

presence of true ova in the fragments, which proved to have belonged to a female individual, definitely excluded the possibility of any confusion on this head.

The question arises, whether the peculiar appearance of the different tissues recorded above might be pathological, and somehow in causal relation to the infesting parasites. It is this which necessitates extreme caution in the identification of these fragments. I may here remind the reader that another case, presumably of a parasitic organism (also unicellular, but of much smaller size) infesting the different tissues, was met with in *Amphiporus marioni*.

The last fragmentary specimen which I wish to record may, for all I know, have belonged to the common *Cerebratulus marginatus*. It was collected in the Atlantic Ocean, at Station 321, off the Brazilian coast. It was a very large and flattened specimen, but without head or tail. In M'Intosh's notes I find these fragments referred to as follows :—

“Two fragments, respectively 70 and 108 mm. in length, and with a transverse diameter ranging from 21 to 24 mm., the vertical (in the centre) being only 5 or 6 mm. The dorsal surface was dull olive, with a dark median band, the greater part of the breadth being marked by fine transverse striæ, leaving only the borders untouched. Various transverse lines, passing quite across the body, also occurred ventrally. The median line and the borders had each a smooth belt, the rest being marked by the closely arranged and transverse lines. A median ridge occurred along the ventral band.”

The ova of this species, polygonal by reciprocal pressure, and surrounded by a gelatinous outer layer (capsule), are figured on Pl. XV. fig. 18.