

long. $108^{\circ} 35'$ E.; depth, 1950 fathoms; bottom temperature, $32^{\circ} \cdot 1$; Diatom ooze; one individual. Station 302, December 28, 1875; lat. $42^{\circ} 43'$ S., long. $82^{\circ} 11'$ W.; depth, 1450 fathoms; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ} \cdot 6$; Globigerina ooze; fragments of an individual. Station 325, March 2, 1876; lat. $36^{\circ} 44'$ S., long. $46^{\circ} 16'$ W.; depth, 2650 fathoms; bottom temperature, $32^{\circ} \cdot 7$; blue mud. Station 244, June 28, 1875; lat. $35^{\circ} 22'$ N., long. $169^{\circ} 53'$ E.; depth, 2900 fathoms; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ} \cdot 3$; red clay; one specimen. Station 216A, February 16, 1875; lat. $2^{\circ} 56'$ N., long. $134^{\circ} 11'$ E.; depth, 2000 fathoms; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ} \cdot 4$; Globigerina ooze; one individual. Station 296, November 9, 1875; lat. $38^{\circ} 6'$ S., long. $88^{\circ} 2'$ W.; depth, 1825 fathoms; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ} \cdot 3$; Globigerina ooze; one individual. Station 61, June 17, 1873; lat. $34^{\circ} 54'$ N., long. $56^{\circ} 38'$ W.; depth, 2850 fathoms; bottom temperature, $36^{\circ} \cdot 2$; red mud; two specimens.

The only difference between this species and the preceding one is, so far as I know, that it has much more numerous and crowded pedicels, and that these seem to be smaller. For the rest, it closely resembles the preceding species in internal and external organisation.

In the specimen dredged at Station 244 the pedicels are very numerous and fully extended, in consequence of which the ventral surface, and especially the sides of the body, present a villous aspect. The ventral surface and the sides are dirty brown, while the rest of the body is grey. The pedicels are brownish. The posterior vertical furrow, in which the anus is situated, is not very distinct in the species in question. As is the case in the other representatives of this species, the two branches of the respiratory-tree run out from a common base.

The individual obtained at Station 216 is remarkable in that the pedicels of the dorsal surface and the sides of the body are slightly thicker and larger than those of the ventral surface, which are thread-like and very minute. Here, also, no deposits are visible. The Challenger Expedition also brought home from Station 61 two specimens, which must probably be referred to this species, though they differ from the preceding forms in having in the ventral perisome a part of the deposits left, though in a state of dissolution. These deposits are very peculiar, resembling rounded, flattened mulberries composed of numerous small irregular corpuscles. Several such deposits are aggregated here and there within the perisome. These deposits are probably much deformed by the influence of some acid. In the specimen from Station 244 I have seen some remains of deposits which must have had the shape of perforated plates. In the dorsal perisome, on the contrary, I cannot find any deposits at all. The brownish pedicels do not seem to be so numerous as in several of the preceding forms.