

A species of considerable size, though no example is complete, probably because special care is necessary in preserving specimens in dense tubes. The length of the form is about 70 or 80 mm., and the breadth anteriorly 8.5 mm.

The head of this species is very similar to that of *Nothria abranchiata*, the external (short) tentacles and the tentacular cirri being perhaps a little shorter. No eyes are visible.

The dental apparatus (Figs. 74, 75) is dull madder brown. The angle formed by the posterior appendages with the maxillæ is much less than in the former species, so

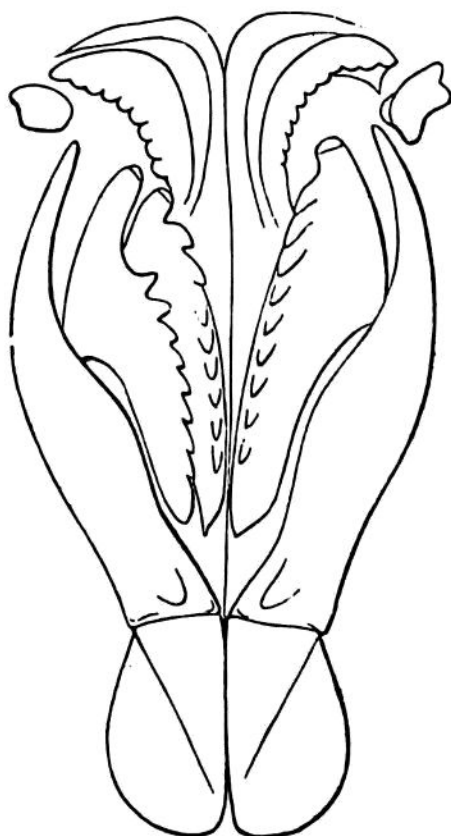


Fig. 74.

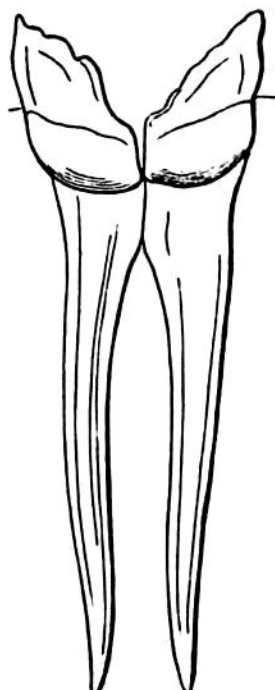


Fig. 75.

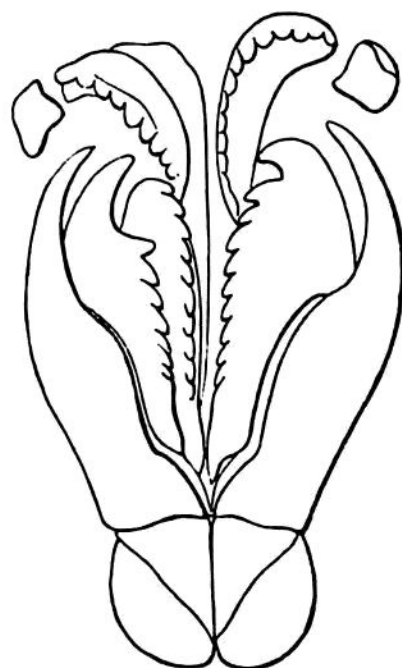


Fig. 76.

FIG. 74.—Maxillæ and dental apparatus of a male specimen of *Nothria pycnbranchiata*, n. sp.; $\times 15$ diameters.

FIG. 75.—Maxillæ and dental plates of a female example, about the same size as the former. The posterior spathulate plates have been bent downward, and therefore are not fully shown; $\times 15$ diameters.

FIG. 76.—Ventral view of the mandibles of the latter specimen; $\times 15$ diameters.

that the processes are more easily seen from above. A male (Fig. 74) showed considerably longer maxillæ than any of the females (Fig. 75), indeed the whole apparatus had a longer antero-posterior diameter. The widening above the base of the maxillæ is less pronounced. The posterior appendages have a triangular basal part, and a convex marginal region. The rounded posterior border has a median notch. The left great dental plate presents the usual long anterior fang, which is followed by eight teeth; the right has ten. The left lateral paired plate has eight or nine teeth, and the accessory a single tooth (rarely double); the unpaired nine teeth. The right lateral possesses ten teeth. In the female the maxillæ seem to be shorter and broader, but the teeth on