

the left five. The left paired lateral plate has four teeth, and the unpaired eight teeth. The right lateral plate again has nine teeth. The ramus of the mandible (Figs. 30, 31) on each side is somewhat longer and more tapered than in the previous form.

In this species the branchiæ are somewhat better developed at the posterior third than anteriorly. The tenth foot has a small branchia in the form of a simple cylindrical process. At the twentieth foot the branchia is about twice as large. At the thirtieth foot (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 17) there are two branchiæ, one, however, being small. A single branchia occurs on the fiftieth foot, but there are two on the eightieth. The latter

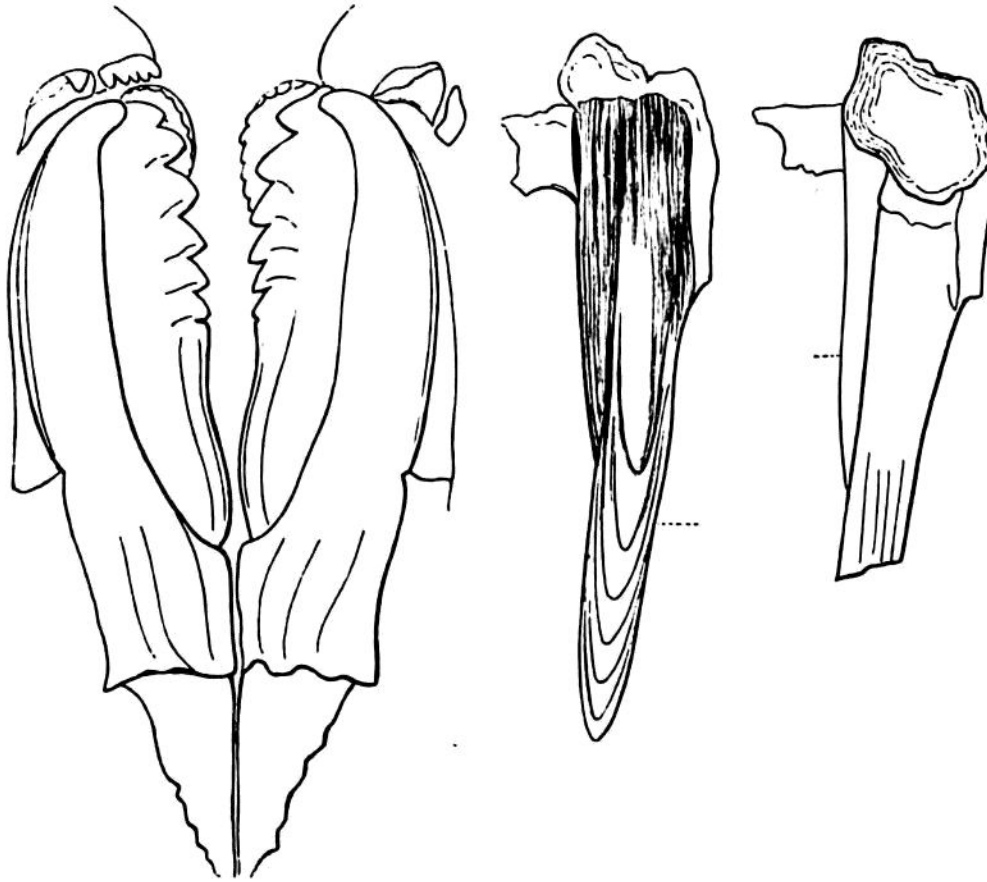


Fig. 29.

Fig. 30.

Fig. 31.

FIG. 29.—Maxillæ and dental plates of *Eunice prognatha*, n. sp. ; enlarged.

FIG. 30.—Mandible of the same species from the ventral surface ; similarly enlarged.

FIG. 31.—Mandible from the dorsal surface ; enlarged.

arrangement continues for a short distance, then a single organ occurs, and finally they disappear. The specimen, however, is in an imperfect condition. In some feet (between the sixtieth and seventieth) four or even five branchial processes are observed ; and they seem to spring from the base in an arbuscular, not in a pinnate, manner.

The dorsal cirri appear to be slightly articulated, though the specimen is not in a favourable condition for accuracy in this respect. The anterior and posterior cirri are proportionally longer. The ventral cirrus is short and thick in front, more elongated toward the tail.