

The almost circular body has a diameter of 2·2 mm., and bears on its margin twenty cirri up to 0·17 mm. in length. So far there is no difference between this form and *Myzostoma pentacrini*, unless indeed in the fact that the body is somewhat less thick, and seems to be flattened out, so that only posteriorly and on the left side is there any curvature towards the dorsal surface. The mouth occupies, however, a subterminal position on the ventral surface, from which the short, broad, cloacal tube (fig. 4, *cl*) also arises. The parapodia (*p*) are furthermore considerably stronger than in the former, the male genital papilla (δ) is distinctly demonstrable on *both* sides, and the suckers are represented by shallow grooves with radial folds (*s*).

In addition to these points of difference, the intestine does not exhibit that extraordinarily abundant branching which is seen in *Myzostoma pentacrini*. The branches extend, however, close to the margin of the body, and in consequence of the marked expansion of the cæcal terminations appear to be closely packed.

78. *Myzostoma platypus*, n. sp. (Pl. III. figs. 7–12).

P. H. Carpenter sent me a *Myzostoma* cyst with the accompanying note:—"Among six individuals of *Actinometra nobilis* from Samboangan, I find one with some structures on the disk that I now recognise as *Myzostoma* cysts, though I did not know them in 1878. They seem to have no plating whatever, which is curious. I send you one with the *Myzostoma* inside which I cut from a corner where the disk was torn; and I shall have another part of the disk with a group of cysts drawn by my best artist.¹ They are always close to the ambulacral grooves and most frequently open into them, I suppose in order that the *Myzostoma* may get hold of some of the food particles which are travelling towards the mouth."

The cyst is figured in figs. 7 and 8, from the ambulacral surface, and from the side. The wall really exhibits no calcification and consists exclusively of a thin, delicate, readily pliable skin. It is transversely expanded below the ambulacral groove, and exhibits, close beside the latter, a slit-like aperture, through which the *Myzostoma* can be seen (*a*). The animal lies within the cyst transversely to the ambulacral groove, and the portion (*a*) which is seen in fig. 7 is the anterior end of the dorsal surface. The body is bent dorsally both in front and behind, so that the ventral surface has a markedly convex curvature. The latter lies close to the external convex wall of the cyst, and is attached to the same by means of the parapodia. The character of the ventral surface in this *Myzostoma* is very remarkable. In the first place, in the median line there is a conspicuous row of five raised, longitudinal ridges (fig. 9, 1 to 5). Their free surface is somewhat broadened and separated by sharp margins from the side, which slopes down to the surface of the body. These ridges, and also the parapodia

¹ See the forthcoming Report on the Crinoidea, Part II., pl. lxxv. (Zool. Chall. Exp., part lx.).