

my own part, when giving my critical revision of Nemertean genera and species (VII.), to retain the name *Polia* in that list, although I was aware of its inapplicability according to the accepted rules of nomenclature. I retain delle Chiaje's *Polia delineata* as the type species for *Eupolia*.

*Eupolia delineata*, (delle Chiaje) Hubrecht (Pl. VII. figs. 9, 10).

This species, which is very common in the Mediterranean, more especially at Naples, is represented in the Challenger collection by one fragmentary specimen, captured at St. Vincent, one of the Cape Verde Islands. The fragments showed no head, but the characteristic colouring of the specimen by thin brown stripes on a lighter brown background, was still so distinct in the spirit specimen, that even in the absence of a head, I do not hesitate to identify this form with the above-mentioned species, especially after comparing the sections through the fragments with those through Mediterranean specimens.

In one of the fragments, which is the tail, a terminal commissure between the two nerve-trunks can be demonstrated; by a curious twisting of the fragment the sections seem to prove this commissure to lie above the intestine. Such a commissure is found in other species of Nemertea (e.g. *Amphiporus*, *Drepanophorus*), but a close inspection soon reveals that here, and also in other *Eupoliæ*, the posterior commissure is indeed found *below* the posterior portion of the intestine instead of above it.

In M'Intosh's preliminary notes on the Challenger Nemertea, I find a notice made of this specimen to the following effect:—"The specimen is incomplete, neither head nor tail being present. The body is firm and rounded, measuring about 45 mm. in length and about 8 mm. in diameter at the wider part anteriorly. The body is closely striated longitudinally, dorsally, and ventrally by alternate white and brownish belts, the pigment constituting the latter being situated on the inner side of the basement layer of the cutis, which forms a simple stratum."

*Eupolia giardii*, (M'Intosh) Hubrecht (Pl. I. figs. 7-9; Pl. V.; Pl. VI. figs. 4-11; Pl. VII. figs. 4, 5, 8; Pl. X. fig. 6; Pl. XI. fig. 12).

*Euborlasia giardii*, M'Intosh, *in litt.*

This new species, which shows interesting peculiarities, is represented by one specimen, which was cut up into different portions when I first examined it, so that I can only give a sketch of the head but no figure of the animal *in toto*.

A well-marked peculiarity of this species of *Eupolia* is its shortness, which even surpasses that of *Eupolia curta* from Naples.

The head shows (see Pl. I. figs. 7-9) a faint annular constriction, not continuous in the median ventral line. In this constriction the right and left external openings leading into the posterior brain-lobe are situated. Judging from what we find in other