

out beyond the parapodium. Fig. 23 represents the portion of the hook-apparatus which extends beyond the parapodium. This part of the hook is .2 mm. long and .02 mm. broad; the end is bent at more than a right angle and gracefully curved. There is no separate manubrial plate—the end of the manubrium merely becomes thinner, more flattened, and bent backwards, so that it embraces nearly the whole hook (*ma.*). The whole manubrium is covered by numerous tubercles, which show the powerful development of its muscular system. These chitinous parts are of a deep dark yellow and yellowish-brown where the light falls upon them. I have not succeeded in finding any trace of suckers.

*Host.*—The single specimen was found upon the peristome of *Antedon phalangium*, Müll., sp., dredged in the Minch, from 60 to 80 fathoms, August 14, 1869, by H.M.S. "Porcupine."

23. *Myzostoma calycotyle*, n. sp. (Pl. III. figs. 24–26).

The colour of the animal varies from dirty grey to brownish; the shape of the body is oblong, the diameter being 3.6 mm., and the length 2 mm. The convex dorsal surface is covered with small scattered whitish papillæ, while the concave under surface is much bent and folded. The margin is beset with numerous cirri of .2 mm. in length, and considerably bent upwards (fig. 24). The shape of the specimen renders an examination of the ventral side very difficult. A portion of the parapodia and suckers are squeezed into the furrows, so that it is quite impossible to examine them properly, which is much to be regretted, since the type is an interesting one. In the first place, the suckers are not situated, as is usual, between the parapodia, but arise quite near their base (fig. 26). The suckers (*s.*) are distinguished by being very strongly developed; their shape is also peculiar; they closely resemble stalked goblets, and their greatest diameter is .34 mm. The relation of the two anterior pairs of suckers to the parapodia may be seen in the specimen; they lie, with respect to the short axis of the body (fig. 25), outside the parapodia (*a.* and *b.*), but joined to them. It may therefore be safely concluded that the shorter diameter represents the longitudinal axis. The only opening that can represent the mouth falls within this line, between the two suckers and parapodia (fig. 25, *a.* and *b.*). This mouth opening is then rather dorsal in position (fig. 24, *m.*). I did not discover the cloacal opening.

*Host.*—*Pentacrinus alternicirrus*, P. H. C., from Station 214 (south of Philippine Islands) of the Challenger Expedition.

24. *Myzostoma compressum*, n. sp. (Pl. III. figs. 4–8).

This species is distinguished by its yellowish-brown colour and laterally compressed shape (see ideal section, fig. 7); the back runs up like a keel, which is considerably higher than the animal is broad. The skin of the back is quite smooth; the margin of the body, as I observed in a specimen preserved by v. Willemoes Suhm, is provided with twenty cirri, resembling very closely in size those of *Myzostoma coronatum*; the largest are .2 mm. long.