

January 21, 1876; lat. $51^{\circ} 35'$ S., long. $65^{\circ} 39'$ W.; depth, 70 fathoms; bottom temperature, $46^{\circ} 0$; sand; one specimen. Station 315, January 26, 27, 28, 1876; lat. $51^{\circ} 40'$ S., long. $57^{\circ} 50'$ W.; depth, 5 to 12 fathoms; sand and gravel; very numerous specimens. Station 316, February 3, 1876; lat. $51^{\circ} 32'$ S., long. $58^{\circ} 6'$ W.; depth, 4 to 5 fathoms; mud; one specimen.

During his stay at the Falklands, Sir Wyville Thomson¹ paid special attention to this very interesting form, and it may be permitted to cite his own words:—"Adhering to the fronds of *Macrocystis* there were great numbers of an elegant little cucumber-shaped sea-slug (*Cladodactyla crocea*, Lesson), from 80 to 100 mm. in length by 30 mm. in width at the widest part, and of a bright saffron-yellow colour. The mouth and excretory opening are terminal; ten long, delicate, branched oval tentacles, more resembling in form and attitude those of *Ocnus* than those of the typical *Cucumariæ*, surround the mouth; the perisoma is thin and semitransparent, and the muscular bands, the radial vessels, and even the internal viscera can be plainly seen through it. The three anterior ambulacral vessels are approximated, and on these the tentacular feet are numerous and well developed, with a sucking-disk supported by a round cribriform calcareous plate, or more frequently by several wedge-shaped radiating plates arranged in the form of a rosette; and these three ambulacra form together, at all events in the female, a special ambulatory surface.

"The two ambulacral vessels of the 'bivium' are also approximated along the back, and thus the two interambulacral spaces on the sides of the animal, between the external trivial ambulacra and the ambulacra of the bivium, are considerably wider than the other three; consequently, in a transverse section, the ambulacral vessels do not correspond with the angles of a regular pentagon, but with those of an irregular figure in which three angles are approximated beneath and two above. In the female the tentacular feet of the dorsal (bivial) ambulacra are very short; they are provided with sucking-disks, but the calcareous supports of the suckers is very rudimentary, and the tubular processes are not apparently fitted for locomotion. In the males there is not so great a difference in character between the ambulacra of the trivium and those of the bivium; but the tentacles of the latter seem to be less fully developed in both sexes, and I have never happened to see an individual of either sex progressing upon, or adhering by, the water-feet of the dorsal canals.

"In a very large proportion of the females which I examined, young were closely packed in two continuous fringes, adhering to the water-feet of the dorsal ambulacra. The young were in all the later stages of growth, and of all sizes from 5 up to 40 mm. in length; but all the young attached to one female appeared to be nearly of the same age and size. Some of the mothers with older families had a most grotesque appearance, their bodies entirely hidden by the couple of rows, of a dozen or so each, of

¹ *Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, vol. xiii. 1878, pp. 57-61.