

*Habitat*.—Station 232, May 12, 1875; lat. 35° 11' N., long. 139° 28' E.; depth, 345 fathoms; bottom temperature, 41.1; green mud; a single individual.

With regard to the inner organisation, *Ankyroderma simile* agrees mostly with the species before known, wherefore I refer to the descriptions of them. The reddish deposits (Pl. II. fig. 5, *c*) are of a more circular form, and considerably smaller than in the other species. The second kind of deposits (Pl. II. fig. 5, *d*) is also of a more insignificant size, and consists of an almost circular disk which is convex outwards, and pierced by three to four holes; from the convex surface of the disk a crown rises, composed of two to four straight or irregularly curved rods which are directed outwards and connected with one another by one or more transverse beams. The diameter of these deposits, which are very scattered, is only 0.064 mm. or less. However, near the posterior extremity of the body the deposits in question become more crowded and present a more irregular elongate form (Pl. II. fig. 5, *e*).

The star-like aggregations of deposits (Pl. II. fig. 5, *a*) are very scattered, and consist of five to six spoon-like rods with the enlarged perforated extremities overlapping one another, and with the handles often uneven, pierced by some minute holes, and split at their ends. Length of the rods up to 0.48 mm. The central anchor-shaped rod runs out from a small basal ring (Pl. II. fig. 5, *b*), and measures in length about 0.4 mm. or more; the flukes are mostly broken off, and appear to be highly curved and rather rough. The teeth which surround the anal aperture are composed of a firm network.

*Ankyroderma marenzelleri*, n. sp. (Pl. III. fig. 1).

Tentacles fifteen (?), each with three processes, the intermediate one being largest. Calcareous deposits of three different kinds; aggregations of larger and smaller, rounded or oval, yellowish or reddish-brown bodies; perforated plates with about six larger holes and with a long straight outwardly directed crown, composed of three rods connected with one another by several cross-rails, and split at their ends into several branched ends; and more scattered plates of a very singular form, pierced by several minute holes and provided with about three rather long arms. Besides a smaller crown of some spinous processes, these later deposits are always in connection with a straight outwardly directed anchor-shaped rod, the base of which is perforated and discoidal and the flukes provided with one or more serrations. Colour in alcohol, reddish-violet, dappled. Length about 26 mm.

*Habitat*.—Station 169, July 10, 1874; lat. 37° 34' S., long. 179° 22' E.; depth, 700 fathoms; bottom temperature, 40.0; blue mud; a single incomplete individual.

The tentacles are minute and retracted so that I am not quite sure of their number. The caudal portion of the body is broken off. The internal organs seem to be almost identical with those in the previously known species of *Ankyroderma*. The integument