

Station 320, February 14, 1876; lat.  $37^{\circ} 17'$  S., long.  $53^{\circ} 52'$  W.; depth, 600 fathoms; bottom temperature,  $37.2$ ; green sand; an incomplete specimen.

*Caudina coriacea*, Hutton, 1872 and 1879.

*Habitat*.—Station 167A, June 27, 1874; lat.  $41^{\circ} 4'$  S., long.  $174^{\circ} 19'$  E.; Queen Charlotte Sound, near Long Island; depth, 10 fathoms; mud; caudal portions of several individuals.

Only larger or smaller parts of the caudal portions of the body having been left, no complete diagnosis is possible, and for the same reason I cannot be quite sure of the genus to which it belongs. The integument is very firm, coriaceous, and hard, from numerous closely crowded deposits. Anus is surrounded by five groups of elongate papillæ, each group with five to seven papillæ. The supporting calcareous substance of one of these papillæ of each group seems often to be more developed and transformed into a kind of tooth built up of a dense and firm network.

The deposits of the body-wall strikingly resemble those in *Caudina ransonnetii*, v. Marenzeller (Pl. III. fig. 4); their diameter is as much as  $0.052$  mm. The deposits of the anal papillæ differ in a striking manner from those pertaining to the rest of the body. There seems to be but little doubt that these fragments belong to the species of Hutton dredged at the same locality. Having had the opportunity to examine the deposits of his types, I can confirm that they closely resemble those found in the Challenger specimen and those described by v. Marenzeller. I should not hesitate to refer Hutton's and the Challenger specimens to *Caudina ransonnetii*, but v. Marenzeller does not mention the presence of the anal papillæ with their characteristic deposits (Pl. III. fig. 4c.).