

Mouth anterior, ventral. Anus posterior, dorsal. Tentacles of almost equal size, some of the ventral ones a little smaller; their terminal part large, brown, contracted. The dorsal surface with three small processes in a transverse row anteriorly, and a little behind those are two other ones, smaller, placed one on each ambulacrum. Pedicels, eleven along each side of the ventral surface. Integument thin, soft, transparent; calcareous deposits of two sorts: large three-armed spinose bodies; and small ones, in the form of a C.

Colour in alcohol, white. Length, about 50 to 60 mm. Breadth, about 24 mm.

Habitat.—Station 156. February 26, 1874. Lat. $62^{\circ} 26'$ S., long. $95^{\circ} 44'$ E. Depth, 1975 fathoms; diatom ooze. One specimen.

The only specimen I have had at my disposal is, as the figures show, considerably contracted, wherefore the form of the body evidently must have been different in the living state of the animal. The dorsal surface is extremely convex anteriorly, and posteriorly approaches gradually to the ventral, almost flat surface, so that the hindmost part of the body becomes strongly depressed. The greatest height of the body is immediately behind the crown of tentacles. For the rest, the body is of almost equal breadth, rounded anteriorly, but having its posterior extremity truncated and deeply incised in the middle. The species evidently bears a certain resemblance to *Elpidia willemoësi* as regards the external form of the body. The mouth is completely ventral, but there is no doubt that its position must change when the body is extended to its natural form. The anus is large and dorsal in aspect, situated immediately behind the above-mentioned incision. The six anterior pairs of pedicels on each side of the ventral surface are distinctly separated from each other, the first being situated at some distance behind the crown of tentacles. The others, which are directed backwards and closely crowded side by side, are webbed together by an extension of the integument, only their tops being free; these five united pedicels form a thin fin-like lobe on each side of the above-mentioned incision. In fact, the arrangement of the pedicels resembles considerably that of *Elpidia willemoësi*.

In consequence of the strong convexity, which is probably derived from the contraction, to which I have alluded above, the foremost part of the dorsal surface is turned downwards, and this very part bears the five small processes, of which three are situated in a transverse row a little before or rather below the other two. The ends of the tentacles are large, of a brownish colour, and so strongly contracted that no processes are visible; only on the outer margin is it possible to observe traces of two such. The calcareous deposits (Pl. XXXIII. fig. 7) resemble most strikingly those of *Scotoplanes robusta*. The three-armed bodies consist, as in that species, of three straight, spinose, long arms, measuring about 0.2 mm. in length, which run out from a common centre, and form with each other three angles of equal size; those deposits are very thinly scattered in the integument, while the more or less strongly C-shaped ones are much