

situated at the posterior extremity; the longitudinal canal is anteriorly very copiously branched (Pl. X. fig. 1, *Nep*).

There is a very thick basement membrane (*B*) to the integument, and very strongly developed gelatinous tissue (*Gt*) inside the muscular body-wall. Curious granular enclosures (*inc*) occurring in this tissue, both in the head and in the body, will be elsewhere described.

The longitudinal nerve-trunks are not wholly lateral but nearly so; there are no ventral commissures between them.

The generative cæca assume the ordinary character of paired dorsal receptacles metamericly distributed between the intestinal cæca. The generative pores are dorsal and situated above the nerve-trunks.

The ova, present in both specimens, are in both of them characterised by a curious refractive body constantly present in addition to the nucleus, and staining deeply with picocarmine. This "paranucleus" can be seen to be present at the very earliest stages of the development of the eggs which came under observation; stages at which the eggs could still hardly be distinguished from the surrounding cellular elements in the wall of the generative cæca (Pl. XV. figs. 14, 15).

Family TETRASTEMMIDÆ.

Tetrastemma, Ehrenberg.

Eyes four; arranged so as to indicate a square or oblong. Specimens generally small.

Tetrastemma agricola, Willemoes Suhm.

Of this species, collected by Suhm in Bermuda (Mangrove swamps, Hungry Bay) and which is the only Land Nemertean procured during the voyage, no specimens have been preserved, although Suhm tells us that he collected a good many of them. So I must content myself with reproducing the chief points of its anatomy as they were made out by him in the *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.* for June 1874. At the same time I have reproduced one of his figures in woodcut. Suhm writes (*loc. cit.*, p. 409):—

"The largest of these worms have a length of 35 mm. by 2 mm. in width. They are of a milky-white colour. Their movements are slow and sometimes caterpillar-like; they shoot out their long proboscis, fix it at some distant point to which it adheres by means of its papillæ, and draw their body after them. Their skin is filled with rod-like bodies as described by Max Schultze and others, and is covered on the outside all over with cilia. In the front we find two pairs of eyes, one of them near the entrance of the proboscis, the other smaller one further out; they consist of a fine granulated pigment, imbedded in a colourless substance, which holds these granules together, in which, however, a regular lens could not be observed; underneath these eyes is seen the prominent centre of the nervous system (fig. 1, *g*); it consists of two lobes and a ring which connects