

“In minute structure the anterior region quite corresponds with the typical form, presenting externally a layer of elastic fibrous tissue, which in transverse section presents a series of circular fibres. The external longitudinal muscular coat is well developed. The reticulated layer cuts the foregoing layer into sections, as usual in most other forms, and the connecting bands seem to be broad, the longitudinal belts rounded in transverse section. The condition of the specimen, which is imperfectly preserved, however, probably causes this layer to be more prominent, and the separation between the two longitudinal coats wider. The inner longitudinal muscular coat has the usual thickness and appearance, and the same may be said of the inner circular muscular coat. The basement layer is very largely developed, and fills up a considerable part of the central area. It is somewhat regularly streaked by a radiating series of granular channels. Occasionally tortuous and numerous granular cells occur in it. The central granular glandular tissue has mostly disappeared, but in minute structure it corresponds with that in other forms.

“The middle region of the organ presented no visible stylets, but otherwise it agrees in general configuration with the typical form, though less definitely formed. The glands of the posterior region are largely developed.

“The posterior part of the proboscis sheath had a quantity of flocculent material microscopically presenting numerous granular, and often nucleated cells, mixed with granular material; such might be connected with the proboscidian gland.

“The mouth, as Professor Moseley observes, forms a well-marked aperture with a frilled margin. It is proportionally the most distinct aperture yet observed. The minute structure of the œsophageal region is similar to that of other forms, and it terminates similarly.

“The dendritic arrangement of the digestive system, Professor Moseley states, is the most remarkable feature about *Pelagonemertes*, indeed it differs from all other Nemertean. The condition of the organ in the other forms, however, renders the arrangement less striking. In *Nemertes gracilis*, for instance, it is considerably divided. Microscopically it agrees with other forms in cells, &c. Professor Moseley describes a distinct anus in the young form, but the specimen may have been incomplete posteriorly. It is certainly unusually distinct. The vascular system offers no particular feature of interest so far as observed, and seems to follow the ordinary arrangement. The lateral vessels appear to vary a little from the ordinary relation to the nerve-cords, being often internal rather than inferior, but probably such is due to the yielding nature of the tissues. The inner lining of the vessels is granular, and a few granular cells appear in the centre, but the nature of such is problematical. . . .

“The nerve-trunks are enveloped in a coating of nerve-cells. The branches from the ganglia and nerve-cords are remarkably distinct, presenting a clear sheath and granular axis cylinder. The gelatinous interstitial substance extends between the muscular