

The head (Pl. XLI. fig. 7) has the typical form. The median and lateral tentacles are of considerable length, and tinted of a pale buff colour.

The dental apparatus (Fig. 79) is madder-brown, with darker touches. In general outline it approaches that of the Eunicidæ rather than the series just considered, since the posterior appendages are nearly in the same plane as the maxillæ. The latter present a broad posterior half, without the evident basal constriction of the previous species. The anterior region is strongly curved, and gradually narrowed to the tip. The spatulate appendages form a symmetrical lobate region with a median notch posteriorly. The part near the maxillæ, corresponding to the base of the triangles, is constricted, then a somewhat ovate lamella expands on each side. The left great dental plate does

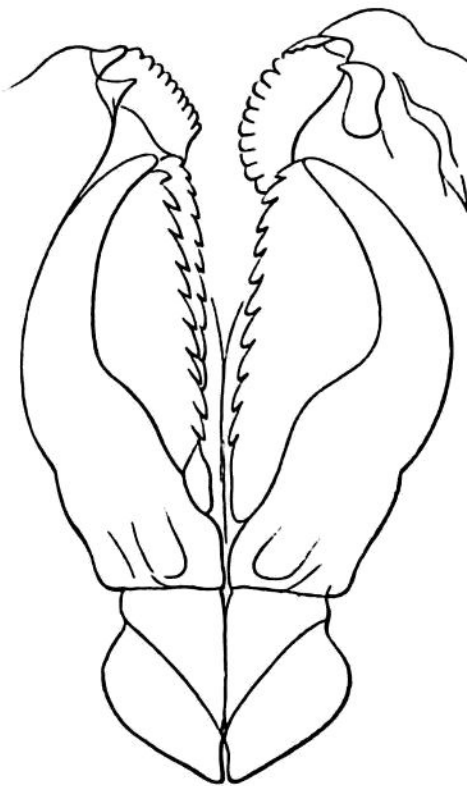


Fig. 79.

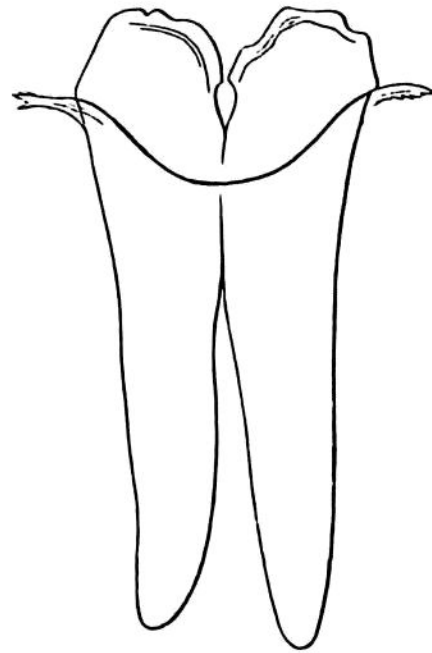


Fig. 80.

FIG. 79.—Maxillæ and dental plates of *Nothria willemoesii*, n. sp. The right and left lateral paired plates are in different positions ; $\times 24$ diameters.

FIG. 80.—Ventral view of the mandibles of the same form ; $\times 24$ diameters.

not present the long anterior fang so characteristic of the previous series, but ten teeth follow each other in an even row ; the right also has ten. The left lateral paired plate possesses eleven teeth ; the left unpaired nine. The right lateral plate shows about twelve. Two accessory plates occur on each side, the smaller inner one having a prominent tooth, while the outer forms a larger thin plate. The paired lateral plates have each a dark brownish band along the ventral alveolus. The mandibular shafts (Fig. 80) are short and broad. The outline of the ventral dental area is somewhat ovoid, the outer margin, however, being truncated. The halves approach each other closely.