

*Elpidia willemoësi*, n. sp. (Pl. VIII. figs. 2, 3).

Body elongated, of almost equal breadth throughout, about twice and a half as long as broad, considerably depressed backwards, and the posterior very flat extremity with an incision in its middle. Mouth anterior, ventral. Anus posterior, dorsal. Tentacles large, of almost equal size, some of the ventral ones a little smaller than the others; their terminal part with retractile processes. The dorsal surface with three large, rather short, lobe-like processes, arranged in a transverse row at its foremost part, the middle one larger than the others, and with one or two very small, rudimentary processes on each ambulacrum a little behind the former ones. Pedicels ten, all along each side of the ventral surface, rather large, the hindmost pairs a little smaller. Integument thin, transparent, with two sorts of calcareous deposits numerous: large four-armed bodies, each arm slightly curved, and with numerous long spines and spinose processes; smaller ones with the arms less spinose, but more arcuated, and with two to four rather long, spinose processes, directed outwards, or with only one central process.

Colour in alcohol, light grey. Length, about 85 to 90 mm. Breadth, about 35 mm.

*Habitat*.—Station 156. February 26, 1874. Lat.  $62^{\circ} 25' S.$ , long.  $95^{\circ} 44' E.$  Depth, 1975 fathoms; diatom ooze. One almost complete and three incomplete specimens.

The body is more or less distinctly elongated and the anterior part, in individuals preserved in alcohol, is considerably narrower than the posterior. The ventral surface is almost flat, and the back slightly convex, the height of the body being thus not very considerable; the greatest height is at its middle and anterior part. Posteriorly, the dorsal surface gradually approaches the ventral surface, so that the posterior obtusely rounded, almost truncated, extremity of the body is rather flattened; it is incised in its middle, so that it gives the impression of being bilobed. The anterior part of the body terminates in three short, obtusely triangular processes or lobes, disposed in a transverse row, and having their bases close to each other; the middle process is at its base several times broader than the other two. The body-wall surrounding those processes is thickened and projects from the mouth, which thus acquires a thoroughly ventral position. In the single uninjured specimen we have had at our disposal, not only the tentacles, but also a neck-like portion of the body, supporting them, protrudes below the ventral surface, forming thus a distinct angle with it. In a thoroughly extended state it seems probable that the animal might change, in some degree, the position of this neck-part, so as to stretch it forwards, possibly beyond the three dorsal processes, which, instead of being directed forwards, ought to be turned more upwards. The anus is situated on the dorsal surface immediately in front of the incision in the posterior extremity of the body. The tentacles are of rather inconsiderable size, some ventral ones being a little smaller than the others. Their terminal parts are, as usual, mostly retracted, and bear a number of retractile processes, which, especially towards their extremities, are provided with very small brownish projections,