

spines is as follows: there are five pairs along the anterior margin, the first pair very minute, the second pair smaller than the three other pairs, and tufts of, as a rule, three spines on the posterior margin on the limit of two segments. On the seventh and eighth segments of the anterior ramus a single spine is situated nearly in the middle. Pedicels of the cirri not very long, rami rather long and slender; second segment of the pedicels slightly protuberant, those of the rami not protuberant but elongated.

*Caudal appendages.*—Short, not quite one-third the length of the pedicels of the sixth cirrus, terminating rather abruptly and broad, with a row of strong and slender spines at the extremity.

*Ova* unknown.

*Size.*—The largest specimen collected measures 11 mm., the next largest measures 7 mm.

*Number of specimens.*—In all six specimens and two extremely small ones, measuring 1 mm. only, were collected.

*Habitat.*—This species lives attached to the spines of an *Echinus*, and was dredged at Station 204, November 2, 1874; lat. 12° 43' N., long. 122° 10' E.; depth 100 and 115 fathoms; bottom, mud. (Philippine Archipelago.)

#### *Conchoderma*, Olfers, 1814.

In the collections made during the cruise of the Challenger, the genus *Conchoderma* is represented by the species *Conchoderma virgatum*, Spengler, and by some small specimens which were found attached to a turtle, and which, according to Darwin, is a variety of *Conchoderma virgatum*.

As far as our knowledge goes, only two really different forms, true species therefore, can be distinguished in this genus. They are the *Conchoderma auritum*, Linn., sp., common on whales—when it is often found attached to *Coronulæ*—and the above-named *Conchoderma virgatum*, Spengler. A third species, *Conchoderma hunteri*, Owen, has been described by Darwin from specimens preserved in spirit in the museum of the College of Surgeons. This may be a different species; but I think on account of its strong resemblance to the variety *Conchoderma virgatum*, var. *chelonophilus*, Leach, and the complete conformity of all its interior characters to those of *Conchoderma virgatum*, it would be a great deal more rational to regard it also only as a variety of *Conchoderma virgatum*.

Gerstäcker (Bronn, "Classen und Ordnungen," *loc. cit.*, p. 535) says that the genus contains five species: besides the three species of Darwin he mentions *Conchoderma gracile* of the European seas (p. 577), and *Conchoderma coronularium* (p. 578) from the west coast of South America. Of these the first is a species of Heller, who observed it in the