

(fig. 2, C), and had a small aperture at the outer end. The most remarkable thing about this cyst was that, although undivided by any septum, it contained two pairs of *Myzostoma inflator*, which were closely pressed together and filled up the whole of the interior of the cyst. One pair was larger than the other, the female measuring 2.2 mm. in length by 1.2 mm. in breadth, and the male (fig. 4) .9 mm. in length by .8 mm. in breadth.

The relative length as well as the form of the hooks was the same in both sexes as in *Myzostoma murrayi* from *Antedon radiospina*.

*Hosts.*—(a) *Antedon angustiradia*, P. H. C., from Station 192 (south-west of Papua) of the Challenger Expedition.

(b) *Actinometra pulchella*, Pourt., sp., from Station 294 (Barbados) of the "Blake" Expedition.

67. *Myzostoma murrayi*, n. sp. (Pl. XV. figs. 5–13).

I found the peculiar cysts of this species first upon *Antedon duplex*, P. H. C., from St. Vincent (Station 269 of the "Blake" Expedition). There were upon the disk of this crinoid, quite close to the mouth, two club-shaped cysts, shown diagrammatically in fig. 8. The free end of the cyst projects between the arms on the dorsal side; the extremity is considerably thicker than the rest and bears an aperture. The larger of the two cysts measured 3.5 mm. long with a greatest diameter of .86 mm., the width of the aperture being .18 mm.; it was hanging down quite freely, whereas the smaller cyst was attached firmly to the disk for its whole length. The border of the cyst was tubercular, appearing to consist of numerous single calcareous plates united together by the solid membrane which lines the interior of the cyst. I had considerable difficulty in extracting the inhabitants of the cysts, and indeed only succeeded in getting some fragments from the larger one, since the parasites were very closely pressed into the various folds and furrows upon the inside of the cyst.

Mr. Carpenter, however, sent me a specimen of *Antedon radiospina* (Station 170, Challenger Expedition) containing two cysts of much larger size than the others. The first of these projected outwards and upwards from the ambulacral furrow at about the middle of the length of the arm; the second cyst was somewhat larger, placed in the same position on its host as the specimen from the "Blake" Expedition. This latter cyst is shown in fig. 9, C, magnified seven times; its length was 8 mm. Both these cysts were slightly connected along their whole length with the skin of the host. When the cyst was cut open lengthways, it was found to contain a female (fig. 10, ♀) which filled the distal two-thirds of the cyst, its dorsal surface being bent inwards; between the ventral surface of the female and the wall of the cyst, near the orifice, was a dwarf male (♂); the diameter of the body of the female, circular when fully stretched out, was 5.5 mm., its greatest thickness rather more than .5 mm.; the whole body becomes thinner towards the margin, but is transparent throughout, and of a brownish colour. There was no trace of