

in another case they are at the sides of the head stretching backwards for a not inconsiderable distance, but always exactly at the lateral margin, and because a glandular epithelium plays an important part in their constitution, there is indeed some, though of course very distant, analogy with the glandular parts of the posterior brain-lobes which we have considered before. I do not wish to attach any importance or significance to this analogy for the present, for we have no sufficient data; but I mention it by way of explanation as to how I come to intercalate the description of these parts of the organism in this place.

The first structure which I have to mention occurs in the head of *Drepanophorus lankesteri*, and something analogous to it was noticed by former observers (XVI) in *Geonemertes palaeensis*. In the Challenger specimen the horizontal sections through the precerebral region demonstrate, when viewed with low powers, the presence of a lobulated mass which is imbedded in the gelatinous ground-substance and partly traversed by contractile fibres that radiate through the head in so many directions. When higher powers are applied, this mass is dissolved into groups of cells enclosing more or less circular free spaces, which, being present in consecutive sections, represent a system of canals coated by the cells just mentioned, the whole forming a kind of spongy tissue. A branch by which this canalicular system communicates with the exterior could not be made out in my specimen, although von Kennel has found such an opening in his *Geonemertes*, and thus I do not wish to lay too much stress on the fact of my being unable to rediscover it in the only Challenger specimen in which I found this structure. The cells are much more granular and at the same time larger than the surrounding cells of the intermuscular gelatinous mass; the nuclei are large and distinct (Pl. XV. fig. 13). It must be noted that the character of the cells and the aspect of the organ differ very essentially from von Kennel's description. It is the situation that is correspondent.

A similar precerebral glandular lobulated organ was found by me in *Drepanophorus rubrostriatus* from the Mediterranean, though not in the Challenger specimens of this species, in which, as was remarked above, the head was deficient. A special innervation by nerve-fibres belonging to the cerebral nerves was in both cases made out.

The second structure to which I alluded as occurring in Challenger Hoplonemertea was found by me in the different specimens of *Amphiporus moseleyi*, both in transverse and horizontal sections. It may shortly be characterised as being an accumulation of short, saccular tubes, blind posteriorly and opening to the exterior by a distinct neck, which pierces muscular layers as well as basement membrane, its internal epithelium then fusing with the integument. These short flask-like sacs sometimes internally coalesce with each other, the same interior cavity then communicating outwards by more than one duct. This, however, appears to be more or less exceptional. They are very numerous, though short, at the tip of the head (Pl. X. fig. 3, *gl.s*). They become larger when we follow them further backwards, where we find them situated laterally in that