

The specimen is fragmentary, and the anterior region has a diameter of 4.5 mm.

The head (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 9) has been partially dried, but seems to have long tapering annulated tentacles. The tentacular cirri are long and tapering, and extend nearly a third of their length beyond the anterior margin of the buccal segment.

The dental apparatus is for the most part pale buff, the tips of the maxillæ, the edges of the great dental plates, and the spathulate posterior processes alone being dull madder-brown. The maxillæ (Fig. 50) are slightly curved, and the tips cross each other in action, the right point going under the left. The motion of these organs appears to be more a folding together of the halves, so as to cause the grooves at the base to interlock, than mere scissor-motion. When the dental apparatus is protruded, the lateral

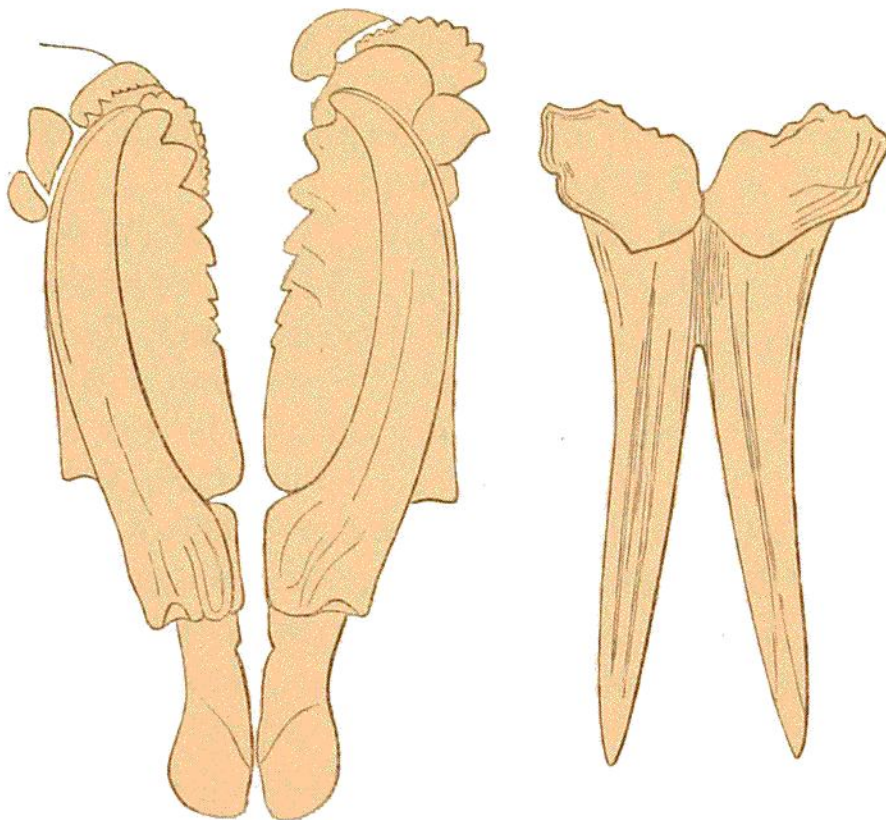


Fig. 50.

Fig. 51.

FIG. 50.—Maxillæ and dental plates of *Eunice mindanavensis*, n. sp. The former and the right lateral plate have been separated; $\times 15$ diameters.

FIG. 51.—Mandibles of the same species, from the dorsal aspect; $\times 15$ diameters.

plates (paired) are drawn upward and backward to guard the space that exists there, while the maxillæ and great dental plates are thrust outward. The left great dental plate has seven teeth, the right the same number. The left lateral paired plate exhibits four large teeth (next the accessory plate) and a series of five or more minute teeth adjoining. The left lateral unpaired plate shows nine or ten teeth. The right lateral also has nine or ten teeth. There are two accessory plates on each side, the first having its upper third developed into a conical tooth; and the second presenting a small flat dental edge. The mandibles (Fig. 51) present an irregular anterior edge, and