

The following list gives the different cases in which species of *Sylon* have hitherto been observed :—

PARASITE.	NAME OF HOST.	OBSERVER.
<i>Sylon hippolytes</i> (Kröyer),	<i>Hippolyte securifrons</i> , Norman, .	M. Sars.
„ „	„ <i>polaris</i> , Sabine, . .	„
„ <i>pandali</i> , . . .	<i>Pandalus brevirostris</i> , Rathke, .	„
„ <i>schneideri</i> , n. sp., .	<i>Hippolyte pusiola</i> , Kröyer, .	Sparre Schneider, Max Weber, Hoek.
„ sp., . . .	„ <i>incerta</i> , Buchholz, .	Max Weber.
„ <i>challengeri</i> , n. sp., .	<i>Spirontocaris spinus</i> (Sowerby), .	Hoek.

The specimen of *Spirontocaris spinus* on which the parasite was found had a length of 37 mm. It was attached to the third segment of the abdomen. According to M. Sars, *Sylon hippolytes* is also attached to the third, and *Sylon pandali* to the first abdominal segment of its host. According to my own observations, *Hippolyte pusiola* likewise bears its *Sylon* on the third segment of the abdomen.

In the case of *Spirontocaris spinus*, as shown in Pl. CXLIX. fig. 1, the parasite is attached by a considerable part of its surface, the attached part being circular and having a diameter about half as long as the longest axis of the parasite. The body-wall of the shrimp and of the *Sylon* almost imperceptibly pass into one another; when separating the parasite its chitinous covering was found to have a yellow-coloured thickening, of the shape of a ring, round the place of attachment.

The shape of the parasite is oval,¹ its long axis running nearly but not quite parallel with that of the Shrimp. If we apply the term poles to the extremities of the longest axis, then the anterior pole is situated at a somewhat greater distance from the ring of attachment than the posterior pole. In the species of *Sylon* found upon *Hippolyte pusiola*, and which I will call *Sylon schneideri*, not only is the greater part of the body of the parasite situated in front of the base of attachment, but the anterior pole is at a considerably greater distance from the surface of the host than the posterior pole. The greatest diameter of *Sylon challengeri* measured about 4 mm., and the two other axes only measured 3·16 and 2·6 mm. Taking the plane of the two other axes as perpendicular to the direction of the longest axis, the one second in length (3·16 mm.) is perpendicular, or nearly so, to the surface of the Shrimp; the shortest of the three is the one that runs from the right to the left side of the body of the parasite.

¹ The figures of the parasite on Pl. CVI. figs. 5, 10, represent it as spherical; but this is not quite exact. Fig. 10 also shows the parasite as being attached by means of a short but distinct peduncle, but this is not the case.