

A short and somewhat elliptical as well as massive though pale and soft form, distinguished by its large smooth scales, short tentacle and palpi, the great size and paucity of the ventral bristles (not more than two being present in any case), and the absence of the dorsal bristles. It measures, including the protruded proboscis, about 18 mm. in length, and is 11 mm. transversely from tip to tip of the bristles.

The head (Pl. XV. fig. 3) is wider than long, and furnished with four large eyes, the smaller pair lying at the posterior border, and nearer each other than the anterior pair, which occupy the lateral prominence about the middle of the head. The latter are large oval eyes, having a whitish opacity in the centre, as also have the posterior pair. A well-marked median hollow separates the broad head into two halves. The base of the small subulate tentacle proceeds from the anterior margin of the head, and after an interval on each side is the antenna, the base of which is slightly longer than that of the former, while the process itself is somewhat shorter. The small palpi lie exterior to the latter and inferiorly, and the tips do not reach so far outward. They are short, smooth, nearly cylindrical, except at the blunt conical extremities, which have a few brownish pigment-grains just above the distal narrowing. They are the smallest palpi yet observed, and with other points indicate a change of type. The tentacular and dorsal cirri are simple, smooth, filiform processes. The latter in the middle of the body scarcely reach beyond the fleshy part of the foot, but as usual are a little longer in front and posteriorly. Their bases are greatly enlarged, forming tumid masses, from which the somewhat slender cirri proceed (Pl. XV. fig. 3). The ventral cirri are short and subulate, and do not reach the bases of the bristles by a long interval. The ventral papilla is moderately developed, and is normal in position.

The proboscis (Pl. XVI. fig. 4) shows the typical nine papillæ dorsally and ventrally, and the jaws are amber-coloured, slender, and sharp. Two elongated papillæ occur on each side, about the middle of the extruded region.

In transverse section the posterior region of the proboscis follows the dermal tissues in diverging from that of the ordinary forms of the Polynoidæ. Externally is a well-marked stratum of circular fibres, beneath which the chief layer occurs, viz., that apparently homologous with the hypodermic coat, and consisting of a thick glandular investment, the folds of which often have a pennate appearance in section precisely as in the anterior region of the Nemertean proboscis. The basal part of the coat is the more fibrous, the distal the more glandular.

If this layer correspond to the great muscular coat of the ordinary type, then the further differentiation of the fibrous basal region into the latter layer, and the condensation and differentiation of the distal into the firm stripe of hypoderm and the dense cuticle occurs. Perhaps, however, the dense layer is an addition. No other layer is present. The organ differs from the ordinary type in simplicity, and thus corresponds with the condition of the skin and the bristles. In any case, the