

annulated, though the preparation is not in good condition. The tentacular cirri reach to the anterior margin of the buccal segment, which is of average breadth. The eyes present no peculiarity.

The maxillæ (Fig. 56) have an average curve and are pale brown. The left great dental plate has four well-marked teeth, and the right also four. The left lateral paired plate shows three teeth, and the unpaired of that side the same number. The right lateral has six teeth. The latter and the left paired plate have a prominent blackish-brown band at the base ventrally. A single terminal plate exists at the end of each paired plate, so that the example may be immature. The mandibles (Fig. 57) have much elevated crowns of an obliquely conical shape, with concentric markings.

The branchiæ are represented on the twenty-fifth or twenty-sixth foot by a single long process on each side of the body. Each branchia becomes bifid about the thirty-sixth foot, the division occurring some distance above the base; and this arrangement (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 8) continues to the end of the fragment.

Anteriorly the feet (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 7) have three stout spines, the two brownish lower with somewhat curved, clavate tips, while the upper are pale and pointed. Posteriorly a single pointed brownish or blackish spine and a blackish hook (Pl. XIXA. fig. 19) occur, the great fang of the latter being directed upward and outward.

The jointed bristles (Pl. XIXA. fig. 18) have a somewhat rapid curve at the tip from the prominence of the second process, and the latter becomes longer in the posterior feet.

The superior bristles possess comparatively large and broad tips, which taper to a fine point distally. The inferior bristles of the group (Pl. XIXA. fig. 20) have proportionally broader tips.

In transverse section this species conforms to the type seen in *Marphysa sanguinea*. The nerve-cords are, however, much larger, and form a definite and somewhat massive band above the neural canal, whereas in *Marphysa sanguinea* the nerve-tissue presents the aspect of a margin to the large median neural canal. On the whole the cords are placed higher than in *Marphysa sanguinea*. The symmetrical arrangement of the muscles enveloping the great blood-vessels above the cords is not distinct in the new form.

Marphysa goodsiri somewhat resembles the *Eunice filamentosa* of Grube¹ from St. Croix, one of the Windward Islands (Antilles). The tentacles of the latter, however,

¹ Annul. CErstediana (sep. Abd.), Bd. ii. p. 30; Vidensk. Meddel. f. d. nat. Foren. i Kjøbenhavn, p. 56, 1856.

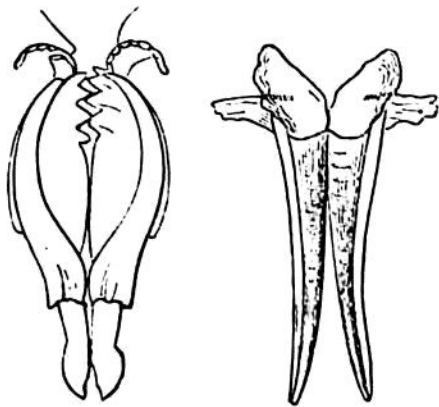


Fig. 56.

Fig. 57.

FIG. 56.—Maxillæ and mandibles of *Marphysa goodsiri*, n. sp.; $\times 15$ diameters.
FIG. 57.—Mandibles of the same species, from the dorsal aspect; $\times 15$ diameters.