

teeth; the right six. The left lateral paired plate has about five teeth, and an accessory plate with a blunt tooth at the outer end. The left lateral unpaired plate appears to have six or seven teeth, but its position in the preparation makes the description uncertain. The right lateral has seven or eight teeth. The spathulate processes posteriorly are broad and comparatively blunt at the end. The mandibles (Fig. 27) have long slender shafts and ovoid dentary surfaces.



Fig. 26.



Fig. 27.

FIG. 26.—Maxillæ and dental plates of *Nematonereis schmarckæ*; $\times 55$ diameters.

FIG. 27.—Mandible of *Nematonereis schmarckæ*; $\times 55$ diameters.

The first foot is well developed, and has both a dorsal and a ventral cirrus. The tenth shows a stout dorsal cirrus, placed near the base of the foot; then the setigerous lobe with its brownish spines, bearing superiorly a series of simple tapering and brittle bristles with narrow wings, followed inferiorly by the compound forms. The tips of the latter are boldly bifid, and the articulation, with the dilated end of the shaft, is clearly defined.

The inferior cirri of the anterior region of the body quite diverge from their successors, and, indeed, give a character to the part. This ventral lobe or enlarged cirrus forms a rounded terminal mass, best marked from the third to the thirteenth segments, though it is present from the first to about the seventeenth foot.

At the thirtieth foot (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 7) the small ventral cirrus (which is somewhat cylindrical) is well formed, and continues to the posterior end of the fragmentary specimen. The simple bristles (Pl. XVIII.A. fig. 16) are longer and more slender than in the tenth foot, and show narrow wings. The dorsal cirrus is somewhat fusiform, narrow at the base and tapering at the tip. The points of the brownish spines project beyond the soft part of the foot, but there is no differentiation of the extremities as posteriorly. One or two translucent brush-like bristles occur superiorly. The curvature of the compound bristles (Pl. XVIII.A. fig. 17) is peculiar.

At the fiftieth foot the upper, and stronger, brownish spine (Pl. XVIII.A. fig. 18) shows indications of a curiously hooked tip with a chitinous guard or wing. This feature is still more distinctly marked in the posterior segments; the arrangement of the other parts, however, being similar (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 8), as, for instance, the structure of the brush-shaped bristles (Pl. XVIII.A. fig. 19). A pigment-spot appears posteriorly at the base of each foot, at the origin of the dorsal cirrus. In the anterior region of the body this spot occurs near the tip of the setigerous process.

The specimen is a male, the body-cavity being distended with sperm-cells. The united nerve-cords are large and rounded, and no sign of a neural canal occurs. The greater part of the cord projects freely into the perivisceral cavity.