

the Challenger specimen contained no proboscis (which had apparently been expelled), I cannot refrain from giving a woodcut of the curious and divergent armature of the proboscis as it was observed by me both in young and in older specimens of *Drepanophorus* from the Mediterranean. In young specimens the number of pointed stylets and of reserve sacs is less considerable. This proboscidian armature is certainly one of the most marked and distinctive features of the genus, although, as we shall presently see, I feel justified in assigning other species to it even when the presence of a similar armature has not been definitely demonstrated.

The specimen was a female; the generative products are, however, yet very far from ripe.

*Drepanophorus serraticollis*, Hubrecht (Pl. IX. figs. 5, 6; Pl. X. fig. 5; Pl. XI. fig. 8; Pl. XII. fig. 6; Pl. XV. fig. 17).

*Drepanophorus serraticollis*, Hubrecht, Aanteekeningen over Anat. van eenige Nemertinen, Utrecht, 1874.

Concerning the specimens here referred to this species, I find the following notice in M'Intosh's preliminary MS. :—

“Two specimens were dredged at Station 162 (off East Moncœur Island, Bass Strait), 38–40 fathoms, sand, length about 30 mm., with a diameter of about 7 mm., but both are broken.

“The ventral surface is marked by a median and two lateral longitudinal grooves.

“Externally the dorsum is tinted of a pale madder-brown without stripes. A darker patch runs in the centre of the head in front of the cephalic furrows. The under surface is pale.

“The head is wider than the neck and seems to have been somewhat bluntly conical. The aperture for the proboscis is slightly inferior. It is marked by a prominent ridge indicating the cephalic furrows, which slope slightly forward on each side to the middle line, where they are separated by a short interval. Inferiorly they slope more distinctly forwards and inwards, and are separated by a wide interval, from which a median ridge goes forward to the proboscidian aperture. In front of this furrow, both dorsally and ventrally, there are a series of secondary furrows about thirteen or fourteen in number, running forward from the main groove. . . .

“In regard to the structure of the proboscis it agrees with the others of the genus, presenting no stylets.

“The proboscidian sheath presents a regularly interwoven or basket-like pattern of circular and longitudinal fibres, and the inner surface is papillose in transverse section. No diverticula seem to be present. . . . Many ova are found partially projecting through apertures a little external to the nerve-cord and corresponding to the very evident raised line on the ventral surface.”