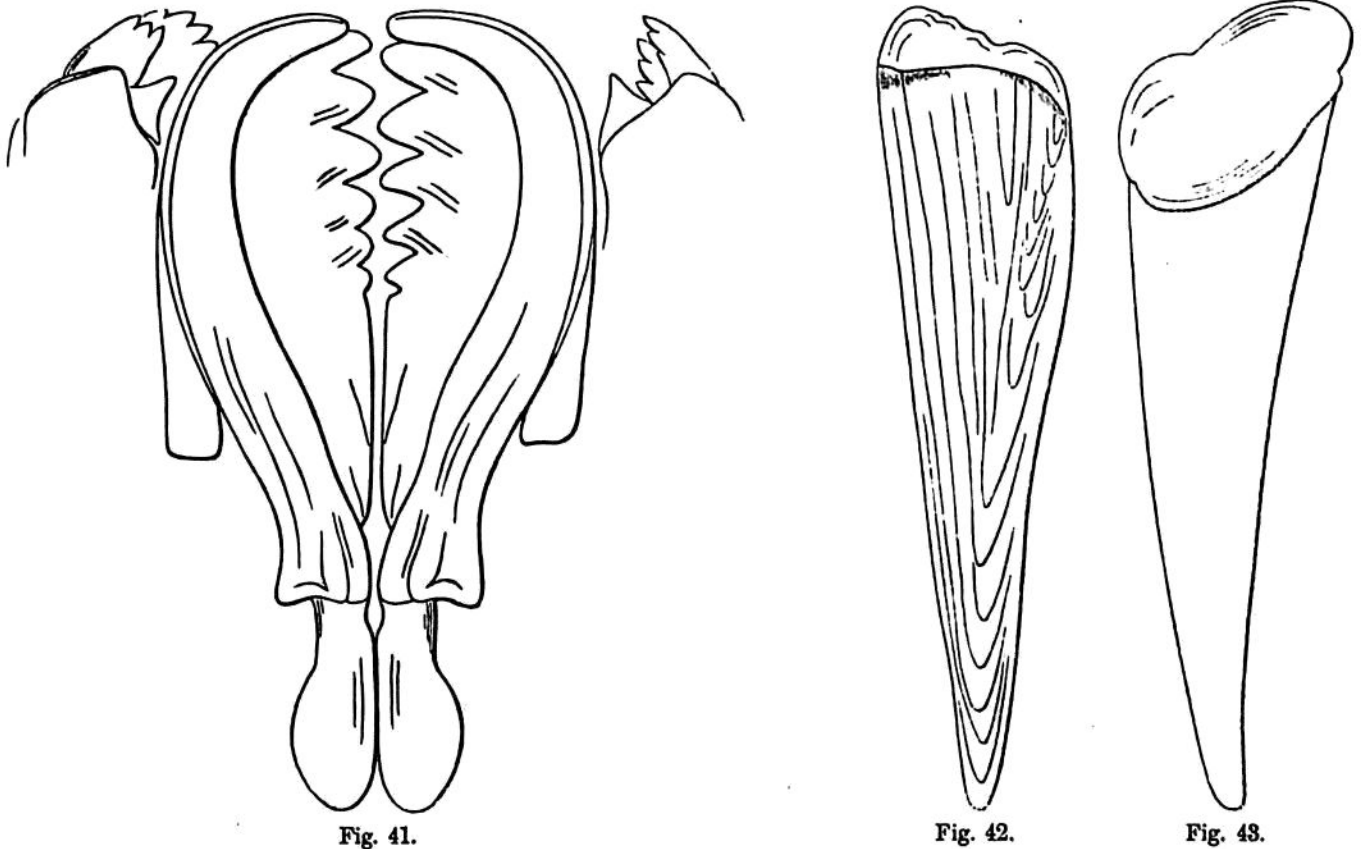


FIG. 41.—Maxillæ and mandibles of *Eunice aphroditois*, Pallas, from the ventral surface; enlarged.

FIGS. 42, 43.—Mandibles viewed respectively from the dorsal and ventral surfaces; similarly enlarged.

on the ventral surface (Fig. 43), but dorsally (Fig. 42) it forms a short cone, and does not extend so far outward as the shaft or basal region. The mandibles are firmly united.

In the specimen from Samboangan the branchiæ arise on the fifth segment as a small tuft, whereas in the other they are represented in the sixth segment by a simple filament. There are upwards of thirty divisions in the branchiæ (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 17) in this form, whereas there are about eighteen in the example from Port Jackson, the pinnæ in the latter being also considerably longer in proportion. It is difficult to say how age affects these points.