

cyst was lined by a tough brownish membrane, which in the middle of the cyst (in the direction of the arrow, fig. 2) on the antambulacral side is raised into a fold half as high as the cavity. Two equal-sized cavities communicating by a fissure are thus formed, in each of which was a *Myzostoma*, which did not, however, occupy the whole of the cavity; each lay on the ventral side of the cyst, at opposite extremities of the cyst, one near the point the other near the arm-joint; the proximal chamber (fig. 3) communicates with the exterior by a fine foramen. The second cyst had the same form and size, the third was similar but smaller by one-third, and was formed of numerous polygonal calcareous plates, the ambulacral furrow being bordered by several rows of them. The two parasites occupying this smaller cyst were, although small, evidently adult, for they were filled with eggs. This small cyst also enabled me to come to some conclusion respecting the growth and formation of the cysts. In all probability its growth commences by an enlargement of the joints of the pinnule; additional plates are subsequently intercalated, which, finally, when the parasite is fully developed, fuse together and form a solid wall, showing only traces here and there of its original composition (figs. 2, 3, 4, 6). The cyst displayed in figs. 4-6 (its point is broken off) differs from the others by its more rounded form, and by the two neighbouring arm-joints, as well as the one that bears the pinnule, becoming swollen. The hindermost of these (*c.*) has an enlarged pinnule—here broken off—whereas the anterior has lost its pinnule. The septum dividing the cavity of the cyst is longitudinal, it is attached to the wall only near the external orifice, and there is a fissure therefore left putting the two cavities into communication, but too small to allow the parasite to change its place. As in fig. 3 so also here (see the arrow, fig. 5), the aperture communicating with the exterior belongs to one of the two cavities only.

This species is found always in pairs in a single cyst, the individuals being of the same size and of a dark brownish colour and peculiar form (fig. 1). The lateral parts, as in *Myzostoma pentacrini*, are turned upwards at a sharp angle, so that in section the body is wedge-shaped (figs. 7, 8); the flat back of the wedge is formed by the ventral surface of the animal, and is bordered by the parapodia (fig. 1 *B*); the parts lying outside the parapodia are bent towards each other and form the sides of the wedge. The marginal borders being unprovided with cirri are apt occasionally to come into such close contact above that only a very narrow fissure is left, through which the dorsal surface of the animal can be discerned; sometimes the marginal borders are again bent outwards (fig. 1 *A*) in a lip-like fashion, so that a kind of tray is formed, the outer part of which corresponds to the ventral, the inner to the dorsal side of the animal.

Suckers are entirely absent, and the five pairs of parapodia are but slightly prominent as flat circular disks. The hook-apparatus is very feeble in proportion to the size of the animal, and the hook is only about half as long as the thickness of the body (fig. 7, *u*). The length of the specimen shown in fig. 1 (taken from the cyst, fig. 2), is 3 mm., the breadth of the flat ventral side, 2.4 mm. Considering that the bent portions of the