

peduncle on its dorsal edge. It is triangular in shape and is surrounded by a somewhat circular raised margin. The atrial aperture is large, and has the form of a transverse slit. It is placed on the dorsal edge of the body more than half way back.

The surface is smooth in most places, but there are two projections on the ventral side of the peduncle at the anterior end of the body. A broad band of small pointed tubercles runs longitudinally along the ventral edge, and two narrow lines run transversely one behind the branchial aperture and another in front of the atrial. The latter terminates ventrally at the most posterior point of the body in a slight toothed ridge. The colour is a dull opaque grey.

The length of the body (antero-posterior) is nearly 1 cm. The breadth of the body (dorso-ventral) is 6 mm. The length of the peduncle is about 7 cm. The thickness of the peduncle is 0.5 mm.

*The Test* is thin but tough and opaque.

*The Mantle* is moderately strong.

*The Branchial Sac* has several slight folds upon each side; each fold is formed of three or four internal longitudinal bars. The transverse vessels are narrow; they are all of the same size, and are placed rather far apart. The internal longitudinal bars are much stronger and more closely placed. The meshes are vertically elongated. Calcareous spicules are present in the internal longitudinal bars, and occasionally extend into the transverse vessels; they are not numerous, but are large and slightly branched.

*The Tentacles* are pinnate. They are provided with spicules.

*Locality*.—Station 241, June 23, 1875; lat. 35° 41' N., long. 157° 42' E.; depth, 2300 fathoms; bottom temperature, 35°.1 F.; bottom, red clay.

One specimen of this new species of *Culeolus* was dredged at Station 241, in the Pacific Ocean, to the west of Japan, from the great depth of 2300 fathoms. The large species *Culeolus murrayi* was obtained at the same locality.

*Culeolus willemoesi* is the smallest species of *Culeolus* known. It differs from *Culeolus recumbens* and *Culeolus perlucidus* in having the peduncle running anteriorly from the body; it differs from *Culeolus perlatus* and from *Culeolus murrayi* in having no marked band of tubercles around the atrial aperture; and lastly, it differs from both *Culeolus wyville-thomsoni* and *Culeolus moseleyi* in the surface of the test, which is neither perfectly smooth, as in *Culeolus wyville-thomsoni*, nor yet evenly roughened all over as in *Culeolus moseleyi*. It also differs from *Culeolus murrayi*, *Culeolus wyville-thomsoni*, and *Culeolus moseleyi* in the position of the atrial aperture, and from *Culeolus recumbens* and *Culeolus perlucidus* in the shape of the body. In some respects it is more like *Culeolus perlatus* than any of the previously described species, but differs from it in the peduncle, the branchial aperture, the surface of the test, and other points.