

specimen that I have they are nearly all cut off, but the stumps that have remained behind permit me to judge of their size. The longest cirrus (the first) measures $\cdot 16$ mm., the shortest (fifth on the right side) measures $\cdot 03$ mm.—commencing from the margin of the body.

The two caudal appendages are round and massive, becoming gradually smaller and arising from the ventral side; they end in an obtuse point. There is no terminal thread, and each contains an intestinal cæcum. They measure $\cdot 3$ mm. from the margin of the body to their tip. The slender parapodia (*p.*) are prominent; the hooks are slight and not much bent at the tip (fig. 3). The small suckers (*s.*) are closely approximated to the margin of the body, and are flat and circular. The pharynx is remarkably thick and large, and measures nearly two-thirds of the length of the body; it extended some distance beyond the subterminally situated mouth. The cloacal aperture is, like the mouth, ventrally situated near the hinder margin and between the insertions of the two caudal appendages. Of sexual organs I could discover no trace, but there were a number of eggs round the intestinal cæca within the caudal appendages, which appeared to be unripe, and therefore mark out this specimen as a young one.

Host.—*Actinometra meridionalis*, A. Ag., sp., "Bibb" Expedition, January 16, 1869, west of Tortugas.

55. *Myzostoma filicauda*, n. sp. (Pl. V. fig. 4).

This species resembles more closely *Myzostoma bicaudatum* than the other species with two caudal appendages, viz., *Myzostoma filiferum*, firstly, by the strong development of these caudal appendages, and secondly, by the fact that the first and the last cirri are the longest. If it be really true that the terminal threads (see p. 8) appear with increasing age, it might well be supposed that this species is only an older stage of *Myzostoma bicaudatum*.

Moreover, among the seven specimens that I examined, all of which came from the same host, there was one about one-third smaller than the specimen figured, which differed from the rest in possessing no short terminal thread upon the caudal appendages. The specimens, however, were not well enough preserved to enable me to state this fact with entire confidence; possibly the terminal thread may have been torn off. In the meantime, therefore, I must consider *Myzostoma filicauda* as a distinct species.

The largest specimen (fig. 4) was $1\cdot 3$ mm. long, and in breadth somewhat less. The only caudal appendage (the left hand one had been torn off) is $1\cdot 9$ mm. long, and about one-seventh of this length is occupied by the terminal thread (*CF'*); it is cross furrowed here and there (*CA*). The tip of the terminal thread was wanting, and I have endeavoured, by comparison with other specimens, to compute its length. The greatest diameter of the caudal appendage is $\cdot 27$ mm.; it contains a terminal branch (*i.*) of the