marginal border. The larger forms occasionally exhibit a pattern of two colours on the dorsal surface, as may be seen in the figures of *Myzostoma glabrum*,[1] *Myzostoma horologium*, *Myzostoma rubrofasciatum*, and *Myzostoma pictum*.[2] The first two species, the only ones of which I had abundant material, show at once how greatly the colour varies, and how unsafe it is therefore to fix the limits of a species by its colour. And this is owing to variations in the living animals and not merely to the fact that they are mostly known only by spirit specimens, in which case it is impossible to decide how much of the colour belongs to the *Myzostoma* itself, and how much is caused by the alcohol which contains the dissolved pigment of its host.

The dorsal surface is sculptured only in the larger specimens of the genus, which are also, as already mentioned, often distinguished by large elevations and ridges on the surface of the body. This sculpturing, when present, takes various forms: in *Myzostoma echinus* the dorsal surface is covered by fine folds (Pl. II. fig. 29); sometimes the skin is divided by longitudinal and cross furrows into a number of variously sized polygonal areas —minute in *Myzostoma coronatum* (Pl. III. fig. 9) but larger and separated by deeper furrows in *Myzostoma areolatum* (Pl. III. fig. 1); a third variety is shown by *Myzostoma gigas*, *Myzostoma longipes*, and *Myzostoma marginatum* (Pl. II. figs. 3, 24, and 16), where the skin is covered by a quantity of small tubercles pressed close together or separated by intervals into larger and smaller groups. The tubercles may be of equalsize, only diminishing slightly towards the border, or of very different dimensions; occasionally the tubercles become so minute and close that the skin acquires a granular appearance; on the other hand, these tubercles are sometimes highly developed, and arranged in radial lines (*Myzostoma echinus*, Pl. II. fig. 29).

In judging of the species by its sculpturing, it is always important to ascertain whether or not the animal was removed from its host before being plunged into alcohol, for in the former case it will be more bent towards the ventral side, and the dorsal surface will therefore be strongly projecting. All these circumstances evidently must considerably modify the sharpness of the sculpturing.

Cirri.

These structures are solid continuations of the integument, provided at their extremity with stiff setæ, and with a ventral furrow containing protrusile glutinous cells ("Klebzellen"); so the cirri serve not only as organs of attachment but also as tactile organs, as I observed in the case of *Myzostoma cirriferum* (*loc. cit.*, p. 29). Möbius also remarks that *Myzostoma mœbianum* used its cirri in locomotion, for clinging to the pinnules of its host (see special description of this species). The caudal appendages of certain other species of *Myzostoma*, already mentioned, differ from these cirri in being hollow and

[1] Genus Myzostoma, pl. i. figs. 1–11. [2] This Report, Pl. I. figs. 4–14; Pl. II. fig. 32; Pl. II. fig. 22.