

visible. The parapodia (*p.*) are proportionately small, but not so small as they are represented in fig. 30, and are placed in a circle occupying the middle of the body; each parapodium has a basal portion and a smaller terminal portion. The suckers are placed a little to the outside of the parapodia. They are prominent and hemispherical in form and radially furrowed. The margin of the mouth (*ph.*) is prolonged beyond the surface of the body into a small tube equal in height to the suckers; a number of papillæ belonging to the pharynx project from its aperture. The large cloacal papilla (*cl.*) lies in the middle between the parapodia and the margin of the body. The latter is provided with probably twenty short tubercle-like cirri.

Besides this specimen, collected during the Challenger Expedition, I have another individual from the Copenhagen Museum, which is no doubt a younger stage of the same species. It is only 3 mm. long, of a uniform greyish-brown tint, with all the characteristic markings present though not so distinct. The rows of tubercles on the back are far smaller, and can only be seen by the help of a lens; also they do not differ in colour and consistency from the rest of the skin of the back.

*Hosts.*—(a) Probably *Antedon incisa*, P. H. C., or *Antedon inæqualis*, P. H. C., from Station 174 of Challenger Expedition (south-west of the Fiji Islands).

(b) *Actinometra mutabilis*, Lütken, MS., from the Copenhagen Museum. Dredged by Captain Andréa in 17 fathoms; lat. 23° 20' N., long. 118° 30' E.

#### 6. *Myzostoma alatum*, Graff (Pl. I. figs. 25–29).

*Myzostoma alatum*, Graff, Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., vol. xii. p. 379.

I have named this species from the character of the marginal part of the body, which is not unlike the “wings” of certain fruits, *e.g.*, of the elm. This comparison is rendered more striking by the fact that the animal is longer than broad, and slightly notched at the middle of the anterior and posterior margins. Behind the anterior notch is a small cavity with five pairs of depressions; this was caused by the presence of a young individual (fig. 25), which unfortunately was lost. Fig. 28 represents an ideal transverse section, and it may be seen that the central part of the body, strongly convex above, is much thicker than the marginal part, though the latter is not thin enough to be transparent, and there is no defined marginal border. The larger specimen is 3 mm. long, and the smaller 2 mm. The colour of the back is a dirty yellow, inclining to grey upon the ventral surface. The skin of the back is covered by numerous minute conical papillæ, whereas the ventral surface is quite smooth. The parapodia are situated at the periphery of the central elevation (figs. 26, 27); they are extremely small, and consist merely of a circular fold, out of the middle of which projects the brownish-black tip of the hooks. The latter (fig. 29) are only .09 mm. long, and .013 mm. broad, but I am not confident of the accuracy of these measurements, since I did not remove the hooks