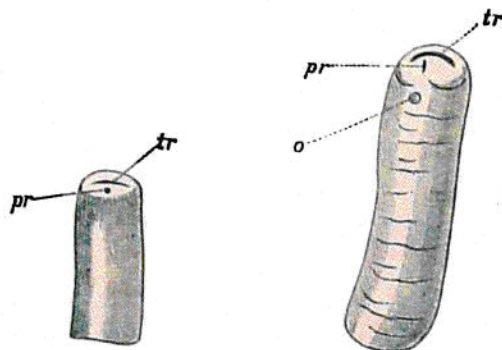


a few millimetres in length. The accompanying woodcuts (figs. 300 and 301) represent these fragments, about four times enlarged; these figures have very few points of interest, giving only the general shape together with the rounded anterior portion of the body, and the openings of the mouth and the proboscis, but there is sufficient reason for their insertion in this place, since they bring vividly before the mind of collectors of marine zoological specimens the desirability of carefully preserving even the smallest and most unpromising fragments that come up in the dredge. As in this case it may often prove possible to distinguish such fragments, specifically and generically, and to obtain most valuable anatomical information by cutting them up into sections.



FIGS. 300, 301.—*Carinia*, n. gen.; four times the natural size. *o*, mouth; *pr*, opening for the proboscis; *tr*, shallow transverse furrow, strongly ciliated.

“Nemertines were obtained at more than twenty different Stations, some of them yielding more than one species. The most striking capture was that of the beautiful pelagic species (*Pelagonemertes rollestoni*), already so carefully described by Mr. Moseley¹ shortly after he had discovered and examined the specimens in the fresh state. They were taken on two occasions; one, an apparently adult specimen, near the southern verge of the South Australian Current, the other off Japan. This animal is most beautifully transparent, the different internal organs standing out very clearly, especially the digestive system, which is of a deep burnt-sienna colour. The lateral cæca of the intestine are branched in the adult. The lateral nerve-cords are united by a commissure which is situated *above* the posterior part of the rectum, the mouth being also situated below the brain. Mr. Moseley suggests that the animal, although essentially pelagic in all its characters, occurs only in deep water, and does not often come to the surface.

“The woodcut (fig. 302) is taken from Mr. Moseley’s figure, representing the young specimen, which was better preserved when captured, but which has since perished. The larger specimen, although incomplete, has been preserved in spirit, and will allow of being cut into sections. In this way it may be possible to decide whether I am right in supposing that although Mr. Moseley found the proboscis to be unarmed, it must nevertheless find its place in that group of Nemertea in which the more specialized genera, those having an armature in the proboscis, are arranged. Its position there would not be altogether exceptional, the parasitic *Malacobdella* probably finding its place there also, although in this genus the proboscis is unarmed as in *Pelagonemertes*.

“Mr. Moseley has little doubt that the *Pterosoma plana*, described and figured by

¹ *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 4, vol. xv. pp. 165-169, pl. xv., 1875; *Ibid.*, vol. xvi. pp. 377-383, pl. xi., 1875.