

Colour in alcohol, light reddish violet. Length, about 150 mm. Breadth, about 45 mm.

Habitat.—Station V. January 28, 1873. Lat. $35^{\circ} 47' N.$, long. $8^{\circ} 23' W.$ Depth, 1090 fathoms; bottom temperature, $3.1^{\circ} C.$; mud. One individual. Station 300. December 17, 1875. Lat. $33^{\circ} 42' S.$, long. $78^{\circ} 18' W.$ Depth, 1375 fathoms; bottom temperature, $1.5^{\circ} C.$; globigerina ooze. Two specimens.

The above diagnosis as well as the following description are taken from the individual, obtained at Station V. At the end of this description, an account will be added of the differences which distinguish the specimens from Station 300. The body is nearly of an equal breadth throughout or decreases slightly posteriorly, and has its extremities equally truncated and rounded; it is remarkable for its great thinness, the dorsal and ventral surfaces being only slightly convex. The flat brim is of considerable breadth round the anterior and posterior extremities of the body, its edge being undulated, and as if it were lobed anteriorly. The mouth and anus are situated on the ventral surface, the former about 15 mm. from its anterior extremity, and the latter 7 to 10 mm. from the posterior. The eighteen retractile tentacles attain about the same dimensions; their dilated terminal part is contracted, but presents some small processes, which are retracted and seem to be placed round the edge.

The processes of the dorsal surface present a conical form, and are not capable of being retracted; the three first pairs are situated anteriorly and are very small, only from 3 to 5 mm. long; the fourth pair, on the contrary, is considerably larger, its processes measuring up to 15 mm. in length and 9 to 10 mm. in diameter at the base. The first pair is situated at a distance of 35 to 40 mm. from the anterior extremity of the body, while the fourth is placed 55 to 60 mm. from that extremity. The large, azygous, lobe-like appendage has a transverse position, crossing the odd interambulacrum about 45 mm. in front of the posterior end of the body; it reaches 40 mm. in length and its breadth at the base, measuring 16 to 18 mm., is considerably greater than its thickness. The appendage has its top rounded and is penetrated by two wide canals, which are in connection with the dorsal ambulacra. The pedicels or rather processes, which shoot out from the margin of the foremost part of the brim belong doubtless to the dorsal ambulacra; from want of materials it has been impossible to make a closer examination of it, but in other forms, which are closely allied to this species, I have found that to be the case, and it probably should be common to the whole family. The pedicels of the odd ambulacrum are disposed in two alternating rows, thirty-one in the left and thirty-five in the right one, and are small and retractile; the foremost part of that ambulacrum is naked. The pedicels of the lateral ambulacra of the ventral surface are arranged in a single row round the edge of the brim, and are small, retractile, and of a conical form, and often hardly discernible. The perisoma is thin and more or less transparent. The deposits of the ventral integument (Pl. XXXV. fig. 6) are partly made up of more or less