

species were known to him. Of the third genus, *Sylon*, Krøyer proposed only one species, though the different specimens show considerable variation in shape and size. It seems to occur on the genus *Hippolyte* only. No description of the genus *Sylon* is given in this note; and Krøyer's death in 1870 occurred before the paper, in which he intended to give a full description of the different species and genera, was published. With regard to *Sylon* the only things we learn from his note of 1855 are that its metamorphosis is much like that of *Pachybdella* and *Peltogaster*, and that he believes it to be the only genus of the group in which a kind of vascular system occurs.

In 1870 G. O. Sars published<sup>1</sup> the second part of his father's *Bidrag til Kundskab om Christianiafjordens Fauna*, with the aid of the manuscript left by his father, Dr. Michael Sars, who died in 1869. The same memoir was also published separately.<sup>2</sup>

In this paper a description is for the first time given (pp. 41-48) of the genus *Sylon*, Krøyer, and of two species belonging to it. The one is *Sylon hippolytes* (Krøyer), most probably the same species that Krøyer observed; it was found on the under side of the abdomen of *Hippolyte securifrons*, Norman, which was taken at a depth of 40 to 60 fathoms in Storemedet, and at a depth of 100 to 120 fathoms in the Rødtangdybet. M. Sars points out that the same species occurs attached to a specimen of *Hippolyte polaris*, Sabine, which Danielsen obtained in Hardangarfjorden at a depth of 250 fathoms. The other species described is *Sylon pandali*, M. Sars, a parasite of *Pandalus brevirostris*, which lives at a depth of 25 to 60 fathoms "in freto Drøbachiensis." Both species are figured and a fairly full description is given, the only one hitherto published.

The diagnosis which M. Sars proposes for the genus *Sylon* is as follows:—

"Corpus sacciforme, ovatum, subteres, cute (pallio) pellucida sed firma vestitum. Os vel apertura suctoria in organo adfigendi acetabuliformi, annulo corneo cincto, in latere inferiore corporis situm, ubi in posteriore parte aperturæ (genitales) binæ parvæ circulares beantes, symetrice positæ, cavitatem intrapallialem aperientes, adsunt. Genitalia bisexualia: ovarium ramosum, in sacco magno maximam partem cavitatis interpallialis explente inclusum; testiculus parvus ovatus, in posteriore parte ventrali hujus cavitatis situs."

At the end of his description of the two species, Sars points out the differences existing between *Sylon* and the other known members of the family Peltogastridæ, established by Lilljeborg. *Sylon* differs from *Peltogaster* in not having an aperture at the anterior extremity of the body, and also in having only a single testis; from *Apeltes* it differs both by the absence of the anterior aperture and of the short tube at the hindermost extremity of the body, and by the presence of a well-developed organ for its attachment to the host, with a mouth in the centre. *Sylon* also differs from both by the shorter form of the body, in which respect it rather resembles *Clistosaccus* of

<sup>1</sup> *Nyt Mag. f. Naturvid.*, vol. xv.

<sup>2</sup> Christiania, Johan Dahl, 1870.