

margin of the suckers; the male genital openings ( $\delta$ ), but little prominent, lie still further inwards.

The largest specimen was dredged at St. Vincent (Station 224 of the "Blake" Expedition); it is 4 mm. in length, and considerably stouter and less transparent than the specimens described above. The intestinal zone is ribbed on the ventral side; the intestinal branches form externally elevated crests.

*Host.*—*Actinometra pulchella*, Pourt., sp., from Station 210 (Martinique) and Station 224 (St. Vincent) of the "Blake" Expedition. Another specimen came from Station 269 (St. Vincent) of the "Blake" Expedition, and probably from *Actinometra pulchella*, which occurred also at this Station.

#### 45. *Myzostoma elegans*, Graff.

*Myzostoma elegans*, Graff, Genus *Myzostoma*, p. 12, pl. x. figs. 1-3.

I have only one specimen of this form, which was brought up by the "Bibb" Expedition, off French Reef, on *Actinometra meridionalis*. In diameter it was 2 mm.; the cirri were rather damaged.

*Hosts.*—(a) *Antedon triquetra*, Semper, MS., Bohol (Philippines).

(b) *Actinometra parvicirra*, Müll., sp., Bohol (Philippines).

(c) *Actinometra meridionalis*, A. Ag., sp. "Bibb" Expedition, April 3, 1869, off French Reef.

#### 46. *Myzostoma antennatum*, n. sp. (Pl. VIII. fig. 1).

I received a single specimen from the Kiel Museum. The figure I have given is somewhat restored; the edges were so folded and pressed together that I found it necessary to divide the animal longitudinally, and then to draw each separate half; many of the long cirri which were injured by this process were completed by the help of their bases of attachment, and a comparison with the remaining intact cirri. The body is as stout as that of a well-developed *Myzostoma cirriferum*, and is darkish brown in colour; the median part of the body is opaque, but the marginal zone between the suckers (*s.*) and the border is thinner and slightly transparent, without being distinctly marked off from the rest. In life the body must have been circular; its length is 1.4 mm. The parapodia (*p.*) are well-developed, and stand in the middle line between the centre and the margin; the round conspicuous suckers are at about the end of the middle third of the radius. The mouth (*m.*) lies far inwards behind the foremost pair of parapodia; the strong pharynx, provided with papillæ, extends some way out of it. The cloaca (*cl*) is ventral in position, and lies in the more transparent marginal zone between the suckers and the edge of the body. The first, second, and last pairs of cirri are distinguished by their considerable length and size, as well as by their greater distance from each other. The first and last pairs are about 1 mm. long, the