

numerous: large wheels, 0.14 mm. in diameter, and with about nine spokes; small wheels, 0.036 mm. in diameter, and with about twelve spokes; and irregularly rounded flat discoidal plates, dichotomously branched, nearly of the size of the small wheels, crowded in large numbers in several places. Wheels concave, with the felly directed outwards, and the nave towards the inside of the body; between the large and small wheels there are many forms, varying much in size and shape.

Colour in alcohol, white grey, with scattered white spots caused by the crowded calcareous deposits; back and sides with numerous small, dark red, or brown points and spots; processes with a reddish band and frequently with dark red tops; terminal parts of the tentacles brown. Length, about 130 mm. Breadth about 45 mm.

Habitat.—Station 209. January 22, 1875. Lat. $10^{\circ} 10' N.$, long. $123^{\circ} 55' E.$ Depth, 95 to 100 fathoms; bottom temperature, $21.7^{\circ} C.$; mud. Three specimens. Station 219. March 10, 1875. Lat. $1^{\circ} 50' S.$, long. $146^{\circ} 42' E.$ Depth, 150 fathoms; mud. Two incomplete specimens. Station 192. September 26, 1874. Lat. $5^{\circ} 42' S.$; long. $132^{\circ} 25' E.$ Depth, 129 fathoms; mud. Two individuals.

The individuals obtained at Stations 209 and 219 are extremely incomplete, having the alimentary canal totally destroyed and various portions of the body-wall torn quite in pieces. Only a single specimen is in such a state of preservation that it is possible to get a correct idea of its general appearance. After finishing the examination of those individuals, I obtained two specimens from Station 192 in a rather more complete state. The body appears to be almost equally broad throughout, becoming slightly wider and more evenly rounded anteriorly than posteriorly; the back is very convex, while the ventral surface is nearly flat. The mouth is on the ventral surface, and the anus is terminal and situated above the posterior pedicels and ought consequently to be regarded as belonging to the dorsal surface. The tentacles seem as a rule to be of equal size, though the ventral ones are sometimes slightly smaller; their free end is almost discoidally dilated, about 7 mm. in diameter, and forms a sharp edge which obviously separates the end itself from the supporting stem. This edge (Pl. XLIV. fig. 11) is crenulated with minute incisions and lobes, and on its outer side a more evident incision is often seen. As in *Lætmogone*, the tentacles seem to want true processes. One of the dorsal tentacles of one individual is incompletely developed, its terminal part being acute.

The largest individual, measuring 130 mm., has twenty-nine pedicels along the left side of the ventral surface, and probably about the same number along the right, though I feel somewhat uncertain concerning it, as a portion of this side is torn off. Another individual carries about twenty-three pedicels along each side, while a third specimen gives off twenty-six along the left and twenty-four along the right side of the ventral surface. Both of the specimens from Station 192 are likewise supplied with a variable number of pedicels, one possessing eighteen along the left