As to the first point, it has been hitherto the current idea that in the Nemertea the generative sacs, alternating with the intestinal cæca, are paired and more or less metameric. This is no doubt the case in the very large majority, and relieves us from the duty of further describing the position of the generative sacs in *Eupolia*, the Schizonemertea and most Hoplonemertea. In other Hoplonemertea, however, we find a multiplicity of generative sacs in one transverse section (Pl. IX. fig. 4) which cannot possibly be made to answer to the type just alluded to, and this irregularity reaches its extreme expression in *Amphiporus moseleyi*. The specimens of this species are literally full of sacs, which I was able to notice in their first stages, as well as in their later development and ripest stages. In each transverse section (Pl. IX. fig. 4) a great number of them may be seen; in horizontal sections (Pl. IX. fig. 7) the same irregular multiplicity is met with. Externally I did not notice the openings, but it must be remarked that only in very ripe specimens are these distinctly present.

Now this aberrant distribution is not wholly limited to *Amphiporus moseleyi*. There are even reasons for considering it as an arrangement which has been retained in this species, but which was common in the more primitive ancestral species of both the Hoplonemertea and Schizonemertea. At least I find it in a similar condition in *Carinella annulata*, with this difference, (1) that it is here only in the dorsal half, above the intestine, that the generative products are found ; and (2) that the external openings are generally very distinctly visible as numerous irregular whitish dots on the dorsal surface of the animal, in the dark coloured space between the dorsal median white line and two successive transverse ones.

Whether in *Carinina* similar conditions exist could not be verified, because the preserved fragments contain no generative products. At any rate the fact is fully established for one of the most primitive genera of Palæonemertea, and this may justify our insisting upon its having an archaic significance.

With the exception of *Amphiporus moseleyi*, *Drepanophorus lankesteri* is perhaps the only Hoplonemertean in which still another trace of it is preserved, at least if we may consider the fact that in this species (Pl. IX. fig. 1) two ventral generative sacs are present on each side, as a reduced phase of the phenomenon, which we have found represented in *Amphiporus moseleyi*, instead of looking upon it as a secondary duplication of primarily simple generative cæca. For myself, I should feel inclined to take the first view as rather the more probable.

The other Hoplonemertea have not this peculiarity. The generative sacs are paired and metameric, and if in ripe specimens two of them are cut in one section (Pl. IX. fig. 3) it is generally an indication that the section was not perpendicular. There is then also found an adequate distance between the external pores.

This same figure clearly illustrates the fact that the generative products (in this instance ova) may attain a considerable development and closely approach the ripe condition before the generative sac itself communicates by a pore with the exterior, as indicated