

one-third of the way from the anterior to the posterior end, and on the left side, not far from the dorsal edge. Both apertures are sessile and inconspicuous.

The surface is slightly rough, especially at the anterior end; it is generally prolonged here and there at the edges and the lower surface into fine hair-like branched processes. The colour is dull grey.

Length of the body, 3 cm.; breadth of the body, 1 cm.

*The Test* is thin, but moderately strong; no vessels are visible.

*The Mantle* is very delicate over most of the right side and half of the left, while on the anterior and dorsal edge of the right side, and the anterior half of the left side muscular bands are extraordinarily developed, and attain a great thickness (up to 0.3, and in one or two cases 0.5, mm.). The siphons are muscular and fairly prominent. The branchial aperture is provided with eight, and the atrial with six ring-shaped ocelli, of a light rust colour.

*The Branchial Sac* is not plicated. The transverse vessels are large and are all equal in size. They are joined by short wide longitudinal vessels, thus forming square meshes in which the spirally coiled secondary or interstigmatic vessels lie. Internal longitudinal bars are numerous, being in excess of the wide longitudinal vessels. They are delicate but distinct, and are united to the transverse vessels by wide horizontal membranes, which are present in the proportion of two or three to every transverse vessel. The stigmata are curved, and are placed spirally, in rows of square meshes separated by the transverse vessels. The stigmata near the outside of the mesh are usually crescentic, while those further in are longer and are coiled spirally.

*The Dorsal Lamina* is represented by a series of long tapering languets.

*The Tentacles* are very numerous, touching at their bases; they are all of one size, and are moderately long and filiform.

*The Dorsal Tubercle* is regular, the outline is between cordate and ovate, and both horns are coiled inwards.

*The Alimentary Canal* is moderately large, and is placed on the right side of the branchial sac. The stomach is nearly globular. The intestine is wide, and curves round ventrally and posteriorly to the stomach.

*The Genitalia* are on the first part of the intestine, and in the intestinal loop.

This species, which agrees in all generic characters with *Corella* as defined by Hancock in 1870, is the only species collected during the Challenger expedition which can be referred to that genus.

The general form of the body distinguishes this species clearly from *Corella parallelogramma*, O. F. Müller; *Corella minuta*, Traustedt; *Corella larvæformis*, Hancock; and *Corella ovata*, Hancock. It is more nearly allied to *Corella eumyota*, Traustedt, but may, I think, be distinguished from that species also by several details of structure. In *Corella*