system increases with age; there thus might remain one chance that the New Zealand specimen of *Cerebratulus macroren* could still be assigned to *Cerebratulus parkeri*, if we assume that increase in growth can have brought about a further extension backwards of the principal nephridial duct, and at the same time the appearance of a second deferent duct immediately behind the first. For the present this assumption appears to me to be more strained than my own, which unites the New Zealand and the Japanese specimens by laying more stress upon the large size of the longitudinal tube, combined with the terminal situation of the deferent duct.

The further peculiarities that reveal themselves on studying the microscopic sections, certainly show that the two species, *Cerebratulus macroren* and *Cerebratulus parkeri*, cannot be very far apart. Both have in common the very thick and homogeneous secondary basement layer beneath the outer glandular layer of the integument (Pl. XI. fig. 11).

It would also be difficult to point out salient points of disagreement in the muscular body-wall, the proboscidian sheath, and the proboscis which would hold good when respectively comparing the head, the œsophageal, or the posterior body region.

Cerebratulus, sp. inc. (Pl. X. fig. 7; Pl. XV. figs. 6–8, 18.)

At the close of our systematic description of the Schizonemertea I must mention certain fragmentary specimens, which have all the aspect of belonging to distinct species, but which I cannot venture definitely to unite with any of the species here described, or with such as have been published elsewhere. The fragments here alluded to are mostly without a head, and some of them of not inconsiderable size. I will discuss them in the order of the stations at which they were obtained.

The first was procured in the Kerguelen waters. It is important, in consequence of peculiarities in its integument, which will be more fully discussed in the paragraph devoted to this system. A part of a section was figured on Pl. X. fig. 7, and from that section it may also be gathered that the dorso-median medullary nerve is comparatively very massive. This might eventually prove that it was related to *Cerebratulus medullatus;* the difference in the integument, though important from a morphological point of view, hardly justifying the establishment of a different species, supposing all the other characters, external and internal, might prove to be identical. That difference might then be considered as indicative of a variety.

The second *Cerebratulus*, about which I must remain in doubt, was obtained among the Philippine Islands (off Zebu). M'Intosh has made the following notes about these fragments :—"Fragments of a large species. The fragments in all measure over 100 mm., with a diameter of 12 mm. at the widest part. . . . . The carrying of the vascular trunks far inwards towards the ventral middle line seems to be a feature . . . in this form."