

1500 fathoms ; bottom temperature, 1.4° C. ; red clay. One specimen. Station 298. November 17, 1875. Lat. $34^{\circ} 7' S.$, long. $73^{\circ} 56' W.$ Depth, 2225 fathoms ; bottom temperature, 1.3° C. ; grey mud. One specimen. Station 299. December 14, 1875. Lat. $33^{\circ} 31' S.$, long. $74^{\circ} 43' W.$ Depth, 2160 fathoms ; bottom temperature, 1.1° C. ; grey mud. Eight specimens.

The body is rather depressed, especially at the ends. In some individuals only fourteen tentacles are to be found ; the fifteenth is probably torn off, which must be ascribed to the macerated and incomplete state of the preserved specimens. Some of the ventral tentacles are smaller than the others ; the large discoidal terminal parts are very much contracted and present small protuberances round their edges. The pedicels of the odd ambulacrum are minute, and when retracted scarcely discernible exteriorly. The pedicels round the brim are very numerous, and present the aspect of small round or conical prominences. Each of the dorsal ambulacra is provided with about forty small conical processes which are disposed in a more or less distinctly alternate longitudinal double row ; the circumference of these processes at their base is pretty large, but they do not reach more than from 5 to 6 mm. in length.

The calcareous substances of the deposits of the somewhat thick perisoma are totally dissolved ; in the tentacles alone some traces of spicula have been discovered. The strongly developed connective tissue is full of a reddish pigment, which is partly aggregated, partly arranged in fine and long branched threads, which in some places form clews and bear a strong resemblance to fine vessels.

The elongated Polian vesicle attains a length of from 30 to 35 mm. The hindmost portion of the intestine is dilated into a cloaca, which, however, in accordance with the state of most of the forms of this genus, does not send out any cæcal prolongation. The madreporic canal seems to open exteriorly, though I sometimes feel uncertain concerning it. The reproductive organ is composed of two small fascicles 35 mm. long, each made up of a number of bundles of elongated dichotomous cæca ; its aperture is situated about 25 mm. distant from the anterior extremity of the body.

The individuals dredged at Stations 295 and 298 are of a considerably lighter colour, and the one which has been brought home from the latter station being a female, has the cæca of the genital organ more or less globular.

Benthodytes selenkiana, n. sp. (Pl. XXVII. figs. 5, 6).

Body depressed, of almost equal breadth, about twice to thrice as long as broad. Tentacles twelve (?), retracted within the mouth. The dorsal surface with small conical, not retractile processes, disposed in a more or less irregular double row all along each of its ambulacra. Integument rather thick and leathery, with four-armed deposits, the calcareous substances of which are fully dissolved.

Colour in alcohol, dirty brown. Length, about 125 mm. Breadth, about 45 mm.