

to be a remarkable form with some superficial resemblances to the Polynoidæ, though it may be a larval animal belonging to a different type. The absence of minute descriptions, with the exception of *Trophonia wyvillei*, and still more of specimens, prevents anything further being advanced about the foregoing sketches.

Numerous specimens of *Sternaspis* occurred in the collection, but, believing with Selenka, Vejdovsky, and others, that this group lies between the Chætopoda and Gephyrea, they were at once forwarded with a few other forms to Prof. E. Ray Lankester, who at that time intended to work up the Gephyreans.¹ It was my intention to describe the Nemerteans, and, indeed, sections of the majority had been made, and an outline of the group and its literature prepared. So much work, however, had fallen to my lot since my return to St. Andrews, especially in connection with the fisheries, that with Mr. Murray's sanction I had great pleasure in handing over the Nemerteans to my friend Prof. Hubrecht of Utrecht, in whose skilled hands the interests of science will be more than safe. I confidently look forward to the publication of the recent important researches of Dr. Hubrecht, based on the Nemerteans of this Expedition.

A few Crustacean parasites occurred on the Annelids, and it has been deemed proper to describe them along with their hosts rather than separate them by giving them over to another worker.

In order to gain a correct view of the position occupied by the group to which this Report is devoted, I have made a few notes on some of the previous voyages. These must not by any means be regarded as complete or exhaustive, but simply represent a few broad touches to aid in bringing out the relations of the series of Annelids collected by the Challenger to previous efforts in this department.

The earlier voyagers seldom included the Annelids in their collections, though it is true a ship captain brought some specimens to Pallas, and gave that author an opportunity of describing certain new forms; while a few others, for instance Adler, mention them in connection with phosphorescence. In some of these voyages the invertebrates, however, formed a prominent feature, *e.g.*, in Phipp's Voyage to the North Pole in H.M.S. "Racehorse."² Moreover, in this early expedition it is evident considerable care had been taken to secure specimens, and the use of the trawl on the northern shores of Spitzbergen is a feature of considerable interest. Three Annelids are mentioned as having been thus procured, *viz.*, *Serpula spirorbis*, *Serpula triquetra*, and *Sabella frustulosa*, the latter characterised by "Testa solitaria libera simplici curvata; fragmentis conchaceis sabulosisque." The attention given to zoology in this expedition is noteworthy, and in contrast, for instance, with what was done in M. Sonnerat's Voyage à la Nouvelle Guinée,³ which was published shortly afterwards.

¹ *Vide* Report on the Gephyrea, collected by H.M.S. Challenger, by Prof. Emil Selenka of Erlangen. Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxxvi., 1885.

² London, 1774, 4to.

³ Paris, 1776.