

presenting the aspect of lobes. Each of these lobes or protuberances communicates with the water-vascular system. The odd ambulacrum with a double row of fully retractile pedicels, excepting in its anterior third which is naked. Each of the dorsal ambulacra with a simple row of thinly scattered, short, conical processes or papillæ. Calcareous deposits dissolved. Colour in alcohol, light brownish inclining to violet; in some specimens it is darker, nearly black on the ventral surface, especially along its middle. Length of the largest specimen about 300 mm., breadth at the middle of the body about 110 mm., height 20 to 25 mm. or less.

Habitat.—Station 298, November 17, 1875; lat. $34^{\circ} 7' S.$, long. $73^{\circ} 56' W.$; depth, 2225 fathoms; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ} 6'$; blue mud; three specimens. Station 299, December 14, 1875; lat. $33^{\circ} 31' S.$, long. $74^{\circ} 43' W.$; depth, 2160 fathoms; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ} 2'$; blue mud; a single very macerated individual. Station 300, December 17, 1875; lat. $33^{\circ} 42' S.$, long. $78^{\circ} 18' W.$; depth, 1375 fathoms; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ} 5'$; Globigerina ooze; six individuals.

The external aspect of this species bears a great resemblance to that of *Euphronides depressa*, though it is devoid of any larger odd dorsal process. In the largest specimen the breadth of the brim at the middle of the body is about 30 mm., and its anterior lobes are almost triangular with the base considerably broad. In the other specimens the anterior lobes are larger, more rounded, conical, and measuring up to 8 mm. in length, while the protuberances along the sides of the body are commonly less prominent, and mostly present themselves under the shape of small swellings in the margin of the brim. The dorsal processes do not seem to attain the same size as the lobes of the brim, but are commonly smaller. In one individual, 250 mm. long, dredged at Station 298 the number of ambulacral appendages was as follows:—about thirty pedicels arranged in a double row on the odd ambulacrum, about seventy-five closely placed lobes or protuberances forming a simple row round the margin of the body-brim, and fourteen or fifteen processes along each dorsal ambulacrum. In the largest specimen the dorsal processes are completely retracted and only visible as very flat almost inconspicuous warts with a small pit in the middle. The tentacles seem to be twenty, though I am not fully convinced of the accuracy of this number. In the largest individual the oral aperture is situated on the ventral surface about 35 mm. behind the anterior extremity of the body, and the anus lies on the dorsal surface about 13 mm. in front of the posterior extremity of the body. In one specimen some small warts surround the anal aperture.

The calcareous ring seems to be absent, or, more probably, dissolved by some impurity in the alcohol. The madreporic canal is not fully known. In the largest specimen two ventral Polian vesicles are present, one of which has a length of 145 mm., while the other only measures 90 mm. A thin bundle of genital tubes, several times branched, is situated on each side of the dorsal mesentery, and the common efferent