

113. *Nudora lineata* n. sp. Cuticle two to three times as thick at the head end as elsewhere; more or less like that of *Desmodora*, but with longitudinal striae somewhat like those of *Monoposthia*. The annules increase in width, and are more accentuated, toward the head. Each of the ten longitudinal wings appears to comprise a series of "V"-like markings on the anterior portion of the body, which are reversed on the posterior. Following the serrate contour of the head it is discovered that this reversal takes place not far behind the neck. There seem to be twelve, subdistinct, more or less conoid, minute, blunt labial elements. The labial papillae are more or less setose, one seta between each pair of labial elements. Limits of the pharynx rendered very definite on account of the elongated pharyngeal swelling. Anterior part of the pharynx

cyathiform, posterior triquetrous-tubular. Posterior part of the neck cylindrical, anterior convex-conoid. The amphids appear to be cylindrical depressions about as deep as the cuticle is thick. In front of the wide annule bearing the amphids, there is another about as wide as those on the neck, which, however, does not thin out on its anterior edge, as do the regular annules. Following this annule comes

the lip-region, which in contra-distinction takes a carmine stain. The elongated, pharyngeal bulb, one-half as wide as the neck, is set off from the remainder of the oesophagus by a constriction. The oesophagus is at first one-third, near the nerve-ring one-third, preceding the cardiac bulb one-third, and finally five-sixths, as wide as the corresponding portion of the neck. The cardiac bulb is cylindrical and makes up one-third of the oesophagus. Its musculature is coarse and colorless. The oesophageal tube expands suddenly to form the cardiac bulb, which is divided into two main parts by a break in its musculature. There are smaller breaks, also, near each end. The lining of the oesophagus appears to occupy one-sixth of its width. The rather thin-walled, narrow intestine becomes at once one-fifth as wide as the body. At the cardiac constriction the intestine joins the center of the posterior surface of the oesophageal bulb. Minute granules are scattered in the intestinal cells. The conoid tail, on which there are obscure longitudinal striae, tapers from the anus to the non-striated, simple, symmetrical spinneret. The broadly saccate caudal glands form a close tandem in the anterior half of the tail. Slender caudal setae occur on the tail end, both preanal and postanal, three to four ventrally submedian, and three to four dorsally submedian, just in front of as well as behind the anus, about one and one-half body-widths apart, and shorter on the male than on the female. The rather broad ovary tapers near its blind end. The flattish ova are arranged for the most part single file. The spicula are frail, very slender, mostly uniform, but finally tapering and acute. Their proximal ends appear to lie about opposite the body-axis. The yellow accessory pieces are somewhat longer than the spicula. They are arcuate and stoutish, and their proximal ends appear to lie somewhat dorsad from the body-axis. There are two obscure supplementary organs, the anterior of which is located at a distance in front of the anus equal to one and one-half body-diameters, the posterior being opposite the middle of the spicula. These consist of slight elevations further accentuated by small alterations in about three consecutive annules.

*Habitat:* Sand, below low tide mark, Hull, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Fig. 113.

