

tentacles do not appear to have been boldly annulated. The maxillæ (Fig. 52) are dark brown, and the basal spathulate region forms by the apposition of its halves a triangle in front and two crescentic parts posteriorly. The left great dental plate has four teeth, the right also four. Both are less deeply tinted than the maxillæ. The left lateral paired plate shows three more prominent outer teeth, and one or two less evident inner teeth. The left lateral unpaired has seven or eight denticulations. The right lateral has about the same number. A single accessory plate, acutely pointed, occurs at each side. The blackish pigment-patch below each paired plate anteriorly is unusually well defined. The mandibles (Fig. 53) are dark brownish, with the exception of the narrow dental margin in front of the dorsal line of the shaft. The ventral dental area (usually pale) has its posterior three-fourths brownish.

The branchiæ are represented on the sixth foot by a short simple filament on each side. At the tenth foot the process has three divisions; at the twentieth (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 12) there are four, which, as in the former species, appear disproportionate to the short cirrus. Two divisions occur in the branchia of the thirtieth foot; while only a single process exists on the fiftieth foot, and the latter condition appears to continue throughout the greater part posteriorly, though the state of the specimen prevents satisfactory examination.

Each foot bears anteriorly a pair of pale brownish spines of moderate strength. About the thirtieth foot a single stout deep brown spine occurs superiorly, and a pair of long dark brown hooks inferiorly. The superior bristles have the ordinary form. The brush-shaped kinds (Pl. XXI. fig. 1) have broad tips, with many teeth, while a series of lines from these occur on the adjoining broad region. The compound bristles (Pl. XXI. fig. 2) have a bifid tip, the terminal division of the fork being strong.

The posterior feet have a single stout dark brown spine and a pair of long hooks. The latter (Pl. XXI. fig. 3) are characterised by the somewhat small angle (less than a right angle) between the terminal process and the great fang, and the general contour of the tip. The hook somewhat approaches that of *Eunice challengerii*, but the other differences between the species are sufficiently diagnostic.

In the intestine of one were fragments of shells and minute Crustacea with Foraminifera. In the specimen provided with a head the pellets contained masses apparently pertaining to the Polyzoa, and sandy mud in which sponge-spicules, Diatoms, Algæ, and other debris were present.

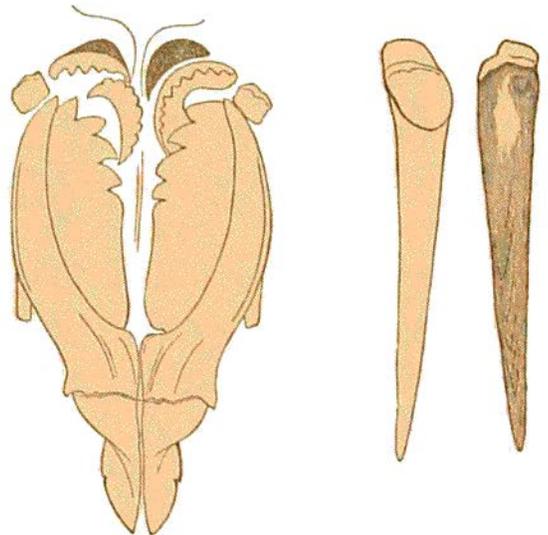


Fig. 52.

Fig. 53.

FIG. 52.—Maxillæ and dental plates of *Eunice barvicensis*, n. sp. ; $\times 15$ diameters.

FIG. 53.—Mandibles viewed respectively from the dorsal and ventral surfaces ; $\times 15$ diameters.