

Willemoes Suhm has described the colour of this species in the living state¹ as being white with black spots. The black pigment I discovered by transverse sections to be placed in a layer beneath the epidermis, intersected by fibrils which are especially developed on the dorsal side, and indeed disappear entirely on the ventral side (fig. 3, *cu.*). The ventral side (figs. 1, 2) is of an even brownish tint, and shows a central elevation corresponding to the ventral ganglion and central muscular mass, with its continuations towards the mouth (*m.*) and cloaca (*cl.*), and radial elevations corresponding to the muscle bundles which run from the central muscle mass to the parapodia (*p.*) and suckers (*s.*).

The parapodia (*p.*) are highly developed, and placed close to the external margin, in consequence of which their extremities are to be seen from above. The hooks (fig. 15) are very strong, measuring .17–.22 mm. in length, and up to .03 mm. in thickness; the tip is bent at a right angle. The column of the manubrium is very short (fig. 16), not much more than half as long as the hook. The manubrium (*ma.*) is highly developed, and made up of three shovel-shaped prongs.

The suckers (*s.*) are placed between the bases of the parapodia and the margin of the body; sometimes they project considerably, but are usually depressed as shown in fig. 3, where the sucker occupies half the thickness of the body, and is entirely retracted into its sheath (*s.*). The epithelium covering the sucker (*se.*) is markedly thicker than that over the rest of the body (*e.*). The free margin of the sucker has in some individuals a crown of brownish papillæ, which are also occasionally found upon the parapodia. Viewed with a lens they look like chitinous spicules, but are really only elevations of the integument coloured brown by the enclosed pigment. In some individuals these structures can be seen with the naked eye, in others the papillæ appear to be absent or present, but without any pigment. The pharynx is relatively small, and the mouth (*m.*), also small, is some way removed from the margin of the body. The obtusely-conical cloacal papilla (*cl.*) is placed immediately beneath the hinder end of the body. This ventral situation of the cloaca is the most remarkable difference between this species and *Myzostoma glabrum*.

The sexual organs resemble those of the last-mentioned species, and the young are attached to the body of the adult in the same way (see Genus *Myzostoma*, p. 63).

The diffuse brown coloration of the young specimens is remarkable, resembling that of some adult specimens of *Myzostoma glabrum* (*loc. cit.*, pl. i. figs. 3, 4).

Host.—Uncertain. Dredged by Challenger Expedition at Stations 186, 187 (Cape York). The specimens, according to the notes of P. H. Carpenter, most probably come

¹ "In der Arafura-See habe ich im vorigen Jahre einmal 80 Exemplare einer grossen Comatula untersucht und fand circa auf jeder zehnten unsere Schmarotzer. Es ist das das grösste Myzostomum, das ich je gesehen habe. Sie sasssen oder krochen schlängelnd auf den Kelchen, selten in der Rinne der Arme. Meist fanden sich 2–3 grosse Thiere und mit ihnen ein kleineres. Alle diese Myzostomen waren, wie die Comatula, weiss und schwarz gefleckt, und die übrigen zahlreichen Schmarotzer des Thieres zeigten dieselbe Färbung."—Von der Challenger-Expedition, Brief VI. *Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.* Bd. xxvi. p. lxxix.