

and ventral surface, which sometimes inclines to green. The back is divided by a series of furrows into polygonal areas, which are continued for a short way on to the ventral surface.

*Host.*—Uncertain. Dredged in the Chinese Sea.

4. *Myzostoma labiatum*, n. sp. (Pl. II. fig. 23).

This species is not unlike *Myzostoma lütkeni*, but differs from it in that the ventral elevation does not differ in colour and consistency from the rest of the ventral surface, and that the parapodia (*p.*) and suckers (*s.*) are further out.

The suckers also are smaller than in *Myzostoma lütkeni*, and have a finely papillose margin.

The uniformly greyish-brown body is somewhat more than 4 mm. in diameter; it is circular and unprovided with cirri. On the dorsal surface is a median elevation, and on each side five elevations corresponding to the parapodia. On the ridges formed by these latter the folds, which are developed over the whole body both above and below, take the shape of small wart-like processes. The pharynx (*ph.*) is distinctly visible, with the crown of papillæ, and makes the resemblance to *Myzostoma lütkeni* still more obvious. A closer examination shows that these papillæ (fifteen to be seen from the ventral side, the longest measuring .3 mm.) belong really not to the pharynx but to the margin of the mouth, and therefore at once serve to distinguish this species. The conical cloacal papilla is very prominent, and lies at the same distance from the margin as the suckers.

*Host.*—Probably *Antedon inæqualis*, P. H. C. Dredged by the Challenger Expedition at Station 174, south-west of the Fiji Islands.

5. *Myzostoma echinus*, n. sp. (Pl. II. figs. 29–30).

This is one of the most remarkable species, owing to its size and the sculpturing of the back. The body is nearly hemispherical, with a flat ventral side of 5 mm. diameter. The back is grey inclining to brown, and very finely folded to form irregular lines, which are conspicuous and visible even with a simple lens. The dorsal surface is also ornamented by high cylindrical tubercles of a brown colour and considerable hardness. These tubercles bear smaller tubercles upon them, which are sometimes ramified. The arrangement of these tubercles corresponds to the structural arrangement of the body. First there is a median rank, running from the anterior to the posterior end of the body; on either side of this are five longer rows, each containing seven to ten tubercles and corresponding to the parapodia; between them are shorter lines containing three to five smaller tubercles, which correspond to the suckers. Occasionally several tubercles of one row are joined by continuous ridges of the colour and consistence of the tubercles themselves. The flat ventral surface is folded (fig. 30) like the back, but the smaller folds are not so distinctly