

circular in form, and about 2 mm. in diameter; the form of the cirri, which are, however, both relatively and absolutely larger, is like that of *Myzostoma quadrifilum*.

In the possession also of six caudal appendages it is intermediate between that form and *Myzostoma fissum*. The form of these appendages is like those of *Myzostoma quadrifilum*; they are divided into a larger basal part and a finer terminal thread (CA_1 - CA_3). The last appendage (CA_3) that was not damaged measures from the margin of the body to the extremity 1.3 mm., the basal and terminal parts being of equal length. The second pair (CA_2) is somewhat shorter, and the exterior pair (CA_1) shorter still. The base of all the six appendages is continued for some way into the ventral surface of the disk. The slight development of the last pair of cirri (*c.*) is remarkable, compared to the rest,—they measure only .45 mm.

Host.—*Antedon multiradiata*, P. H. C., from Station 187 (Torres Strait) of the Challenger Expedition.

51. *Myzostoma quadrifilum*, n. sp. (Pl. IV. figs. 3-6).

I had thirteen specimens, which I have united together under this specific name, and which came from the same host. The body is roundish, and terminates in four filiform caudal appendages, which differ from those of *Myzostoma quadricaudatum* in having a terminal thread. The light yellow marginal zone is distinctly marked off from the brown opaque middle portion. All the specimens, however, are not absolutely the same in regard to the length of the caudal threads and the form and length of the cirri; in some individuals the caudal appendages are entirely separated from their origin, in others they are united for a certain distance. There are, for example, two specimens measuring .9 mm., in one of which the cirri are long, narrow, and slender, .27 mm. long, and appear to be direct continuations of the margin, while in the other (figs. 5, 6) they are short, stout, and much wrinkled, measuring only .1 mm. in length, and arise from the under side of the disk by a thick basal portion. I was prevented from making a strict distinction between the different varieties, from the fact that all the specimens, except those shown in figs. 3 and 4, were more or less injured or rolled up, and therefore unsuitable for an exact examination.

The smaller of the figured specimens (fig. 4) had a circular form, and measured .7 mm., considering, as in *Myzostoma quadricaudatum*, the cloaca to be the termination of the body. The distinction between the disk and the caudal appendages is in this specimen very slightly marked, inasmuch as the basal parts of all the cirri are grown together, and the summits only are distinct. The intestinal cæca (*i.*) penetrate into the base of the caudal appendages—one into each. The mouth is subterminal; the cloacal opening (*cl.*) is placed on a slender papilla lying between the bases of the median caudal appendages. The pharynx (*ph.*) is moderately large, but I was unable to examine it in detail. The oval suckers (*s.*) are similar to those of *Myzostoma quadricaudatum*, and distant from the margin about