

in the left lateral unpaired plate. The right lateral plate shows nine teeth, all smaller than on the corresponding plate on the left. The mandibles (Fig. 49) have the outer angle anteriorly much produced, and the cutting margin denticulated.

The branchiæ are represented on the fifth (or sixth) foot by a simple filament, but on the seventh form a considerable process of six divisions. There are nine ramifications on the tenth foot (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 8), and they are comparatively thick, each branchia forming a stiffish pectinate process. The twentieth foot has seven divisions, the terminal being minute. The thirtieth foot has a single branchial filament, which disappears altogether a few segments behind that just mentioned.

The dorsal cirri are proportionally large, and have few articulations. The dorsal bristles consist of somewhat stiff and slightly curved tapering bristles.

The jointed bristles (Pl. XXA. fig. 19) also have rather stout shafts and short terminal pieces, the most characteristic feature of the latter being their size and strength. The bifid tip is somewhat evenly divided. As usual there is a slight increase in the size of the inferior fang in the posterior segments.

The anterior feet have two strong yellowish spines. At the thirtieth foot there are also two long hooks inferiorly. The latter (Pl. XXA. fig. 20) present distally a series of three fangs, the terminal being least, and the inferior largest. They are also of a golden or yellowish colour. In some (especially the anterior) the middle fang is more erect.

The anus presents about six symmetrical papillæ at the rim, and inferiorly the two terminal cirri, which, like the tentacles, are somewhat thick, and show about six segments. Below the attachment of each is also a minute filiform cirrus.

The whole body of the animal is somewhat rapidly tapered from the anterior to the posterior end, and the skin and tissues are comparatively tough.

The pellets in the intestine consisted of muddy sand containing loose sponge-spicules, Diatoms, and small masses of sponge-tissue loaded with minute fusiform spicules.

In this species the ventral longitudinal muscles are comparatively large and ovoid, their shape being retained by an environment of muscular bands. The nerve-area is of considerable depth, an opaque granular region occurring beneath the insertions of the oblique muscles superiorly, and a small neural canal toward the ventral edge. The lateral muscular fibres do not decussate below the area, but curve outward round the ventral longitudinal muscles.

*Eunice mindanavensis*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXIX. figs. 9, 10; Pl. XXA. figs. 21, 22).

*Habitat*.—Dredged at Station 201 (in Basilian Strait off Mindanao, one of the Philippines), October 26, 1874; lat. 7° 3' N., long. 121° 48' E.; depth, 82 fathoms; surface temperature, 83°·0; sea-bottom, stones and gravel.