

lateralis, as well as two very large specimens of *Cardiosoma guanhumi* (known as the "crabe blau" in the Antilles), were procured by the other naturalists. These latter crabs had been caught by torch-light in the sand hills of the interior, as they leave their holes only at night. We also procured large specimens of what is known as the Soldier-crab (*Grapsus pictus*), and which can be seen living and fighting in great numbers on the rocky shores of the south coast of Bermuda, where in April we saw many of their cast-off skins.

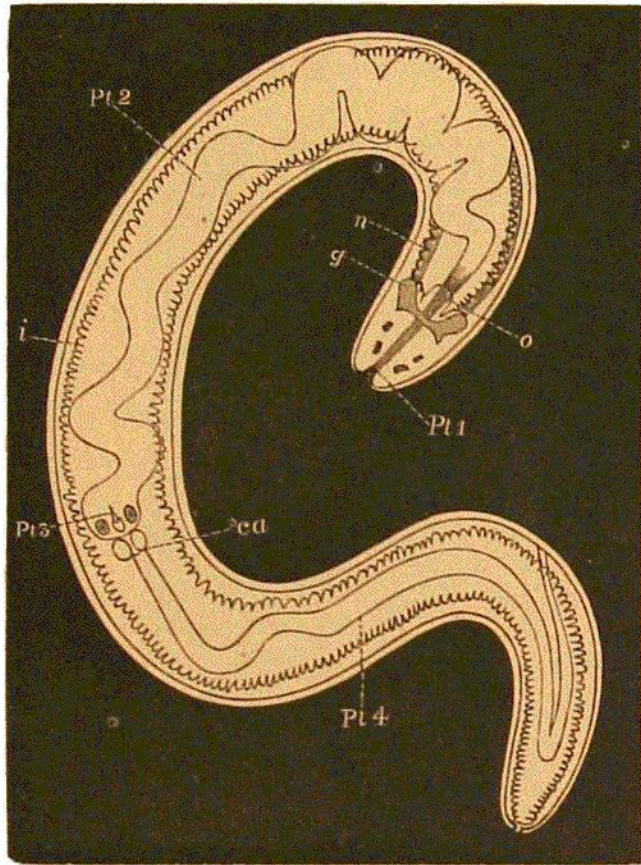


FIG. 62.—Land Nemertine, *Tetrastemma agricola*, Sulu (young male). Pt 1-4, Successive portions of the proboscis; 1, entrance; 2, papillary portion; 3, pouch of stylets; 4, glandular portion; ca, muscular entrance of glandular portion; o, mouth; i, intestine; g, ganglion; n, lateral nerves.

Nemerteans live in the tropics in the same regions as do the land Planarians, but, owing to their being less conspicuous, they have hitherto been overlooked. A good many, both old and young, were caught, and kept alive for some time in glasses, in some of the earth in which I found them.²

"I made an excursion to Harrington Sound, with the view of looking for specimens of the *Nebalia* (*Paranebalia*, Claus)³ which Murray had found there in April, and was fortunate enough to find, under stones and on the under surface of *Agaricia fragilis*, many females and some males of this interesting Crustacean, which are likely to throw some

¹ Others have been discovered, since the above was written, in the Mascarene Islands and elsewhere.

² On a Land Nemertean found at the Bermudas, *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 4, vol. xiii. pp. 409-411, pl. xvii., 1874.

³ This species has since been erected into a new genus, under the name *Paranebalia longipes*, by Claus, *Grundzüge der Zoologie*, 4th ed., 1880, p. 576.

"In the moist brown earth, near the edges of the Mangrove swamp, I found besides a *Lumbricus*, a white slimy worm, shooting out a proboscis when touched, which showed clearly that it was a Land Nemertine (fig. 62). It belonged to the genus *Tetrastemma*. It differs little from the *Tetrastemma obscurum* described by Max Schultze from the Baltic; I have named it *Tetrastemma agricola*. Only two other terrestrial Nemertines are as yet known, one discovered by Semper in the Philippine Islands, and a second found in hot-houses in Europe, evidently imported from some unknown tropical region.¹ When irritated the worm darts out its armed proboscis as an aid in progression, fixing its tip to a distant point and then drawing the body up to the point by contracting the protruded organ. The animal is ciliated all over, and has two pairs of eyes. The earth in which it lives contains a good deal of salt. It is very probable that these