

A minute form about 1 mm. in diameter, in which the median is considerably shorter than the adjoining tentacles. The other processes (including the tentacular cirri) are absent. No eyes are present.

The maxillæ (Fig. 85) are much curved, and there is a marked constriction of the posterior processes immediately behind the point of junction. The processes are pointed posteriorly and the tip of each is dark brown, while a bar of brown pigment also exists behind the maxillæ. The left great dental plate has six teeth, the right eight. The left lateral paired plate has six, the unpaired six. The right lateral shows seven. The mandibles (Fig. 86) have curved shafts, and the cutting edge presents a denticulation or

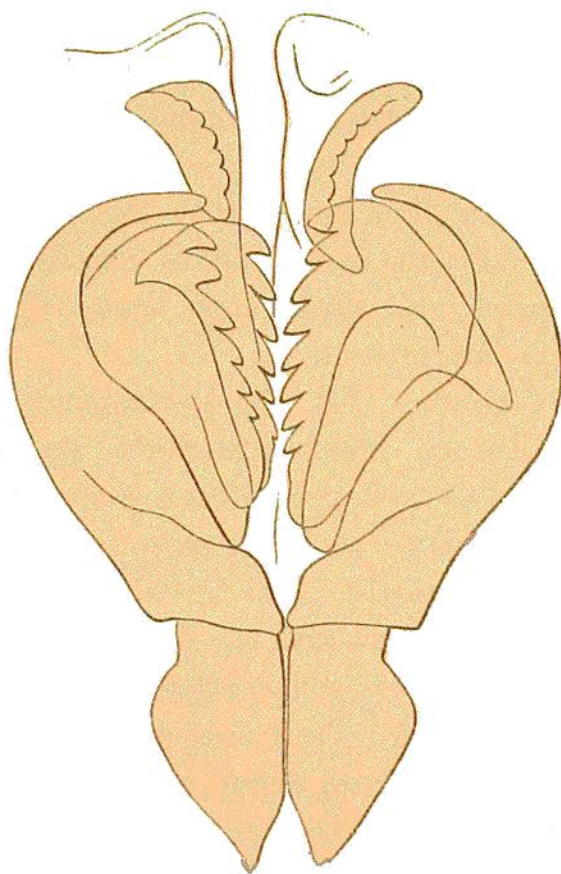


Fig. 85.

FIG. 85.—Maxillæ and dental plates of *Nothria quadricuspis* (M. Sars); $\times 55$ diameters.

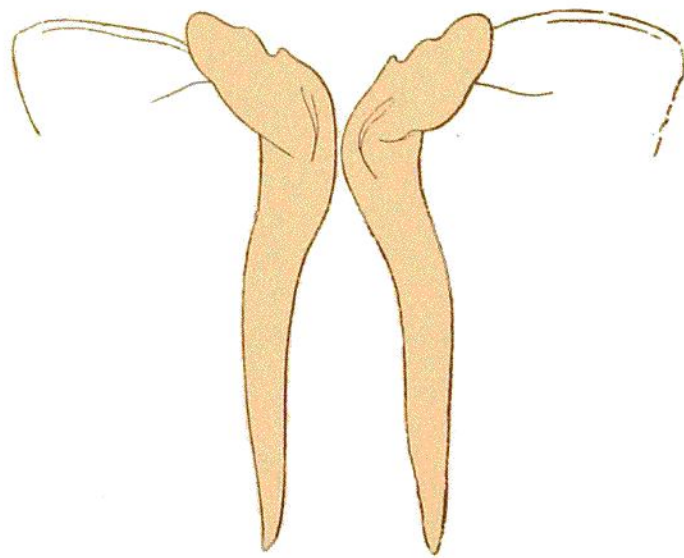


Fig. 86.

FIG. 86.—Mandibles of the same species from the ventral surface; $\times 55$ diameters.

two, somewhat symmetrically arranged. The entire apparatus is somewhat soft. The dental apparatus was not examined minutely by Sars.

The body has the usual structure, and the branchiæ commence as simple processes on the ninth foot, in which, as in other respects, it agrees with a specimen dredged by the Rev. Dr. A. Merle Norman off Bergen, Norway, and with the descriptions and figures of M. Sars, as given from his unpublished manuscripts by G. O. Sars. The specimen is evidently a young form, and only about twenty-five segments are present. The branchiæ therefore have not attained full development. The highest number of divisions is four, whereas five are present in the Norwegian example.