Habitat.—Station 298. November 17, 1875. Lat. 34° 7′ S., long. 73° 56′ W. Depth, 2225 fathoms; bottom temperature, 1·3° C.; grey mud. Several specimens.

Among the specimens, which have been dredged at the above-mentioned station only a single one is completely extended and presents the shape and dimensions which are noted in the diagnosis; all the other individuals are more or less contracted, consequently the form of their body deviates in some degree from that above described. The ventral surface is nearly flat or slightly convex, and more or less like a sole, while the dorsal one is strongly convex; forwards, but especially backwards, the body is depressed, its hindmost extremity being thus almost flat. The mouth is completely ventral, while the anal aperture is dorsal, situated close above and in front of the hindmost pedicels. The fifteen tentacles are capable of being entirely drawn within the body, and their discoidal end is provided with about twelve small, retractile, digitiform processes which are arranged round its edge. The minute cylindrical pedicels of the odd ambulacrum, from fifty to sixty in number in the largest specimen, are not to be found in the foremost part of the ventral surface. The numerous pedicels round the more or less considerable brim of the body are of a conical form, retractile, and mostly visible as small tubercles; they are much larger than those belonging to the odd ambulacrum. The very thin hindmost portion of the body presents almost the aspect of a fin, on account of the small pedicels round its edge and their wide canals, which communicate with the lateral ambulacra and penetrate it. Immediately behind the ventral tentacles some small papilla-like projections are to be observed, which are indistinctly disposed in a transverse row. The back is provided with minute conical processes, from eight to ten in number, which are scattered along each of its ambulacra, and are often scarcely distinguishable.

The body-wall is thin and soft, and contains scattered cruciform calcareous deposits, the arms of which seem to be more or less spinose, and attain a length of about 0·5 mm. (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 26). Unfortunately, the calcareous substances are mostly dissolved, consequently the true shape of the deposit is scarcely discernible. Here and there some minute round or elliptical grains are to be found within the integument, but their presence ought probably to be ascribed to some foreign matters (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 27).

The calcareous ring is almost totally dissolved, wherefore it has not been possible to examine it. The Polian vesicle is cylindrical, and measures from 35 to 40 mm. The madreporic canal opens exteriorly, partly by a single pore (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 2), partly by several (Pl. XXXVIII. figs. 1 and 3), which are thus crowded on the obtuse top of a small papilla, situated somewhat in front of the genital pore; when there is only one pore, this seems to be placed side by side with the genital aperture. The madreporic canal is strengthened by a great number of more or less regular and spinose cruciform deposits (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 4) resembling those of the perisoma. The reproductive-organ (Pl. XLVI. figs. 9–10) consists of two fascicles about 70 mm. long, and its common