brain-lobes do not open out in the lower angle of the fissure but far forwards, in agreement with the situation of those lobes.

It will perhaps best serve the purpose of conveying an idea of the relative situation of the more important organs in the head and trunk to give, as was done for the foregoing species, the number of the section of the whole transverse series (into which head and anterior œsophageal region were cut up) in which these organs occur.

We then find:—

Section 30. First appearance of the lateral blood-lacunæ in the head.
Sections 64–66. Superior commissure of the brain-lobes.
Sections 71–78. Inferior commissure of the brain-lobes.
Section 80. Left canal from cephalic fissure into posterior brain-lobe.
Section 87. Right canal from cephalic fissure into posterior brain-lobe.
Sections 84–104. Left posterior brain-lobe.
Sections 89–105. Right posterior brain-lobe.
Section 71. The median blood-vessel enters the proboscidian sheath.
Sections 350–360. It again leaves it.
Sections 129–159. Mouth.
Section 129. First appearance of the nephridial canals just above the level of the longitudinal nerve-trunk.
Sections 355–400. Left deferent ducts of nephridial system.
Sections 329–335. Right deferent ducts of nephridial system.

These two deferent ducts (the only pair) are seen in the same section which still shows the cephalic fissures. The ducts do not, however, open out into these fissures, but just above them. This also proves how far the fissures reach, all along the œsophageal region. In the 410th section the end of the cephalic fissures may be said to be reached, the whole of the nephridial system, excretory ducts and all, being thus situated within the region of the fissures.

Another specimen from the same locality was without a head, and though the principal points of comparison are thus deficient, I feel confident, by the internal characters which are shown by the sections, that we may look upon this specimen as belonging to the same species. It was exceedingly well preserved and showed certain interesting points with regard to the generative organs, which will be more fully discussed in the paragraph devoted to those parts.

Another feature by which the species is—if not distinguished from its neighbours—at least characterised as far as the fragments allow us to judge, is the great thickness of the transverse connecting vessels between the medio-dorsal vessel and the two lateral ones.

Cerebratulus corrugatus (M'Intosh), Hubrecht (Pl. I. fig. 17; Pl. XI. fig. 9; Pl. XII. figs. 3, 4; Pl. XIII. figs. 1–6; Pl. XIV. figs. 2–4).

This species, which was first described by M'Intosh in the Transactions of the Royal Society for 1879 (extra vol., p. 262), has again been recognised by this author as occurring