

Eupoliæ, I suppose that this constriction is not so marked in the living animal, but that here, as in the Mediterranean species, two very shallow, strongly ciliated grooves in the integument, curving laterally round both sides of the head, were present, and that, during the process of preservation in spirit, the fold just mentioned made its appearance in the region where normally these transverse grooves are situated.

What immediately distinguishes *Eupolia giardii* from its congeners is the thickness of the circular muscular layer in the œsophageal region.

In M'Intosh's preliminary MS. notes on the Challenger Nemertea, I find the following remarks upon this specimen, which he perfectly recognised as a new species (the specific name *giardii* is taken from M'Intosh's provisional label), without, however, at that time referring it to delle Chiaje's Mediterranean genus.

"A comparatively large form, measuring about 40 mm. in length, with a diameter in its widest part of 6.5 mm. This specimen is colourless, bluntly rounded at each end and somewhat fusiform in outline.

"The anterior end is almost truncate, with a dimple in the middle, caused by the proboscidian aperture, and there are traces of a transverse and a vertical groove, thus forming a cross at the tip of the snout.

"The latter is separated from the body by a well-marked fold which probably indicates a furrow, and which on each side does not quite reach the mouth. The mouth occurs on the ventral surface somewhat behind the foregoing furrow and in the form of a triangular dimple. A small aperture (anus) is situated at the dorsal margin of the blunt posterior end. . . . The small size of the proboscidian sheath is remarkable. It has an external layer of circular fibres and an inner layer of longitudinal muscular fibres. Both are thin. It is continued to the posterior third. . . . In the middle and towards the posterior third the body-wall presents a decided change from the foregoing—the alimentary cavity forming a large central space and the solid wall is considerably diminished in proportion."

In studying the sections of this species several additional points of interest came to light. Those concerning the brain-lobes will be discussed in the paragraph treating of the nervous system in general; the general aspect of the brain as it may be gathered from a reconstruction of the sections is figured on Pl. V. The outline of the whole of the lobes and that of the internal fibrous core are here figured side by side in order to show the relations of the parts and the actual position of the ciliated canal that penetrates into a separate part of the brain-lobes more clearly. There is a terminal commissure between the longitudinal nerve-stems below the anus (Pl. VII. fig. 8).

The right and left longitudinal nephridial ducts (Pl. VI. fig. 9, *Nep.*) communicate by deferent ductules (Pl. VII. fig. 5, *Nep.*) with the exterior. Of the latter there are several; in the available transverse series through the head and œsophageal region I count five to the left and seven to the right, some of these (sections 298–325 left and