

- (A) Station 249 (Grenada) of the "Blake" Expedition, probably from *Actinometra meridionalis*, var. *carinata*, P. H. C.
- (C) Station 203 (Martinique) of the "Blake" Expedition, probably from *Actinometra meridionalis*, var. *carinata*, P. H. C.
- (B) "Blake" Expedition, Caribbean Sea, 1877-78 or 1878-79 (label lost). Nothing can be stated with certainty respecting the host of this form, though it is probably *Actinometra meridionalis*, A. Ag., sp., which occurs at this Station.

The fact that the hosts of all these forms of *Myzostoma*, which I have united under the same specific name, are so very closely allied, seems to confirm the justice of my view.

41. *Myzostoma caribbeanum*, n. sp. (Pl. X. fig. 4).

The single specimen that I possess has an oval thin body, equally rounded at the fore and hind ends; its colour is a dirty yellowish-brown, the length is 1.2 mm. and the breadth 1 mm. It is somewhat thicker and less transparent in the middle than towards the edge. There are forty-three obtuse cirri, measuring up to .09 mm. in length; they cannot be divided into principal and secondary cirri, inasmuch as there are all possible intermediate conditions, from minute tubercles up to the longest cirri. At the hinder extremity is an unpaired median cirrus (*C.*). The parapodia (*p.*) are feeble, and occupy nearly the middle third of the radius. The round suckers (*s.*), which are small but very distinct, are in the middle line between the bases of the parapodia and the margin of the body. On the same level with these are the mouth opening (*m.*), the cloaca (*cl.*), and the obtusely ending genital papillæ (♂).

*Host.*—Uncertain. "Blake" Expedition, Caribbean Sea, 1877-78 or 1878-79 (label lost).

42. *Myzostoma rotundum*, n. sp. (Pl. X. fig. 2).

The animal is nearly circular, and of a yellowish colour at the margin, inclining to brown in the middle of the body; its length is .832 mm., diameter .88 mm., it is therefore one of the smallest species of the genus. The marginal border is prolonged into a number of short obtuse cirri, the longest of which measure .08 mm., while the smallest are minute tubercles. The single specimen has altogether fifty-one cirri, arranged in quite an irregular fashion; the large and small cirri are at unequal distances and bear no relation to each other in their arrangement. The pharynx (*ph.*) is large and conspicuous, as also the stomach, cloaca (*cl.*), and the ten intestinal cæca (*i.*), especially on one side. The parapodia (*p.*) are relatively feeble, and occupy a circle at the inner end of the middle third of the radius; the large round suckers (*s.*) lie at the boundary of the middle and the last third of the radius, as also the mouth and cloacal aperture (*cl.*).