good for all the species of *Myzostoma* hitherto known, the differences between them consisting mainly in the number and length of the cirri and in the relative thickness, transparency, and mobility of the body; thus *Myzostoma glabrum*, the first species ever described, which was discovered in 1827 by F. S. Leuckart attached firmly by its hooks to the disk of *Antedon rosacea* (*Comatula mediterranea*), is distinguished by possessing a thick opaque disk and small wart-like cirri; another species—*Myzostoma cirriferum*—discovered in 1834 by J. V. Thompson, has a delicate transparent disk and long cirri; it is found upon the same species of *Antedon*, and moves about freely over the disk and arms of its host. A third species, *Myzostoma costatum*, was found upon *Comatula multiradiata* of the Red Sea by Leuckart in 1836. Finally, nine new species collected by Professor Semper in the Philippines were described by Professor v. Graff in his Monograph on the group published in 1877.

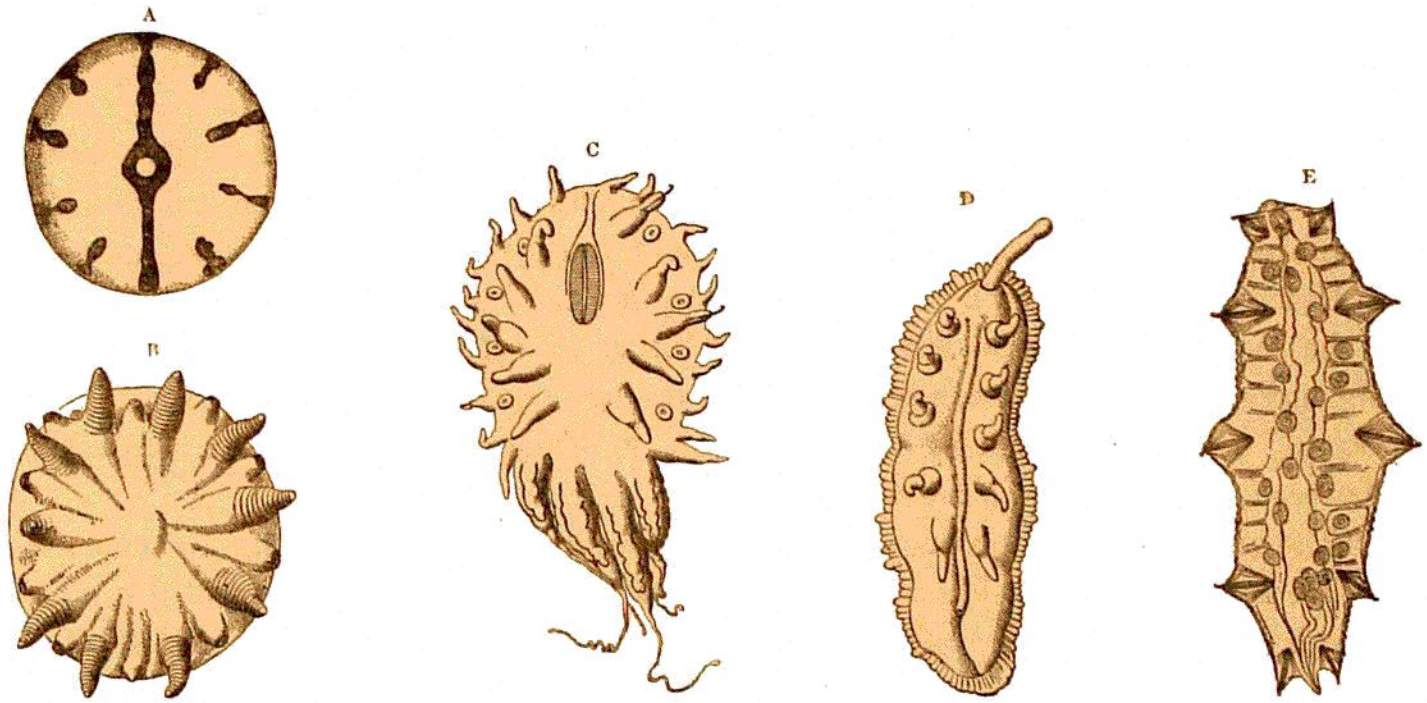

FIG. 126.—A, *Myzostoma horologium* from the dorsal surface; B, the same, from the ventral surface; both figures are magnified 6 diameters. C, *Myzostoma quadrifilum*, from the ventral surface; magnified 12 diameters. D, *Myzostoma folium*, from the ventral surface, with the pharynx far extended; magnified 12 diameters. E, *Stelechopus hyocrini*, strongly compressed; magnified 18 diameters.

"The Report upon the Challenger collection[1] contains a description of 52 new species in addition to the 15 already known, and also considerably increases our knowledge of the anatomy and mode of life of the Myzostomida. The two most remarkable forms are *Stelechopus hyocrini* (fig. 126E) already mentioned, and *Myzostoma folium* (fig. 126D); both these species by their elongated form and the absence of suckers differ considerably from the known species and appear to form a transition between the Myzostomida and the Tardigrada; the Myzostomida have been regarded by different authors as allied to the Trematodes, Hirudinea, Chætopoda, Crustacea, or Tardigrada; Dr. v. Graff's obser-

[1] Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxvii., 1884.