

Though *Gordius* has no jaws and not the slightest traces of biting or masticating organs, the round mouth-opening can be very distinctly seen in my specimen, when viewed in full face,—a small circular pore, like a black spot in the centre of the finger-like anterior tip. It is not situated towards the ventral side as in Grenacher's Philippine specimens, in which the head-end is very obtuse and bluntly flattened terminally. The lumen or chamber of the gullet, viewed from the dorsum, appears as a hair-like tube in optical section and is surrounded by a pale fibrous matrix, with striations passing forwards, the tissue becoming denser immediately posterior to this lighter anterior area. Microscopic sections show the gullet to be a minute tube with a simple epithelial wall. The body becomes gradually thicker posteriorly, and the tail end in the male *Gordius aquaticus* is split, the two halves separating like two cotyledons with an internal rounded projection between them. In *Gordius varius*, according to Kingsley's drawing, given by Packard, the terminal cleft is trifid and much more marked than in other species. *Gordius ornatus*, according to Grenacher (and shewn in his fig. 1. Taf. xxiii), exhibits a simple blunt termination with a centrally situated cloacal aperture. My specimen is apparently a female; yet the posterior end shows a slight indication of bifidity, a central depression being discernible: but no terminal aperture can be made out.

There are no traces of eyes or other sense organs; nor have glands, a water-vascular system, or definite nerve structures been determined beyond question in our common species. The various species differ greatly in the details of their anatomical features. Thus, in *Gordius aquaticus* the external cuticle, save for a few corrugations near the head end, is smooth. As the creature curls about, irregular creases, usually transverse, appear: but in *Gordius ornatus* remarkable protruding sense-organs are described by Grenacher. These structures have the character of cuticular mounds, and when highly magnified, are seen to consist of a bundle of stout threads, projecting like tendrils with a circle of papillæ around them. The tail region in *Gordius aquaticus* is