

the larger and give off the stout nerve-cords. The cords stretching backwards on either side unite with one another above the rectum at the hinder end of the body. The nerve-ganglia are shown enlarged in fig. 3 (= fig. 30). No sense-organs of any kind were detected. On the outer margin of the large superior ganglion (fig. 3) a series of elongate pellucid cells were arranged side by side perpendicularly to the curved surface which they form. Abundant fine nerves were given off from the entire length of the nerve-cords to the surface of the body, the muscles, &c., arising both from the inner and outer margins of the cords. At the origins of these nerves from the cords there are very slight swellings on the margin of the cord, but these do not contain any nerve-cells. The nerves are very fine, hyaline, with a nearly rectilinear course, and they generally divide into two near their points of distribution; they are never tortuous or much ramified. Terminal organs on the surface of the body in connection with the nerves were carefully sought for but could not be found.

“ A pair of vascular trunks follow the course of the nerve-cords through the body, lying internally to them and beneath them. The vessels unite with one another posteriorly, as do the nerve-cords; their course is undulating. Just behind the nerve-ganglia the vascular trunks are enlarged into wide reservoirs. No branches of these vessels were seen, and though the animal was living when examined, no pulsation in them was observed. The vessels had a pellucid wall, in which were imbedded elongate oval nuclei (fig. 4, *b* = fig. 28), but which otherwise appeared structureless. No motion of any fluid within the vessels was seen.

“ Although the specimen under description was evidently so immature, well-developed ovaries were present, the specimen being a female, as was the adult one before obtained. The ovaries follow in their disposition the vascular trunks so closely as to appear as if connected with them. The ovaries are simple ovoid sacs with a distinct wall (fig. 2 = fig. 31), filled with ova (in various stages of development) and granular matter. A dark irregular fissure appeared on the centre of each ovary as viewed from the dorsal surface, which I believe to be an opening by which the cavity of the organ communicates with the exterior, thus dorsally. The ovaries were not quite regular in disposition, an extra anterior one being developed on the right side of the body. In the interspace between the most anterior and larger pair of intestinal diverticula and the next posterior pair were four pairs of ovaries, whereas in the succeeding corresponding interspaces were only single pairs of these organs. In the adult specimen described in the ‘Annals’ (March 1875) a single ovarian sac only was present in each interspace between the diverticula of the digestive tract. It would therefore seem probable that on further development three pairs of diverticula would have budded out between the first and second pairs in the present specimen.

“ The muscular system consists of a series of excessively fine transversely or circularly disposed fibres, which are external in position to a series of broad band-like longitudinal