

Lesson in his Voyage de la 'Coquille' as a Mollusc,¹ and captured in great abundance between the Moluccas and New Guinea, was another species of *Pelagonemertes*. The genus appearing thus to have a wide distribution, and often to occur in considerable numbers, we may look forward with interest to further specimens being captured and more closely investigated by naturalists residing in that part of the world.

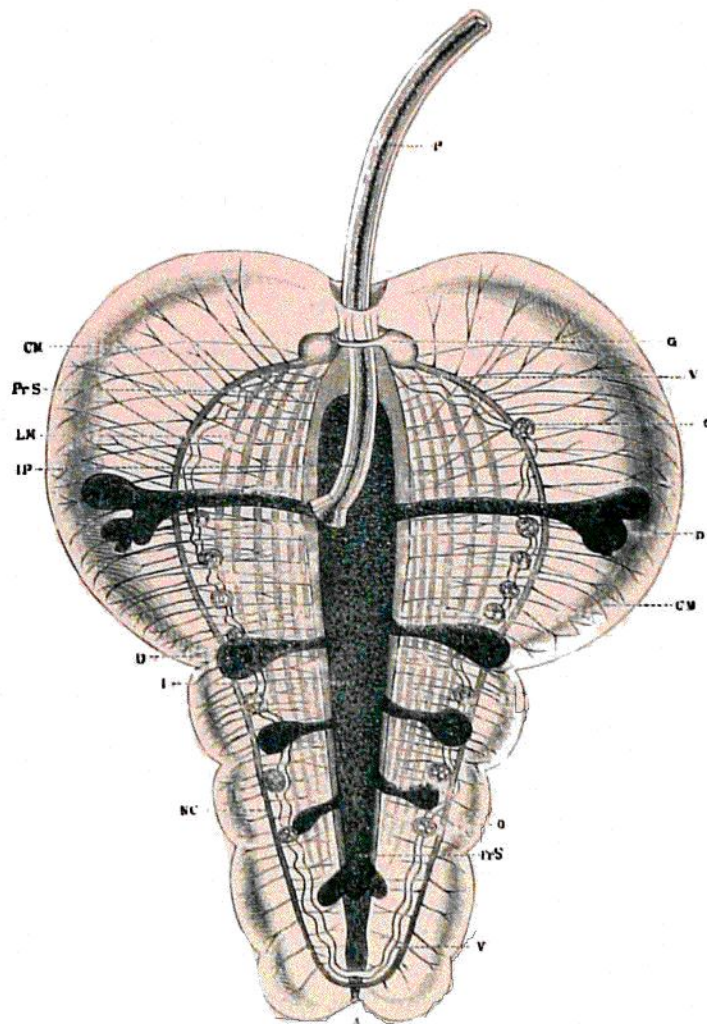


FIG. 302.—*Pelagonemertes collestoni*, Moseley, enlarged, viewed from the dorsal surface; the proboscis is partly extruded.

P, proboscis; PrS, sac of proboscis; IP, invaginated portion of proboscis within the proboscis-sac; G, superior nerve-ganglion; NC, nerve-cords; V, vascular trunk (the upper V points to an enlargement of the vessel lying just posteriorly to the superior nerve-ganglion); I, intestine; D, diverticula of intestine; O, O, ovaries; CM, circular muscles; LM, longitudinal muscles.

“In looking at the map for the Stations where Nemertea, with the exception of *Pelagonemertes*, were taken by the Challenger, it immediately strikes one that they are all in close proximity to the land. Not one Nemertine was taken at any of the numerous Stations in the open ocean. Even the deep-sea forms above alluded to were found at a compara-

¹ Lesson, M., Voyage de la "Coquille," Zoologie, p. 254, pl. iii. fig. 3, Paris, 1830.