

“The occurrence of a peculiar burnt-sienna colour in many very different pelagic animals is remarkable. With many the colouring may be explained as protective resemblance to the oceanic seaweeds. For its occurrence in others, such as *Salpa* and *Pelagonemertes*, in an otherwise hyaline body, there may be some common cause, possibly also protective.

“Diagnosis of the genus *Pelagonemertes*, H. N. M. :—*Body leaf-shaped, gelatinous, hyaline. The anterior extremity of the body broad and abrupt, the posterior narrowed to a point. The digestive canal with thirteen pairs of lateral ramifications, as in Dendrocœla. Integument thin and hyaline, with a thin muscular tunic immediately beneath it, consisting of external circular and internal longitudinal fibres. The animal free-swimming, oceanic.*”

Moseley's second article, which appeared nine months later, was again accompanied by figures, which will be found reproduced on Pl. I. figs. 23, 28–31. The contents were as follows :—

“On June 5, 1875, in lat. 34° 58' N., long. 139° 30' E., about halfway between Vries Island, Oosima, and Cape Sagami, the trawl was used by H.M.S. 'Challenger' in from 755 to 420 fathoms. A young specimen of a peculiar pelagic Nemeritean, which has been described by me (Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xv. p. 165, March 1875) under the name of *Pelagonemertes Rollestoni*, in honour of my friend and instructor Professor Rolleston, was found by Dr. von Willemoes Suhm adhering to the net, and by him handed over to me for examination. The adult specimen before procured and described was in a similar manner found adhering to the trawl-net after a deep-sea dredging by Dr. von Willemoes Suhm.

“The animal was very much smaller than the one obtained before, measuring only 13 mm. in extreme length, and 11 mm. in extreme breadth, and about 1 mm. in extreme thickness. It was in good preservation when found, and living, and, being extremely transparent, much more of its structure could be observed than in the case of the more full-grown specimen. Unfortunately, an attempt to preserve the specimen by treatment with perosmic acid and subsequent action of glycerine failed, and the specimen perished. The trawl came up late in the evening, when only an hour of daylight remained; the examination made was thus a hasty one.

“The animal showed the same feeble pulsating movements which had been shown by the adult.

“The external gelatinous investment of the body was perfectly transparent, and none of the peculiar corrugations of a thin superficial epidermic layer were visible as in the adult specimen. The contours of the body were well preserved, including those of the hinder portion, which was broken in the specimen before obtained.

“The forepart of the body is wide, with rounded margins; the posterior narrowed, with a series of indentations on its margin corresponding to the successive pairs of