

Genitalia.—There are three genital glands on each side adhering to the inner surface of the mantle. They are of an elongated pyriform shape, and have moderately long ducts attached to them (Pl. XI. fig. 7, *g.*).

The three on the left side lie in the intestinal loop and close to the ventral side of the rectum or terminal part. They are placed with their long axes dorso-ventrally and are in a row, one being anterior, one posterior, and one in the middle. The posterior one is in a line with the anus towards which the ducts of all three converge. The duct of the anterior gland is about three times as long as that of the posterior one, while the middle one has a duct of intermediate length.

The three glands on the right side are more closely placed than those on the left. They lie on the inner surface of the mantle about half-way between the atrial aperture and the stomach, with their ducts directed towards the atrial aperture and their sides touching. The ducts of all three are of much the same length.

Each gland is a pyriform mass containing ova and spermata, and the duct is double, consisting of a shorter and wider oviduct, and a longer and narrower vas deferens which runs alongside the oviduct but projects beyond it.

There are eight specimens of this species. They were all taken in the Southern Ocean, about half-way between the Cape of Good Hope and Kerguelen Island.

Station 146. December 29, 1873. Lat. $46^{\circ} 46'$ S., long. $45^{\circ} 31'$ E.; depth, 1375 fathoms; bottom temperature $1^{\circ} 5$ C.; globigerina ooze.

Culeolus perlucidus, Herdman (Pl. XI. figs. 10–14, and Pl. XII. figs. 8–12).

Culeolus perlucidus, Herdman, Preliminary Report, Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., 1880–81, p. 86.

External Appearance.—In this species the body and stalk have much the same proportions as in *Culeolus recumbens*. The shape of the body is somewhat ovate or pyriform, gracefully curved, and scarcely compressed laterally (Pl. XI. fig. 10). The anterior end, where the body becomes continuous with the stalk, is produced and tapering, while the posterior end is rounded and broader, though it is by no means the widest part of the body. The dorsal edge is slightly convex forming a gentle curve, but the ventral is extremely convex, especially at the anterior end, where it rises from the narrow extremity in a bold curve, which attains its greatest height at about one-third of the way to the posterior end. The two sides are equally convex.

The peduncle is long and thin, flexible, but stiffer than that of *Culeolus recumbens*. It is perfectly transparent and looks like a delicate glass spine. It is attached to the anterior end of the body, at some distance from the branchial aperture, and is bent at a right angle at the point of attachment, so that it runs ventrally and describes a gentle curve towards the posterior end. From the anterior end it is continued, attached to the test, along the dorsal edge fully half-way to the branchial aperture (Pl. XI. fig. 10).