

(8.) January 11, 1876; Station 311, Straits of Magellan; lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 30''$ S., long. $73^{\circ} 46' 0''$ W.; surf. temp. 50° ; two specimens of the aggregated form (4 cm. in length).

(9.) February 14, 1876; Station 320, South Atlantic, off Buenos Ayres; lat. $37^{\circ} 17' 0''$ S., long. $53^{\circ} 52' 0''$ W.; surf. temp. $67^{\circ} 5$; one specimen of the aggregated form, and one specimen of the solitary form (6 cm. in length).

(10.) March 9, 1876; Station 331, South Atlantic; lat. $37^{\circ} 47' 0''$ S., long. $30^{\circ} 20' 0''$ W.; surf. temp. $64^{\circ} 5$; three specimens of the aggregated form.

(11.) April 28, 1876; North Atlantic; lat. $17^{\circ} 47' 0''$ N., long. $28^{\circ} 28' 0''$ W.; surf. temp. $73^{\circ} 5$; three specimens of the aggregated form (from 2 cm. to 2.5 cm. in length, two of them imperfect).

(12.) Collected during the cruise of H.M.S. "Knight-Errant;" North Atlantic, to the north-west of Scotland; several specimens of the aggregated form.

Both the solitary and the aggregated forms in this collection differ somewhat from the figures of the species given by Traustedt.

The two specimens of the solitary form from Station 166 (see Pl. VII. fig. 4) have the two laterally placed spines near the atrial aperture and the broad truncated anterior end, and the muscle bands are wider than in the aggregated form, although not so wide as in the specimens figured by Traustedt. The pointed posterior end is relatively longer, and tapers to a finer point than is the case in Traustedt's figure. In all other respects the specimens are typical. The two specimens collected in the Pacific, on March 16, 1875, have the posterior processes all well marked and sharp pointed, and in other respects agree with the typical form.

The large specimen of the solitary form from Station 320 measures 6 cm. in length and 2 cm. in breadth. It has very wide muscle bands, more like those figured by Traustedt than any of the other Challenger forms. They are about 8 mm. in width. In the shape of the body, however, this specimen is not in the typical condition. It has a very short process at the posterior end of the body, which is not quite median in position, and the lateral spines are very slightly developed and are unsymmetrical. In these respects this specimen shows an approach to the characters of the aggregated form.

The aggregated form of this species was met with by the Challenger much more frequently than the solitary; and the specimens collected by the "Knight-Errant" Expedition in the North Atlantic during the summer of 1880 belong entirely to the aggregated form. These specimens differ in shape amongst themselves to a considerable degree (Pl. VII. figs. 1, 2, and 3). The anterior end may be rounded and blunt, or conical and pointed, or quite irregular in shape; while the posterior end may also be irregularly rounded, or may be produced to form a process tapering more or less to a point. This pointed posterior end is never median, but turns somewhat towards the right side of the body in all the specimens (Pl. VII. figs. 2 and 3). The sides of the