

are somewhat longer than in the European form. The tentacular cirri are also longer and more slender. The two rounded prominences on the ventral surface of the snout are less elongated. No eyes are visible. The latter feature, not unusual in Annelids from great depths, is further qualified by the fact that the eyes of the common form are often pale.

The dental apparatus (Fig. 72) is unusually dense, and more or less brownish according to age. Five blackish lines (running along the borders of adjoining parts) converge at the junction of the maxillæ posteriorly, and there is a deep blackish band below each lateral paired plate. The maxillæ and great plates are here and there marked with a superficial whitish deposit. The maxillæ show a distinct constriction posteriorly, then

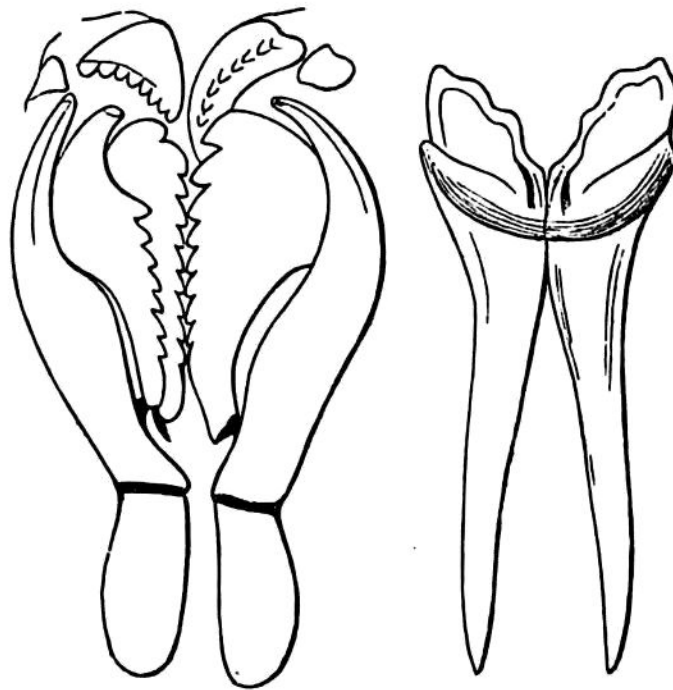


Fig. 72.

Fig. 73.

FIG. 72.—Maxillæ and dental plates of *Nothria abranchiata*, n. sp., from Station 335, separated posteriorly;  $\times 20$  diameters.

FIG. 73.—Ventral view of the mandibles of the same;  $\times 20$  diameters.

enlarge into flat plates and again diminish anteriorly, where the curve is moderate. The tip of each has a thick outer fold. A very marked angle occurs between the maxillæ and the posterior appendages, which bend abruptly downward. Each appendage has a pale basal triangular piece and an outer broad brownish portion, somewhat undefined externally. The left great dental plate has a great anterior fang followed by six or seven smaller teeth, while the right shows ten or eleven. The left lateral paired plate has eight, and an isolated accessory plate rises into a single prominent tooth. The unpaired plate of the same side presents ten or eleven teeth. The right lateral plate has about ten teeth. The dental portion of the mandibles (Fig. 73) usually presents from the ventral aspect a somewhat lanceolate outline on each side, the outer anterior extremity being produced and pointed. The cutting edge shows a few denticles.