

for fear of damaging the specimen too much. They are distinguished by being strongly bent, and by the blackish colour of the tip. The manubrium (*ma.*) is similar to that of *Myzostoma gigas* (Pl. II. figs. 4, 6), but is not so large in proportion. The round well-developed suckers are without the circle of parapodia, and distant from the margin of the body by only one-sixth of the entire radius. The free ends of the suckers of the smaller individual are more extended, and reach beyond the margin of the body; they are goblet-shaped, and larger than the parapodia.

The pharynx is half drawn out and well-developed; the mouth lies as far from the margin of the body as the suckers. The cloacal aperture is dorsal, and lies on a papilla situated just anteriorly to the hinder margin of the body.

*Host.*—*Antedon phalangiium*, Müll., sp. Dredged in the Minch, August 14, 1869, and at Station 13 (off Duncansby Head) (1870), lat. 40° 16' N., long. 9° 37' W., in 220 fathoms, by the "Porcupine" Expedition.

#### 7. *Myzostoma costatum*, F. S. Leuckart.

*Myzostoma costatum*, Graff, Genus *Myzostoma*, p. 11, pl. i. figs. 13, 14.

Professor Hæckel obtained another specimen of this form at Tur near Sinai, which is rather smaller than the examples previously described by me, and of a slightly different form. It measures nearly 2 mm. in length, the lateral parts are bent ventrally and not obliquely sloped from the middle elevation of the back. The breadth is rather greater than the length; the marginal notches are more distinct, the colour yellowish-brown. The "ribs" are not so distinct as in the specimens from Bohol; the anterior notch is not so marked.

*Hosts.*—(a) *Comatula multiradiata*, Lam. (many types have been confused under this name, the host may be either *Antedon savignyi*, Müll., sp., or *Antedon palmata*, Müll., sp.), Red Sea.

(b) *Antedon triquetra*, Semper, MS., Bohol (Philippines).

(c) *Actinometra parvicirra*, Müll., sp., Bohol (Philippines).

#### 8. *Myzostoma plicatum*, n. sp. (Pl. III. figs. 16–18).

The body is 4 mm. long and circular in shape, but the true form is somewhat concealed by the sides being turned down. The back is sepia brown, and sculptured in a very characteristic manner. Instead of a longitudinal elevation, there is a furrow running along the length of the back; several furrows also run across this, from one side to the other. There are a number of crest-like elevations corresponding to the intestinal cæca; these elevations cause the marginal part of the body to appear stouter than the central (fig. 18). The thickness of the body is somewhat intermediate between that of *Myzostoma cirriferum* and *Myzostoma glabrum*. The whole disk is opaque, and the only