

must have had a maximum breadth of about 4 mm. The whole of the body-disc has an almost uniform thickness of about 0.25 to 0.33 mm., and is slightly translucent throughout, with the exception of the parapodial insertions. The margin is very finely notched; the colour uniformly greyish-yellow. The back bears a gently ridged longitudinal swelling (fig. 3), and at its sides five pairs of oval prominences, which represent the parapodial insertions on the ventral surface. No trace of suckers could be detected. The slightly developed parapodia (fig. 2, *p*) are disposed in two longitudinal rows, somewhat nearer the median line than the external margin, and the first pair is at an unusually great distance from the anterior end. The mouth (*ph.*) and cloacal papilla (*cl*) are also very small, and are situated at the extremities of a slight longitudinal ventral elevation representing the dorsal median ridge, and much nearer the margin of the body than the parapodia.

The smaller specimen is about 5 mm. in length, and is so completely bent in ventrally, that it has the form of a boat.

In the form of the body and in the absence of suckers this species seems closely related to *Myzostoma folium* (Report, pl. iii.).

Found on *Antedon marginata*, P. H. C., from Station 208 of the Challenger Expedition.

77. *Myzostoma beardi*, n. sp. (Pl. III. figs. 1-4).

I have named this species in honour of the successful investigator of the development of the Myzostomida, Dr. John Beard. In every respect this form very closely resembles *Myzostoma pentacrini* (Report, No. 61), with which I at first regarded it as identical. It causes on *Antedon flexilis*, P. H. C., the same deformity as the above species on the arms of *Pentacrinus alternicirrus*, P. H. C. The single specimen before me was obtained from the same *Antedon flexilis* (Station 192, Challenger Expedition, Arafura Sea) as the above described deformed pinnule with *Myzostoma willemoesii*.

The arm in question (Pl. III. figs. 1, 2) has been modified in the neighbourhood of a syzygy. The enlargement is most marked in the joint just below the syzygial one; and it extends upwards, not only on to the hypozygal (*a*), but also on to the epizygal joint, all three being somewhat expanded on the right side. The expanded portions are tubercled, and the most swollen joint, the one before the syzygy, has on the side a small funnel-shaped aperture (fig. 2), which leads into the cavity of the cyst. A second much larger opening is found, however, on the ambulacral side (fig. 3).

In this inconspicuous cyst, which would quite have escaped the notice of a less accurate observer than my friend Carpenter, lay the brown *Myzostoma* represented in fig. 4 from the ventral surface. There was certainly no second individual within the cyst.