

with similar eyes. The posterior boundary especially being so distinct as almost to make a special row.

“Behind these a band of similar eyes runs upwards and slightly forwards, a considerable interval on the summit of the dorsum separating those of each side.

“The cephalic furrows slope outwards and backwards on each side to the margins dorsally, and from the latter point are continued ventrally outwards and forwards.

“So far as can be observed in this form only a single aperture exists for the proboscis and mouth. This forms a well-marked slit in the ventral surface, a little behind the tip of the snout. . . .

“In minute structure the proboscis corresponds to that of the typical form . . . the stylet is simple and normal.”

To this description of the external characters I have nothing to add, but may proceed to remark that the examination of the internal structure by means of sections has revealed the significance of the white lateral stripe, noticed by Professor M'Intosh as not being due to pigment. It is, indeed, a peculiar feature by which this species is characterised, and which I have hitherto *not* observed in other Nemertea. All along the extent of this lateral and longitudinal whitish line (Pl. IX. fig. 8) the sections show the presence of numerous glandular (or sensory?) cavities, opening to the exterior by very numerous pores piercing the integument, and both accumulated at, and limited to, the region where the dorsal musculature merges into the ventral (Pl. XV. fig. 11), and where, as in so many Hoplonemertea, the muscularity of the body-wall is reduced to a minimum, *i.e.*, in the right and left lateral line. In the posterior portion of the body these organs were no longer present; anteriorly, however, they could be traced even in the head (Pl. X. fig. 3, *gls.*). Further details about their structure will be given in the anatomical part of this Report.

The other chief peculiarities of the species which are revealed by a study of the sections, and which must be briefly enumerated in this summarising description, are:—the situation of the longitudinal nerve-stems, in the portion of the body where the intestinal cæca are clearly developed, *above* these cæca about one-third or halfway between the lateral margin and the proboscidian sheath. It should be remarked that this arrangement is the opposite of what is observed in *Drepanophorus*, where the longitudinal nerve-stems, as elsewhere described, have their course *below* the intestine, or below the lateral cæca. The significance of this different arrangement will be elsewhere discussed; in itself it is a feature very much facilitating the discrimination of *Amphiporus moseleyi* from other *Amphipori*, where the nerve-stems are found much more strictly laterally, at least in those hitherto known. There is a very distinct commissure between the longitudinal stems *above* the anus.

Another most characteristic feature which may generally be distinguished in every transverse section of the animal, especially when it is ripe for reproduction, is the situation