

wrinkled and uneven. The median triangular areas are similar to the foregoing. The left great dental plate shows seven, the right seven or eight teeth. The left lateral paired plate has six teeth, and outside is an accessory plate with a conical tooth. The left unpaired lateral has eight teeth. The right lateral has eight or nine teeth, and the accessory plate also has a pointed tooth. Beneath the paired plate on each side is a blackish-brown alveolus. The mandibles (Fig. 64) are slightly fixed at the base of the dental surface, which is petaloid, with the broad end of the lobe directed forward and irregularly denticulated on the edge. On the dorsal surface (Fig. 65) a short dark line occurs on each side of the fissure towards the posterior region of the dental surface.

This species differs from *Nothria conchylega* in the structure of the first foot, and it is much less produced anteriorly. The foot has a dorsal cirrus, a broader though shorter process from the posterior border of the setigerous lobe, and a ventral cirrus, the tip of which does not extend so far outward as the latter. This type continues in five or six feet, and a few then show only the dorsal and ventral cirri. About the ninth or tenth (occasionally the eleventh) foot each branchia commences in connection with the base of each dorsal cirrus as a simple filiform process, which increases in length to the twentieth, by and by becomes bifid (Pl. XL. fig. 9), and again forms a simple process before reaching the fortieth foot. It appears to continue in the latter condition till near the tip of the tail, though no specimen is complete. The ventral cirrus disappears about the tenth foot.

The bristles of the first foot (Pl. XXIA. fig. 24) are peculiar in showing a large terminal and two smaller inferior fangs, besides an articulation of the terminal region as in *Sthenelais*. The latter is also seen in an elementary condition in *Nothria sombreviana*.

The superior bristles are characterised by their great length, translucency, and finely tapered condition. The wing or guard is just distinguishable at the margin. At the twentieth foot they form a dense tuft, which projects considerably. The inferior bristles of this kind, again, have short though acutely pointed tips and short shafts.

Two prominent hooks occur inferiorly before reaching the thirtieth foot. These (Pl. XXIA. fig. 25) have a powerful inferior fang, and a well marked superior one which indicates, by its forward curve, the condition in allied forms, in which both are nearly equal in length. Moreover, posteriorly the proximal fang increases in size (Pl. XXIA. fig. 26).

No trace of a tube occurs in the preparation, with the exception of a minute, translucent soft chitinous one, which may be unconnected with the specimen.

Some of the fragments pertain to females, and are full of ova.

The minute intestinal masses consisted chiefly of greyish sandy mud, with a few Diatoms, minute bristles of Annelids and fragmentary spicula, apparently of Sponges.

In transverse section the nerve-area differs from that in *Nothria conchylega*, Sars, for the cords lie close to the circular coat, and are completely wedged in by two lateral