remarkable are the cysts of Myzostoma tenuispinum (Pl. XIII. figs. 6 and 11-16), which consist of small fusiform oval chambers, arranged longitudinally or transversely, and formed by the enlargement of some of the brachialia or basalia; these are extremely conspicuous, since they do not become gradually flattened. A third group of malformations consist in independently formed cysts, i.e., cysts that are not produced by the transformation of a pinnule or an arm-joint. These cysts appear upon the ambulacral surface, and are either sessile and of various forms (Myzostoma cysticolum, Pl. XIII. figs. 1-3), or pedunculate and club-shaped (Myzostoma murrayi, Pl. XV. figs. 5-9). Myzostoma inflator (Pl. XV. figs. 1, 2) produces both sessile and stalked cysts.

Finally, there are compound cysts (Pl. XIV. fig. 8), due to the approximation and fusion of the two different cysts formed by Myzostoma willemoesii and Myzostoma tenuispinum, the latter on the arm-joint and the former on its pinnule.

In the following Tables are given complete lists of the known species of Myzostoma and their hosts:—

Table I.

List of species of Myzostomida.

Species of Myzostoma.	Host.	Received from.
M. horologium, n. sp.	Actinometra jukesi, P. H. C. ,, strata, P. H. C.	Challenger Expedition. Do. do.
M. longipes, n. sp.	Uncertain.	"Blake."
M. chinesicum, n. sp.	Uncertain.	Dr. J. W. Spengel.
M. labiatum, n. sp.	Antedon inæqualis, P. H. C. ?	Challenger Expedition.
M. echinus, n. sp.	Antedon incisa, P. H. C.? " inæqualis, P. H. C.? Actinometra mutabilis, Lütken, MS.	Do. do. Do. do. Copenhagen Museum.
M. alatum, Graff.	Antedon phalangium, Müll., sp.	" Porcupine."
M. costatum, F. S. L.	Antedon savignyi, Müll., sp., or " palmata, Müll., sp. ? ", triquetra, Semp., MS. Actinometra parvicirra, Müll., sp.	Prof. v. Siebold. Prof. C. Semper. Do.
M. plicatum, n. sp.	Antedon tenax, Lütken, MS.	Copenhagen Museum.