

Station 106 (about midway in the Atlantic between the former and the American coast), August 25, 1873; lat. $1^{\circ} 47'$ N., long. $24^{\circ} 26'$ W.; depth, 1850 fathoms; bottom temperature $36^{\circ} \cdot 6$, surface temperature $78^{\circ} \cdot 8$; sea-bottom, Globigerina ooze.

Station 333 (to the west of Tristan da Cunha, on the return voyage), March 13, 1876; lat. $35^{\circ} 36'$ S., long. $21^{\circ} 12'$ W.; depth, 2025 fathoms; bottom temperature $35^{\circ} \cdot 3$, surface temperature $67^{\circ} \cdot 0$; sea-bottom, Globigerina ooze.

All the specimens are fragmentary, but it is clear that the type is peculiar and apparently intermediate between the Chloræmidæ and Chætopteridæ. The size of the species seems to be considerable, some of the fragments measuring about 90 mm. in length, and with a breadth, exclusive of the bristles, of 5 mm. The long bristle-tufts extend outward about 18 mm.

The body is enveloped in a hyaline and gelatinous-like cuticle, which gives the animal a resemblance to *Flabelligera*. The contingencies connected with its capture from so profound an abyss as 2500 fathoms necessarily and largely affect its soft tissues.

The snout is formed by the dark brownish muscular tip, which has its convexity directed ventrally and its concavity dorsally. It forms, indeed, a horse-shoe-like projection, the upper and posterior angles running into a double foliaceous and somewhat frilled brownish mass which constitutes the superior boundary of the oral aperture. Close behind the latter is a stout process, bearing a long median filament which has an enlargement at the tip, and two lateral processes considerably shorter, and with filiform extremities.

A little behind the snout are a pair of lateral enlargements supporting the long delicate bristles which have a sheen like spun glass. They are peculiarly delicate, transparent, large, flattened bristles with long articulations (Pl. XXIII. fig. 17), which are quite visible under a lens; indeed, a group of them somewhat resemble the cartilages of a delicate fin-ray. They are flexible bristles of simple structure, presenting only very fine parallel longitudinal striæ (Pl. XXIII. fig. 16) in their otherwise structureless segments. The transverse articulations are very distinctly marked. The basal region (toward the insertion) of each bristle is somewhat narrowed and slightly granular. Distally the segments become shorter, and the bristle terminates in a pointed tip (Pl. XXIII. fig. 15). Some of them show a less acute extremity, probably from injury and recent repair.

The ventral bristles, again, seem to be represented by an equally translucent series of simple straight forms which taper to a fine point (Pl. XXIII. fig. 18). They are very much shorter than the dorsal, with which they cannot be confounded. No transverse bar or articulation is visible, but under a high power similar very fine parallel longitudinal striæ occur. Their tips often attain an exceedingly attenuated condition, but it is rare to find one entire, for they adhere by a roughened region near the extremity to the cutaneous tissues and break very readily. The very fine tip is absent in the figure (fig. 18).