

APPENDIX.

Representatives of the Acanthocephala, Trematoda, and Gordiacea are not totally wanting in the Challenger collection, but there were none among the specimens sent to me, because only a few very delicate larval forms were discovered, and these had already been described by the authors who treated of their hosts. In the Reports already published the following species are mentioned, for the knowledge of which I have to thank Mr. John Murray.

C. ACANTHOCEPHALA.

Echinorhynchus corrugatus, Sars.

Echinorhynchus corrugatus, G. O. Sars, Report on the Schizopoda, Zool. Chall. Exp., vol. xiii. part xxxvii. pp. 221, 222, pl. xxxviii. figs. 15-18.

A large larval form, that occurs in the cavity of the abdomen of *Euphausia pellucida*, Dana.

D. TREMATODA.

Distomum filiferum, Sars.

Distomum filiferum, G. O. Sars, *op. cit.*, p. 222, pl. xxxviii. figs. 19-23.

Larva from the abdominal cavity of *Nematoscelis megalops*, Sars, and *Thysanoëssa gregaria*, Sars.

Distomum glauci, Bergh.

Distomum glauci, Bgh., Report on the Nudibranchiata, Zool. Chall. Exp., vol. x. part xxvi. p. 18, pl. x. figs. 5-17.

Distomum glauci, Bgh., K. dansk. Vidensk. Selsk. Skrift., R. 5, Bd. vii, 1864, pp. 282-283.

This species was found in *Glaucus glacialis*, Bergh, and *Glaucus longicirrus*, Rhdt., and in the Challenger expedition it was discovered by the same author in *Glaucus atlanticus*, Forster, and described and figured. It also is a larval form, and destined to attain its definitive sexual development in some other animal.