

The branchiæ (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 2) commence on the sixth (in one on the seventh) foot as large processes, possessing in the best developed forms from twelve to fourteen branches, a feature by no means common. They seem to be continued to the posterior end of the body, being largest, however, in the anterior third. The number of divisions in the finest examples reaches seventeen or eighteen (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 3).

The simple bristles have serrated edges, and a minutely spinous surface along the tip. The brush-shaped forms have a moderately developed extremity, with one long lateral process. The surface beneath is minutely spinous. The jointed bristles (Pl. XXA. fig. 14) show two well-marked processes distally, and the enlarged end of the shaft is

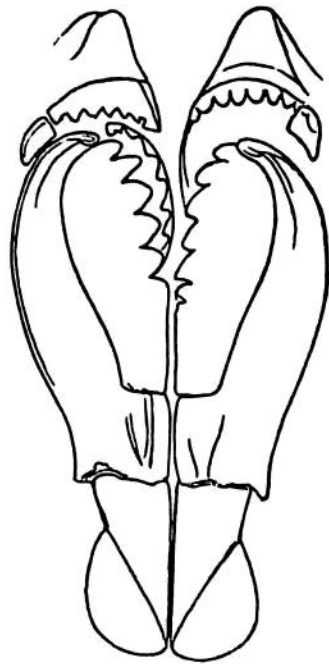


Fig. 46.

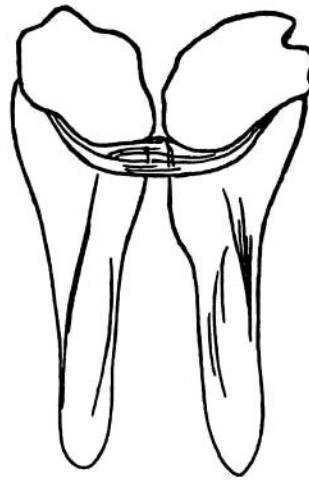


Fig. 47.

FIG. 46.—Maxillæ and dental plates of *Eunice elseyi*, Baird ; $\times 12$ diameters.

FIG. 47.—Mandibles of the same form, from the dorsal surface ; $\times 12$ diameters.

serrated on the edge, and minutely spinous over the striated region. Some posteriorly present a small process behind the terminal hook (Pl. XXA. fig. 15), so that there are three of these points. In the larger specimens the inferior hook is proportionally smaller than in the others. The spines are all light yellow.

The pale yellow posterior hooks (Pl. XXA. fig. 16) have a powerful main fang, surmounted by a process bearing two smaller. The wing or guard is seldom complete.

The intestine contained greyish pellets composed of muddy sand, sponge-spicules, Foraminifera, spicules of Gorgonias, and other organic debris.

In this species the ventral longitudinal muscles are considerably less as well as more flattened in section than in the previous species, their inner edges are less bulky, and thus the nerve-area is shorter in vertical diameter. Very strong oblique muscles meet in the middle line and arch over the area, the outer fibres passing as a powerful band down to the hypoderm, and expanding there so as to form a broad base