

hagen Museum. They were all of equal size, about 3.5 mm. long, and differed from the Bohol specimen in their yellowish-brown colour, opaqueness, and larger size. One specimen had the dorsal surface finely granulated; and a renewed examination of the specimen from Bohol, formerly described by me, showed granulations here and there.

Hosts.—(a) *Actinometra parvicirra*, Müll., sp., from Bohol (Philippines). (b) Uncertain. The Copenhagen specimens were taken from Crinoids (*Actinometra*, *Antedon*) from the central part of the Southern Sea (Tahiti, Samoa, &c.), but no more exact statements can be made. Two other smaller individuals (2.27 mm. long) I got from an undetermined species of *Comatula* from the British Museum. The locality, however, was unknown.

20. *Myzostoma coriaceum*, n. sp. (Pl. XI. figs. 1–3).

By the permission of Dr. A. Günther, I received from Prof. Jeffrey Bell three specimens of a *Myzostoma* found by Mr. P. H. Carpenter on an *Antedon* (*Antedon insignis*, Bell, MS.) dredged during the "Alert" Expedition; this is the largest species known to me. The diameter of the circular body is about 9 mm., and as the margins are bent down, the animal must really measure as much as 1 cm. when fully extended. The colour is a darkish brown, only a marginal zone about .3 mm. wide being of a somewhat lighter colour, but not in the least transparent. The dorsal surface has irregular folds, caused no doubt by the alcohol; the skin is smooth and without tubercles. The consistency of the body is very much that of leather, but the thickness is inconsiderable,—this species is in fact almost the thinnest known, as may be seen from the ideal cross section (fig. 3). The margin of the body has twenty cirri, measuring from .23–.3 mm. in length, and it is a curious fact that the smallest specimen, 2.7 mm. in diameter, has cirri proportionally far larger; they measure about .22 mm. long. The parapodia (*p.*) are near the centre of the ventral surface at about the end of the inner third of the radius. From the external margin of their insertion to the tip they measure about .7 mm., and are in consequence relatively small. Slightly outside of the parapodia, about half-way between the margin and the centre of the body, are the prominent rounded suckers (*s.*), .3 mm. in diameter; they are conspicuous by the fine folds on their free surface. At the same level as the suckers are the oral (*m.*), cloacal (*cl.*), and two male genital (δ) apertures; the latter are situated at the extremities of papillæ considerably larger than the parapodia.

Host.—*Antedon insignis*, Bell, MS., from Station 110 (Port Denison, 3 to 4 fathoms) of the "Alert" Expedition, British Museum.

21. *Myzostoma radiatum*, n. sp. (Pl. III. figs. 12, *A*, *B*).

The form of this species is very peculiar; the back is flat, while the ventral surface is vaulted (see ideal cross section, fig. 12, *B*). Seen from below (*A*) this massive swelling is intersected by ten radial furrows, dividing up its area into as many sectors, each of which