

ABSTRACTS OF MEMOIRS

RECORDING WORK DONE AT THE PLYMOUTH LABORATORY

The Influence of the Position of the Cut upon Regeneration in *Gunda ulvæ*. By Dorothy Jordan Lloyd, B.Sc. (*Proc. Roy. Soc.*, B, Vol. XXVII, 1914.)

IN 1889 Hallez published a paper in the *Comptes Rendus* in which he stated that any fragment from a Triclad could regenerate completely, while from a Polyclad, only those fragments could do so which contained a portion of the central nervous system. The paper quoted above on the regeneration of *Gunda ulvæ*, a marine Triclad common at Plymouth, shows that this generalization is not of universal application, since in *G. ulvæ* regeneration of the anterior end is found to be dependent, as in Polyclad, on the presence of the central nervous system.

Posterior, anterior, and lateral regeneration are considered separately. Posterior regeneration, i.e. regeneration of any structure lying behind the brain, is found to take place equally well in the presence or absence of the cerebral ganglia. Lateral regeneration, in order to be complete, requires the presence of one intact ganglion. If only part of a ganglion is present, heads regenerate but are abnormal. If both ganglia are absent lateral regeneration only takes place behind the level of the ganglia. Anterior regeneration never occurs except in the presence of at least two-thirds of both ganglia.

The paper also records the formation of heteromorphic heads from short head-pieces of *G. ulvæ* in which the cut has passed transversely across both ganglia.

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