

longer. In those with the tentacular cirri best developed, the tips extend a little beyond the anterior margin of the buccal segment. There is an evident projection below the lateral notch of the buccal somite, and the inferior division forms a distinct external flap at its commencement.

The dental apparatus is dark brown. The maxillæ (Fig. 54) have a thickened external rim anteriorly. In regard to the number of the teeth on the various processes this species shows that there is a certain amount of variation. Thus the great dental plates have each four, five, or six teeth of comparatively large size. The left lateral paired plate possesses five or six teeth, the left unpaired five or seven. The right lateral plate bears from eight to ten teeth. The inferior dental surface of the mandibles (Fig. 55) presents a

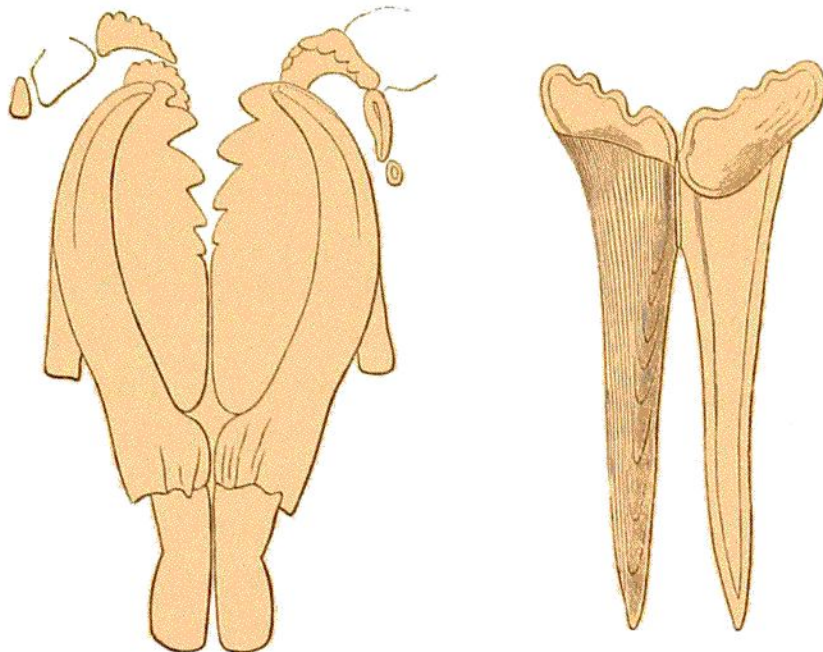


Fig. 54.

Fig. 55.

FIG. 54.—Maxillæ and dental plates of *Eunice pycnobranchiata*, n. sp. ; $\times 12$ diameters.

FIG. 55.—Mandibles of the same form viewed respectively from the ventral and dorsal surfaces ; $\times 12$ diameters.

distinct tooth on each side of the suture or hinge, and the anterior or cutting edge has several irregular denticulations.

The branchiæ commence on the fifth foot on each side as a single process (in the largest example it is double). There are four somewhat short, thick divisions on the tenth foot (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 14). The branchial lobes have an elongated, fusiform aspect, and are marked by transverse bars, probably from the arrangement of the blood-vessels. The twentieth foot has three branchial divisions, and the same number is found on the thirtieth. There are two divisions on the fiftieth ; and, indeed, the organs are continued almost to the tail, though they are single and much shorter than those in front. In young specimens considerable divergence in the form or structure of the branchiæ occurs, and the divisions are less numerous.

Each foot bears anteriorly two blackish-brown spines ; and between the twentieth