

the different paragraphs, which are more especially devoted to the internal anatomy of the different representatives of the species, that are here described in their systematic arrangement.

C. SCHIZONEMERTEA.

Family LINEIDÆ.

Cerebratulus, Ren.

To this genus I wish to refer all the Schizonemerteæ collected by the Challenger. I have elsewhere (VIII) insisted on the difficulty of distinguishing the genera *Cerebratulus*, *Lineus*, *Micrura*, &c., of which perhaps the two first may be distinguished by an ontogenic difference (*Pilidium* or *Desor*-larva). And even this distinction is not definitely established. It is simply impossible to refer spirit specimens to any one of these genera rather than to any other, and having formerly included *Micrura* as a synonym amongst *Cerebratulus*, I now even feel inclined to do the same with *Lineus*. What value has a generic distinction when it can never be of any use to a taxonomist? And why should a developmental difference, such as that which obtains between a *Pilidium* and a *Desor* larva, not be sufficiently honoured by a specific distinction?

As to describing new species in this genus, it is even more difficult than in any other, because of the number already existing, which are partly solely distinguished by their coloration in life, a character not available in determining the Challenger specimens. Hence, only in seven cases can I hold myself justified in referring the fragments to separate species, six of which are new. The remaining fragments and heads, which clearly show the *Cerebratulus* type (e.g., Pl. XV. fig. 8), I will not specifically distinguish; what remarks I have to make about them will appear when treating of the anatomy, and will then be noticed as pertaining to the genus *Cerebratulus* in general.

Following the order of succession of the stations at which the Schizonemerteæ were successively dredged during the expedition, we will now proceed to describe them.

Cerebratulus truncatus, n. sp. (Pl. I. figs. 11, 12).

This species, collected on the coast of Nova Scotia, and, as we refer a specimen from Bermuda to it, also frequenting the ocean in the vicinity of those islands, was captured May 8, 1873 (Le Have Bank), and once more, on May 20 of that year, when it came from a depth of 85 fathoms at Station 49.

The anterior part of these two specimens is figured on Pl. I. figs. 11, 12, the first being a side view, the second a ventral view, the latter more considerably, the former about four times enlarged. From both figures it is seen that the mouth is small and close