

There were further no particulars, nor any features deviating from the general type of *Cerebratulus* to be gathered from these fragments.

Numerous other fragments, of which one was a head, were obtained at Kobé (Japan). Three of these are figured on Pl. XV. figs. 6, 7, and 8. Sections were duly made of these fragments, but do not give much additional light beyond the general result that we have a *Cerebratulus* before us, which cannot be definitely identified with any of the species hitherto described. The vicinity of the Japanese waters to scientific centres from which accurate descriptions of the Japanese marine invertebrates may probably be expected ere long, makes it all the more advisable to refrain for the present from creating or identifying species from these regions of which sufficient data cannot yet be obtained from the available fragments. Still the specimen figured on Pl. XV. figs. 6 and 7 deserves some attention. The fragment, on which longitudinal and transverse white stripes were visible, as indicated in the figure, was also distinguished by a peculiar rigidity. Transverse sections (Pl. XV. fig. 7) showed that this phenomenon was occasioned, or at all events accompanied by, an extraordinary development of intermuscular gelatinous tissue. The section figured, when compared with that of *Pelagonemertes* (Pl. VIII. fig. 3), will demonstrate this, and at the same time show it to possess the arrangement of muscular layers and other peculiarities that are typical for Schizonemertea. These muscular layers are, however, exceedingly reduced in thickness, and occupy a very inconsiderable fraction of the vertical or horizontal diameter. The proboscidian sheath is, in the fragments investigated, thin and unimportant; in more posterior sections there are indications of its place being taken by more irregularly shaped, cellular material, without a lumen. I am, however, not satisfied with the details that could be gathered from these fragments concerning these important morphological points, and must refrain from more particularly insisting upon them. The transverse blood-vessels are exceedingly numerous and tortuous—the latter phenomenon causing their lumen to be transversely cut a large number of times in every section; these apparent perforations of the gelatinous tissue giving a very peculiar appearance to most of the sections.

Another reason why I do not venture to establish a distinct species upon these peculiar fragments, is the fact that I found them to be very considerably infested by a large unicellular parasite (probably a Gregarine) which was not (as the Gregarines that infest Nemertea generally are) found in the intestine, but which was present in considerable numbers in all the different tissues, both without and within the muscular layers. When surrounded by gelatinous tissue, there was always a well-marked space round the parasite in which it was contained.

There was no distinct capsule, and the free space may perhaps not have existed during the life of both host and parasite. When first noticed, these unicellular parasites, with very distinct nuclei and granular protoplasm, might have been mistaken for ova; not only their distribution throughout the animal as isolated individuals, but also the