

tentacle is flanked by two long lateral tentacles. The two inferior (or external) lateral tentacles are stouter and generally slightly longer than the median, though in one specimen the organ of one side is the longest process of the kind on the head. There would, indeed, appear to be considerable variety in regard to the cephalic processes. One specimen shows short tentacles throughout, with the exception of the long inferior lateral just mentioned. Another presents a bifid median tentacle, the ringed base splitting into a larger and a smaller division at the summit; three rings, moreover, being apparent at the commencement of the former, and one on the latter. It would seem that when injury occurs to several of the tentacles, those remaining (especially the inferior or external lateral) are especially elongated and enlarged. Two short and bluntly conical frontal tentacles occur anteriorly. The lateral palpi are prominent and rounded.

The buccal segment has dorsally two rather short tentacular cirri, the tips of which reach, in those best developed, the bases of the cephalic tentacles. Moreover, in one example, the left side has two instead of one, both, however, being smaller than the right cirrus. The pair arise close together, apparently from a common base.

The dental apparatus (Fig. 81) is dull brownish, with a dark band in front of and between the posterior appendages. The maxillæ are almost in the same plane with the latter, and are characterised by their shortness, the great breadth of the posterior region, and the strength of the short and strongly curved fangs anteriorly. The posterior appendages are constricted at the base (next the maxillæ), and have a more or less dilated margin, which is sometimes notched. The variability of the thinner marginal region (Fig. 82) seems to be a common feature, the firmer basal median part being triangular. The left great dental plate agrees with the preceding in the absence of the long anterior fang, and has nine or ten teeth; the right possesses ten. The left lateral paired plate shows six and the unpaired ten; the right has nine teeth. A single and somewhat quadrate accessory plate occurs on each side, the inner edge rising as usual into a tooth. The mandibles (Fig. 83) show an irregularly denticulated anterior or cutting edge, the distal portion being separated from the basal by a transverse line and a prominent external margin. The latter condition, so often seen, may be connected with the reproduction of the tip. The mandibles are ankylosed at the dental junction, and a slightly marked pigment-line occurs along the margin of the crescent. Two blackish stripes occur inferiorly, one on each side of the dental symphysis.

The first region of the body consists of three segments, each having a thickish dorsal cirrus, constricted at the base, and a ventral cirrus, only a little shorter and of similar form. The setigerous lobe has a short, conical, posterior process. These feet bear superiorly a few simple, tapering bristles, and inferiorly a jointed bifid series (Pl. XXVIA. fig. 5) with guards at the tips. The distal process is large and blunt, the inferior shorter and more acute. The articulation occupies the usual position, but is less differentiated, perhaps, than in the previous species.