

*Habitat*.—Station 325. March 2, 1876. Lat. 36° 44' S., long. 46° 16' W. Depth, 2650 fathoms; bottom temperature, 0.4° C.; grey mud. One specimen.

The mouth is almost terminal, slightly bent towards the ventral surface, and is surrounded by tentacles of almost equal size; their terminal part, a little smaller than that of *Scotoplanes mollis*, is furnished with numerous retractile processes, and with a slight incision in its outer margin. Of the pedicels six pairs are of a conical form with a rather large base; whether the others, which are very small and insignificant, form two pairs or one only is difficult to decide, but I have thought the former to be the case. The transverse ridge on the dorsal surface is very low, crossing the odd interambulacrum from one radius to the other, and bears four small processes, of which the two in the middle are larger than the others, which are almost inconspicuous. Close behind this ridge each ambulacrum is provided with a minute process. The integument, very thin and transparent, is covered with papillæ of a more considerable size than those of *Scotoplanes mollis*. The ventral surface seems to be almost destitute of such papillæ. The calcareous deposits resemble those of the above-mentioned species; however, the C-curved ones seem frequently to be provided either with a small straight spine issuing from the middle or with a long curved arm, constituting thus a three-armed figure. The straight spicula are generally smaller on the ventral surface than on the dorsum, some of them being comparatively small and without spines.

From want of material, I have not been able to study more in detail the calcareous ring; it is only possible to state that it is composed, as usual, of five pieces (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 12), each consisting of a central part, from which radiate eight rather straight rods. But I have not been able to decide positively whether those pieces are separated from each other, or whether they are united by the ends of the rods, thus forming a perfect ring; I suppose the former to be the case. The polian vesicle is minute. The madreporic canal opens externally, 9 mm. behind the crown of tentacles. The reproductive organ consists of a single, rather large fascicle made up of a great many small close-set cæca.

It is obvious that the three forms *Scotoplanes globosa*, *S. mollis*, and *S. papillosa* are closely allied, and one is scarcely able to detect in the forms of the calcareous deposits any character to distinguish them from one another. On the contrary, the size, the position, and the form of the dorsal processes present, I believe, very good and constant specific characters. *Scotoplanes globosa* differs greatly from the two others in the form of the body, which, in consequence of the unusual convexity of the dorsal surface is more or less distinctly globular, while the body of the other two species is considerably more elongated.