

from *Actinometra jukesi*, P. H. C., and *Actinometra strata*, P. H. C., the first of which was found exclusively at Station 187, the latter at both Stations. Some specimens sent to me by Sir Wyville Thomson were labelled "Myzostomum from disk of *Phanogenia*" (probably = *Actinometra jukesi*, P. H. C.).

2. *Myzostoma longipes*, n. sp. (Pl. II. figs. 24–28).

The single specimen that I had measures nearly 2 mm. in diameter. It is ochre-coloured, and the flat margin is without cirri and bent upwards so that the animal is quite plate-shaped (see ideal section, fig. 27). The dorsal surface is covered with minute warts especially developed in the centre, where they are separated from each other by deep furrows; on the lateral parts of the dorsal surface they are smaller and closely adpressed. Towards the margin, which is hardly at all transparent, they disappear. The thickness of the body is in relation to the great development of the muscles; there is the large central elevation with the radial ridges on the ventral side (fig. 25). The fibrils of the parapodial muscles may be distinctly seen with a lens through the wall of the body. The basal portions of the parapodia occupy about the middle third of the radius from the central muscular mass to the margin of the body. The free ends of the parapodia extend beyond the margin of the body, and may be seen from the dorsal surface (fig. 24). The parts of the hook-apparatus (fig. 28) are extremely short, but very thick and stout. The tip of the hook is slightly bent, and is .09 mm. long; the greatest thickness at the base is .02 mm. The manubrium (*ma.*) is .05 mm. long, and increases in size at the free end into an obtuse shovel-like manubrial plate, which occupies more than one-third of its whole length.

The muscles of the suckers, like those of the parapodia, are well developed, and the suckers themselves are large and distinct.

The mouth is sub-terminal; the pharynx is provided with finely serrated walls (*ph.*). The cloacal papilla is on the hind margin of the ventral side.

*Host.*—Uncertain. Dredged by the "Blake" Expedition at Station 269 (St. Vincent).

3. *Myzostoma chinesisum*, n. sp. (Pl. II. fig. 31).

This species belongs to the Godeffroy Museum at Hamburg, and I obtained it through the kindness of Dr. J. W. Spengel. It resembles closely *Myzostoma horologium* in size and thickness of body, and like the latter has the dorsal surface flattened and its margins turned up; the majority of specimens—unlike that shown in fig. 31—display a circular contour. The diameter of the disk is 2.4 mm.; there are no cirri, and the parapodia and suckers are without the tubercles seen in *Myzostoma horologium*. The parapodia have a number of circular wrinkles, and the suckers show a beautiful radial folding; the male genital papillæ of some individuals are nearly as prominent as in *Myzostoma gigas*. The main feature of this species consists in the uniform brownish-grey colour of the back.