

*Eunice torquata* (?), De Quatrefages (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 18 ; Pl. XXA. figs. 11-13).

*Eunice torquata*, De Quatrefages, Annelés, t. i. p. 312, 1865.

*Habitat*.—From St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, July 1873. Probably a shore-form.

The specimen measures about 90 mm. in length and about 7 mm. in diameter (over the ventral cirri) anteriorly. It is in two fragments, and the tail is absent.

The head has two deeply bifid lobes, which in the preparation are still reddish-brown superiorly. The tentacles are of moderate length, and all deeply ringed. The tentacular cirri extend in front beyond the margin of the buccal segment. The single large eye occupies the usual position on each side.

The dental apparatus is dark brown, with a few lighter touches. The maxillæ (Fig. 44) have a distinct median ridge near the tip, and, as usual in the larger forms, the curvature is moderate. The left great dental plate has five teeth, the right the same number, but the first and last are small. The left lateral paired plate shows four teeth, and the first accessory plate forms another conical tooth next it. The unpaired lateral plate of that side has five teeth. The right lateral plate presents eight teeth, and, as in the former case, the first accessory plate is toothed. The shape of the posterior or basal piece of the maxillæ is peculiar, a notch occurring in the rounded posterior margin. The mandibles (Fig. 45) present a somewhat rhomboidal dental plate ventrally.

The buccal segment is broad ; the portion from which the tentacular cirri spring being narrow.

The fourth and fifth segments (reckoning the buccal as the first) are pale, all the rest being pale reddish-brown. They thus appear to have been whitish during life.

The branchiæ are represented on the fourth foot by a simple filament, and rapidly attain full development. The fifth foot has a process bearing three divisions, and these increase to four on the sixth foot. The branchia on the tenth has six divisions, and its form is that of a broad and short arbuscle. The lower branch is about as long as the dorsal cirrus, and the second is only a little shorter. The twentieth foot has five divisions, the thirty-sixth (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 18) three, and the same number occurs on the fiftieth and seventieth. They diminish to a single process near the tail, and disappear before reaching the latter.

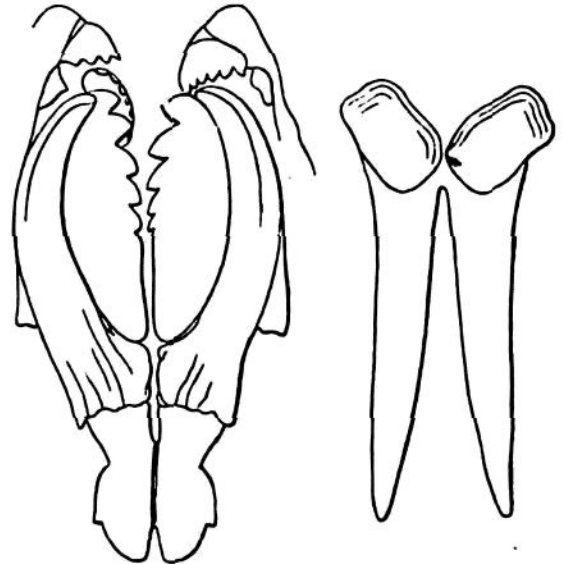


Fig. 44.

Fig. 45.

FIG. 44.—Maxillæ and dental plates of *Eunice torquata*, De Quatrefages ;  $\times 12$  diameters.

FIG. 45.—Mandibles of the same species, from the ventral surface ;  $\times 12$  diameters.