

the length of the dorsal cirrus. At the twentieth foot (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 15) there are six branches, and most show the reddish-brown bodies formerly noticed; moreover, these also occur in the dorsal cirrus, so that they are not peculiar to the branchiæ. They are probably nucleated pigmentary bodies. The branchia of the thirtieth foot has five branches; but on the fortieth it is represented only by a simple filament, almost as long as the cirrus, and the organ vanishes immediately afterwards (about the forty-first foot).

The anterior feet have a dorsal cirrus of considerable length (a little shorter than the tentacular cirrus) and similarly segmented. A few simple bristles pass the branchial stem and enter its base. The ventral cirrus in this region is very large, forming a prominent

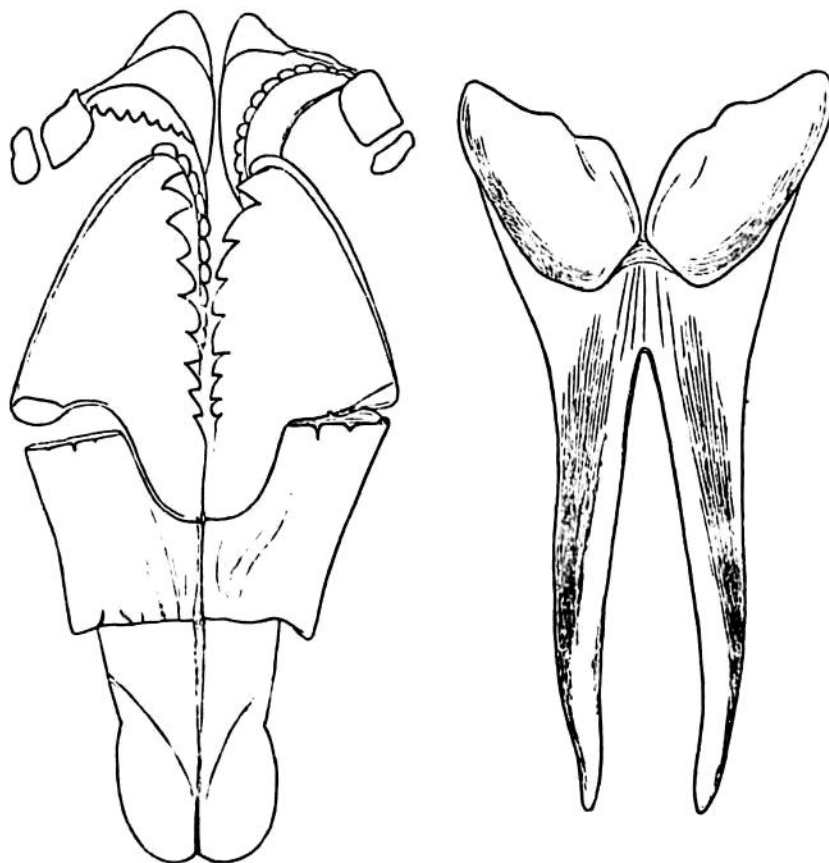


Fig. 39.

Fig. 40.

FIG. 39.—Maxillæ (fractured) and dental plates of *Eunice edwardsi*, n. sp.;  $\times 20$  diameters.

FIG. 40.—Mandibles of the same from the dorsal surface;  $\times 20$  diameters.

and broad horizontal lamella in all probability of considerable importance in regard to the habits of the species. The first six are about equal in size, the diminution only affecting the seventh. On the whole the inferior cirrus is well marked and large throughout.

Dorsally is a tuft of long simple bristles (Pl. XXA. fig. 4) somewhat like those with the serrated edge in *Eunice cirrobranchiata*. The brush-shaped forms (Pl. XXA. fig. 5) have comparatively few (about five) short teeth, and the single long lateral process is stoutish. The jointed bristles (Pl. XXA. fig. 6) show the usual bifid tip, neither process being long. It is serrated along the inferior edge. The tip of the shaft is also serrated and striated internally. The spines are yellowish and comparatively stout, the tips