

between the layer of ciliated cells immediately surrounding the lumen and the deeper layer of granular gland-cells is very marked.

There is no muscular layer in the œsophagus as in *Eupolia giardii* (Pl. VI. fig. 9) or in *Cerebratulus corrugatus* (Pl. XIII. fig. 6); the thick layer of glandular cells just alluded to may here and there show a longitudinal fibre in addition to the radial ones that serve to suspend it in the circum-œsophageal lacuna; for the greater part these cells project freely into this cavity and are bathed by the fluid it contains.

## B. HOPLONEMERTEA.

Amongst the Hoplonemertea collected by the Challenger none are so different from those that are at present known as to necessitate the establishment of a new genus. Still several of them present certain notable points of interest by which our knowledge of this order of worms is extended, and which at the same time offer valuable material for more general speculations.

The three genera *Drepanophorus*, *Amphiporus* and *Tetrastemma*, to which all the Challenger Hoplonemertea belong (when we except *Pelagonemertes*) appear to be very cosmopolitan; the same remark, however, applying to the Schizonemertean *Cerebratulus*, as will be shown in the sequel.

### Family AMPHIPORIDÆ.

#### *Drepanophorus*, Hubrecht.

*The mouth and the aperture of the proboscis are separate openings. The exceedingly muscular proboscidian sheath communicates with lateral spaces that are metamerically placed, and have thin cellular or membranous walls. The armature of the proboscis often conforms to an aberrant type.*

#### *Drepanophorus rubrostriatus*, Hubrecht.

This species, although not represented by complete specimens, was dredged by the Challenger off St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, in July 1873. M'Intosh identified the fragments before they came into my hands, and remarks upon them in his preliminary notes as follows:—

“Two fragments of a form apparently closely related to *Drepanophorus rubrostriatus*, the two measuring about 14 mm. by about 3 mm. in breadth. The colour of the animal is reddish-brown on the dorsum, with longitudinal pale stripes. . . . .

“The ganglia and cephalic sacs are remarkably distinct and the nerve-cords have a cellular investment. A very remarkable feature is the presence of large granular tubes which communicate with the cavity of the proboscis. . . . .