

brownish-yellow colour. Not only is the marginal area of these specimens more transparent, but also the skin of the back, from absence of pigment, and the base of the hook-apparatus is plainly visible through it. This specimen, which is 2.5 mm. long, has an oblong cavity in the middle of the back, from which radiate a number of fine furrows, separating the parapodial sectors from each other. The dorsal tubercles are visible, but much smaller than in the larger individuals. In another specimen also from *Antedon eschrichti* (Station 48), 1.6 mm. long, the dorsal tubercles were scarcely visible, even with a lens.

- Hosts.*—(a) *Antedon eschrichti*, Müll., sp., from north Greenland (Pröven), found in 50 fathoms, by the late Director Olrik, Copenhagen Museum.
- „ „ from Jan-Meyen, by Norwegian Arctic Expedition, Bergen Museum.
- „ „ “Porcupine,” 1869, 60° 14' N., 6° 17' W., 632 fathoms. The specimen could not with certainty be set down as *Myzostoma gigas*.
- „ „ from 76° 51' N., 44° 20' E., 145 fathoms; Station 21 (September 7th) of the Dutch Arctic Expedition.
- „ „ or *Antedon quadrata*, P. H. C. Station 48 (Le Have Bank) of the Challenger Expedition.
- „ „ from 74° 71' 4" N., 50° 23' E., 84 fathoms; Station 21 (July 7th) of the Dutch Arctic Expedition.

(b) *Antedon carinata*, Leach, sp., Bahia, Challenger Expedition.

12. *Myzostoma testudo*, n. sp. (Pl. I. figs. 18–24).

I examined two specimens of this species; one measured 4 mm. in length, the other 2.5 mm.

The larger individual has much the appearance of an oval thickish plate, the margin of which is bent ventrally in such a manner that the animal appears of a convex lenticular shape from above, and concave from below. Its colour is a light sepia brown; the back is sculptured in two different ways, being covered by a number of small tubercles, and also divided by furrows into larger areas, so that it has much the appearance of tortoise-shell. Two longitudinal furrows enclose a central area (figs. 18, 19), which gradually dies away, but again increases at the hinder margin of the body, the latter portion being separated off from the rest by a furrow; this middle area has the appearance of a goblet with a broad base. There are also on either side five oval elevations arranged in a semi-circle; these look at first sight as if they were ten small individuals, but a closer examination shows that they are merely elevations, covering the basal ends of the hook-apparatus (*cf.* Genus *Myzostoma*, pl. viii. fig. 2). There are twenty cirri present, each of which is