

however, in size, and the large one situated close to the dorsal tubercle (*tn.*) is gigantic compared with the others. The ordinary large ones (*tn.'*) are about twice the breadth of the præbranchial zone, while the small ones are only one-fourth or one-third of that size. Calcareous spicules are present, but they are not so numerous as in *Culeolus murrayi*.

*The Dorsal Tubercle* is small, but distinct. It has a cordate form, with both horns turned inwards, and the opening directed towards the right side (Pl. X. fig. 6).

*The Peritubercular Area* is not so deep as in *Culeolus murrayi*, and has not such a regularly triangular form. Its depth is about equal to the breadth of the præbranchial zone on the right (or broader) side (Pl. X. fig. 6).

*The Peripharyngeal Band* at the edge of the peritubercular area extends further up on the left side than on the right, so as to narrow the præbranchial zone on that side.

There is only a single specimen of this handsome species in the collection. It is in most excellent condition, and was dredged in the South Pacific Ocean, to the north of the Kermadec Islands.

Station 170. July 14, 1874. Lat. 29° 45' S., long. 178° 11' W.; depth, 630 fathoms; bottom temperature, 4° C.; hard ground, volcanic mud, and pieces of pumice, &c.

*Culeolus recumbens*, Herdman (Pl. XI. figs. 1-7, and Pl. XII. figs. 1-7).

*Culeolus recumbens*, Herdman, Preliminary Report, Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., 1880-81, p. 85.

*External Appearance.*—In this species the body is much smaller than in either of the preceding forms. Seen laterally (Pl. XI. figs. 1 and 2) its shape is irregularly quadrate with the angles rounded. It is elongated antero-posteriorly and rudely sub-cylindrical, being slightly compressed laterally. Both ends are blunt; the anterior is rather narrower than the posterior; and the posterior is the more convex of the two. The dorsal and ventral edges are nearly parallel, tapering slightly anteriorly; the dorsal is nearly straight, while the ventral is a little convex, especially towards the posterior end.

The peduncle is long, thin, and tough; it is not stiff, as in the last two species, but is very flexible, and in general appearance resembles a piece of thin string. It is attached at the anterior end of the body on the ventral side of the branchial aperture, and in the first part of its course it runs directly ventrally, so as to leave the branchial aperture exposed, instead of crossing it as in *Culeolus murrayi* and *Culeolus wyville-thomsoni*. This directly ventral course is, however, of very short extent (1-2 mm.), as it soon turns abruptly to the right and describes a nearly semicircular curve, and then leaves the surface of the test to which up to this point it has been closely adherent (Pl. XI. figs. 1 and 3). It is of uniform thickness throughout, except at the lower end, where for the last few millimetres it becomes slightly thickened, and then breaks up into a