

11. *Myzostoma gigas*, Lütken (Pl. II. figs. 1-8).*Myzostoma gigas*, Lütken, MS.

,, ,, Graff, Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., vol. xii. p. 378, 1884.

In the year 1877 I received from Dr. Lütken some Myzostomida from the Copenhagen Museum, which on account of their large size had been named by him *Myzostoma gigas*.¹

This species measures 7 mm. in diameter, the thickness of the body reaching 1·5 mm. in the middle; the back is convex, increasing gradually from the margin, and the animal appears therefore lenticular; the ventral surface is flat. At the extreme edge the body is transparent, and becomes more and more opaque towards the centre. The dorsal surface is covered with tubercles, distinguishable by the naked eye, and separated from each other by intervals (fig. 3), which become smaller and smaller, and finally disappear at the margin of the body. The latter is provided with twenty long, equal cirri, measuring ·16-·2 mm., and arranged at equal distances from each other, except the first pair, which are rather further removed from each other than the succeeding cirri. Each cirrus arises in a small marginal notch. The parapodia (figs. 1, 2, *p.*) are stout, and arranged in a circle at equal distances from the centre and the periphery. Each parapodium has a number of annular furrows and a strong terminal hook-apparatus. The hooks, which are furnished with a fine somewhat bent tip (figs. 4, 5, 6, *u.*), are from ·2-·26 mm. long, and ·01-·02 mm. thick. The manubrium (*ma.*) is a convex plate, with five or six digitiform processes on its free margin. The inequality in length between the stalks of the manubria is very striking. Two of them taken from the same individual measure respectively ·26 and ·15 mm. in length. The suckers (*s.*) are hemispherical, and very large, and situated between the insertions of the parapodia and the margin of the body; they bear a number of incisions round the edge. The pharynx (*ph.*) is small in proportion to the body; the mouth (*m.*) and cloacal papilla (*cl.*) lie at the same level as the suckers, at a considerable distance from the margin.

The male genital papilla (♂) is also remarkably large. All the other specimens that I have are much smaller than those from the Copenhagen Museum, and differ also in their colour, which varies from light yellow to red-brown. The margin of some of the smaller specimens is also more transparent and more marked off from the rest of the disk, especially in a specimen from the Amsterdam Museum, collected during the Dutch Arctic Expedition, which comes nearest in size to the specimens in the Copenhagen Museum. The smallest specimens of all were gathered during the Challenger Expedition. One of these is displayed in figs. 7, 8; it was taken at Bahia, from *Antedon carinata*, and is of a

¹ Dr. Chr. Fr. Lütken, A revised Catalogue of the Annelida and other not Entozoic Worms of Greenland, p. 178, No. 120, *Myzostoma gigas*, Ltk. (MS.), in Manual of the Natural History, &c., of Greenland, edited by Prof. T. Rupert Jones, for the use of the Arctic Expedition, London, 1875.