

*Cerebratulus macroren*, n. sp. (Pl. I. figs. 13, 14, 18, 19; Pl. X. figs. 8, 9; Pl. XI. fig. 11; Pl. XII. figs. 1, 2, 7, 8; Pl. XIII. figs. 7-9; Pl. XIV. figs. 7, 8, 11; Pl. XV. figs. 2, 3, 19).

From Japan, at Station 232A, a Schizonemertean has been brought home by the Challenger Expedition, which I was first inclined to regard as identical with *Cerebratulus parkeri*, but which I have reluctantly been obliged to distinguish specifically—reluctantly, because there being no possibility of giving outwardly visible distinctive features of colour or shape, I must indicate an anatomical difference as the principal point of distinction between the two; and all the more reluctantly because of a second specimen, which, dredged at 700 fathoms off New Zealand (Station 169), was identical with the Japan specimen, and differed from its much closer geographical neighbour in this very same point. I could not, however, evade assigning the latter specimen to the species now about to be described, knowing by experience that if the confusion created by the unnecessary multiplication of specimens is often very troublesome, the premature combination under one name of forms that afterwards may be shown to be different is often quite as apt to lead to inextricable confusion, when characters which, as a matter of fact, only belong to one of them, are attributed to both.

About this second specimen M'Intosh's rough notes contains the following passage:—

“A small *Lineus*, presenting the ordinary external characteristics, and of a dull yellowish hue, somewhat brownish on the dorsal surface in front. It was tapered from the snout backwards. The cutis has a simple areolar structure; the gelatinous contents were slowly extruded in the sections after mounting, as cylindrical or clavate, translucent gelatinous processes. The basement tissue is largely developed as a translucent belt all round.”

Of the larger specimen from Japan, the head is figured (Pl. I. figs. 18, 19). The

cephalic slits are perhaps comparatively a little longer than are those of *Cerebratulus parkeri* (Pl. XV. fig. 5), although the New Zealand representative (Pl. I. figs. 13, 14) is again very similar, even in this respect, to *Cerebratulus parkeri*.

The internal anatomical character, to which I alluded just now as being a distinctive feature, by which the species differs from *Cerebratulus parkeri*, is the size of the longitudinal nephridial ducts, which are exceptionally conspicuous (both in the Japanese and in the New Zealand specimens), and which have their deferent ducts leading to the exterior situated at the very hindmost end, whereas in *Cerebratulus parkeri* there are two deferent ducts, the one situated very closely behind the other, and placed about the middle region of the longitudinal canal. The accompanying wood-

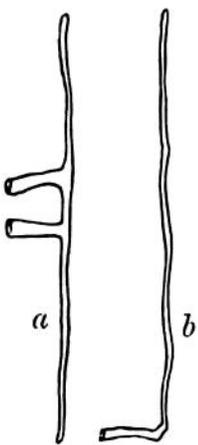


FIG. 4.—Nephridial ducts and their communication with the exterior. *a*, for *Cerebratulus parkeri*; *b*, for *Cerebratulus macroren*.

cut diagrammatically illustrates this difference between the two species. Oudemans (*loc. cit.*) has already demonstrated that the number of deferent ducts to the nephridial