

border. Both accessory plates are toothed. The left lateral unpaired plate bears evidences of having eight or nine minute teeth, but the edge appears to have been injured so that only the basal grooves are distinct. The right lateral plate has about ten or eleven small teeth. The mandibles (Fig. 59) have a proportionally large dental region, the external edge of which is produced upward, and the anterior edge denticulated.

The dorsal cirri are well developed, and the same may be said of the ventral, upwards of twenty of the latter anteriorly have large ventral pads at the base.

The structure of the foot (Pl. XXXIX. figs. 5, 6) agrees with that in *Eunice*. The bristles are conspicuous by their dark colour. Anteriorly each foot has two strong brownish-black spines with slightly curved or hooked tips. Superiorly are a tuft of simple tapering bristles, and a few brush-shaped forms with somewhat broad tips.

The jointed bristles (Pl. XXA. fig. 17) have the lower part of the shaft tinted of a dark brownish hue, which fades to yellowish towards the flattened distal end. The latter is serrated on each side, and bears a terminal piece having a boldly bifid tip guarded by a serrated wing. The lower process of the bifid extremity becomes larger in the posterior feet.

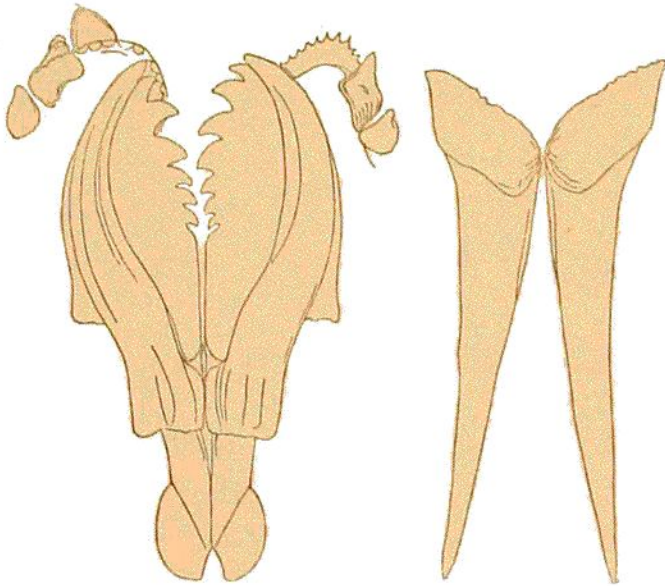


Fig. 58.

Fig. 59.

FIG. 58.—Maxilla and dental plates of *Nigidon balfouriana* n. sp. The right lateral plate has been deprived of its boundary-line;  $\times 20$  diameters.

FIG. 59.—Mandibles of the same species;  $\times 20$  diameters.

Besides the two brown spines in the posterior feet is a dark brown inferior hook (Pl. XXA. fig. 18), with a powerful fang and a short process above it. The two latter are guarded by a wing on each side.

In this form the cuticle is dense and the hypoderm very feebly developed except on the appendages. The nerve-area is large and rounded, with apparently a considerable neural canal like a slit toward the lower part of the circle. The oblique muscles meet above the cords, while a muscular fasciculus passes downward on each side. The general structure is typical.

This species seems to differ from any of those described by Kinberg, all of which come from the Pacific. Grube does not appear to have fully appreciated the characters of *Nigidon*, for he places the representatives doubtfully after the *Eunicidæ* with articulated tentacles, which have few (not more than four) branchial filaments. The *Eunice madeirensis* of Baird (British Museum, no locality) agrees in the absence of branchiæ, but it seems to have articulated dorsal cirri, *i.e.*, they have a median constriction in the preparation. In another closely allied example from Madeira in the