

half their own diameter. The parapodia are well developed, the cirri about .09 mm. long. The difference between this specimen and that shown in fig. 3 consists principally in the larger size of the latter; its body is about .9 mm. long (measured to the point *X* where the median caudal appendage takes its origin; I could not find the cloaca); the length of the median caudal appendage is about 1.14 mm. As in the preceding species, the external caudal appendages are much smaller than the median ones. The median caudal appendages are grown together, while the exterior ones are free from their base upwards. The length of the last cirrus on either side (*c.*) is .26 mm.; the rest are scarcely half as long. In all other dimensions this specimen (fig. 3) agrees with the first described specimen, the size of the pharynx, the parapodia, and suckers being of course actually larger since the specimen itself is larger.

Host.—*Antedon bidentata*, P. H. C., Station 186 (Torres Strait) of the Challenger Expedition.

52. *Myzostoma quadricaudatum*, n. sp. (Pl. V. figs. 5, 6).

The body is roundish and flat, light brownish in colour, and but slightly transparent; it has a length of 1 mm. and a breadth of .9 mm., and bears twenty cirri, the first and longest pair of which measure .23 mm., the rest averaging .16 mm. The cirri are massive and end obtusely. The body terminates in four caudal appendages, every one of which contains an intestinal cæcum. They are of equal length (.4 mm.), and end obtusely. The parapodia (*p.*) are well developed, and contain strongly bent hooks (fig. 6); the round suckers (*s.*) are situated upon the margin. On a level with the suckers, between the fifth and sixth cirrus on either side, is the male genital aperture (δ), at the bottom of a shallow furrow. The mouth opening is behind the anterior margin, the cloacal aperture is at the base of the bifurcation of the median caudal appendages. The extremely small size of the pharynx (*ph.*) is remarkable.

Host.—*Antedon fluctuans*, P. H. C., from Station 190 (Arafura Sea) of the Challenger Expedition.

53. *Myzostoma lobatum*, Graff.

Myzostoma lobatum, Graff, Genus *Myzostoma*, p. 19, pl. ii. figs. 3, 4.

Host.—*Actinometra fimbriata*, Müll., Bohol (Philippines).

54. *Myzostoma bicaudatum*, n. sp. (Pl. V. figs. 2, 3).

This specimen, which is the smallest of the *Myzostomida Caudata*, measures .45 mm. (without the caudal appendages); it is nearly circular in form, and flat on both sides. It is stout, hardly at all transparent, and brownish in colour; there is hardly any trace of a thinner lateral zone. The twenty cirri arise from the ventral side of the margin; in the only