The dental apparatus (Fig. 84) is peculiar in the great proportional length of the posterior appendages, the region occupied by the latter being only a little shorter than the maxillæ. In this respect, therefore, the apparatus diverges from that in *Nothria ehlersi*. The colour is also pale, a blackish pigment-line occurring between the maxillæ and the appendages, and a dark band forming a border to the latter on each side posteriorly. The various parts are also comparatively soft, and therefore less brittle; but this feature is perhaps of slight moment until the correct physiology of the parts is made out. The proportions of the maxillæ are similar to those of *Nothria ehlersi*. The anterior fang is finely pointed (from freshness?) and much curved. The posterior appendages have a well-marked cylindrical region next the maxillæ, and an expanded and smoothly rounded, lamellar region, with a deep median notch distally (posteriorly). The left great dental plate has ten teeth, counting the inferior prominence, the right ten. The left lateral paired plate shows six or seven, the unpaired nine. The right lateral presents about seven. The mandibles are as soft as the other parts of the apparatus, the incisive edge being bulbous, and the semicircle on the ventral surface forming a soft apron from one side to the other. The transverse line running outward into the projecting edge at each side is as distinct as in the densest specimen; and the two dorsal pigment-bands on each side of the symphysis are boldly defined.

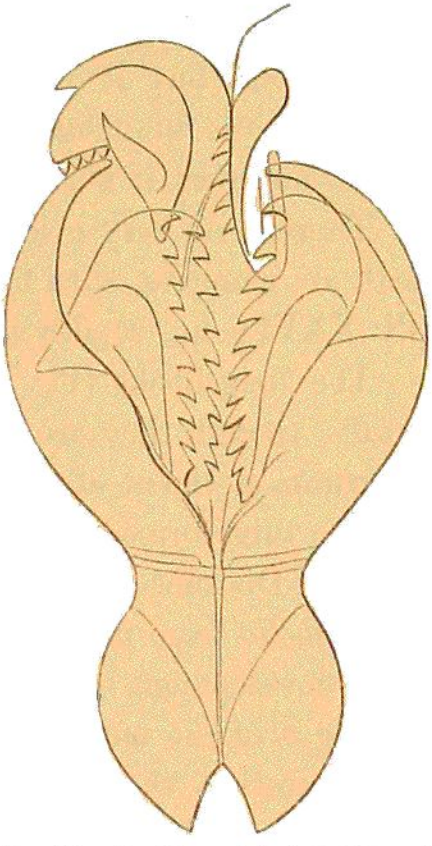

Fig. 84.—Maxillæ and dental plates of *Nothria armandi*, n. sp., from the dorsal aspect; × 24 diameters.

The first region of the body, like that in *Nothria ehlersi*, consists of three segments. These closely approach the latter in form, though certain minor differences are apparent. The jointed bristles have the distal process less acute and more bulbous than in the former species, and the secondary or inferior process is smaller (Pl. XXVIA. fig. 8). It is remarkable to notice how closely these forms approach each other, and yet how pervading the distinctions are.

After the fourth foot the ventral cirrus forms a scute. In comparing the anterior feet of this and the former species (*Nothria ehlersi*) it is found that the dorsal cirrus in this is much less dilated at the base, and therefore less broadly lanceolate, while its inner or dorsal margin is somewhat crenate.

A branchia appears on the sixteenth foot (on one side) as a bifid process of considerable length. At the twentieth foot the bifid branchiæ are about twice the length of the dorsal cirrus, which, as in the former species, is appended to the common base. The branchiæ are decidedly longer than in *Nothria ehlersi*, in which they are only about a third longer than the dorsal cirri. At the thirtieth foot the branchia has only two