

the same Station, 300, which are probably identical with the former; one of them, comparatively well preserved, has about thirteen processes along each dorsal ambulacrum, of which one pair, situated slightly in front of the middle of the body, has a length of 12 mm., while all the remaining ones are minute and wart-like. This specimen also is provided with the large diverticulum characteristic of the species in question.

It is very probable that some of the specimens, especially of those obtained at Station 298, which are referred to *Pelopatides confundens*, belong to another species, but it seems almost impossible to state this confidently, considering that in most of the specimens all deposits are destroyed. As to their outer shape, I cannot find any marked difference, if there even exist some small variations.

*Pelopatides aspera*, n. sp. (Pl. X. fig. 13).

Body depressed, oval, or of almost equal breadth throughout, more obtusely rounded anteriorly than posteriorly. Mouth completely ventral. Anus subdorsal. Tentacles twenty. A rather broad brim surrounds the body, in the margin of which a row of small prominences is situated. The anterior part of the brim, surrounding the anterior extremity of the body, is much thinner than the rest, and bears some resemblance to a large transverse lobe. The ventral odd ambulacrum with a few pairs of pedicels only in its posterior part. The two dorsal ambulacra with a few very minute, slender, retractile processes. Body-wall thick, soft and pliable, containing numerous four-armed bodies with the arms curved and spinous, and with a long spinous central column; these spines are minute, and arranged in transverse bands or rings. Colour in alcohol dark brownish-violet. Length in contracted state 125 mm., breadth 75 mm.

*Habitat.*—Station 207, January 16, 1875; lat. 12° 21' N., long. 122° 15' E.; depth, 700 fathoms; bottom temperature, 51°·6; blue mud; a single individual.

The anterior thin lobe-like part of the brim, which constitutes the foremost portion of the body, does not seem to be in immediate continuation with the rest of the brim, which is formed by the very thick sides of the body; the margin itself of this latter brim, in which the small processes or prominences are found, is of course much thinner, and may strictly be considered as the true brim. The processes of the brim resemble small, low conical elevations, or, as is the case in the anterior lobe-like brim, more elongated narrow papillæ. Only the posterior third of the odd ambulacrum carries some small pedicels, seven in number, arranged in a double row; besides, two other pedicels are visible posteriorly on the left ventral interambulacrum. The dorsal ambulacral appendages seem to be few, very fine and thread-like, so that they are scarcely visible to the naked eye. So far as I can find, the number of tentacles is twenty, but some are less developed than the rest.

All the internal organs are destroyed excepting the respiratory trees, which seem to