

from specimens procured at a depth of 90 fathoms in the Zetlandic Seas by Drs. Gwyn Jeffreys and Merle Norman; and which had received further elucidation at the skilled hands of Professor G. O. Sars,¹ as an inhabitant of the still waters in the deeps off the Lofoten Islands. Though it thus fell within the department of Professor Allman, or that of the late lamented Professor Busk (each of whom had arrived at a similar conclusion in regard to its systematic position), yet both most disinterestedly desired that its description should remain in my hands. A preliminary account accordingly appeared in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* for November 1882,² having been previously communicated to the Southampton meeting of the British Association.

The specimens of this remarkable form were trawled at Station 311 (in the Strait of Magellan), January 11, 1876; lat. 52° 45' 30" S., long. 73° 46' 0" W.; at a depth of 245 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; temperature at the bottom 46°·0, surface 50°·0; specific gravity at the bottom 1·02454, surface 1·01904. The bag of the trawl in this region was filled, Mr. Murray tells me, with a vast mass of *Hemiasters*, numerous examples of a *Venus*, and multitudes of Compound Ascidians, four species of which have been described by Professor Herdman, who also noticed the distinction between *Cephalodiscus* and the Ascidians. Further, in connection with the habitat of the new form, it is interesting that several peculiar mollusoid rarities had previously been found in the Strait of Magellan by Professor R. O. Cunningham, naturalist on board H.M.S. "Nassau," such as his *Goodsiria coccinea*, a long, lobed, rooted fibro-gelatinous mass of a vivid scarlet colour, with the minute flask-shaped animals in circumferential cells, and the equally curious *Pyura molinæ*, of Blainville. Thus if the Strait be not the headquarters of peculiar Molluscoïda, it is certainly one of the centres round which many are grouped, including the present new type—perhaps the most remarkable of them all.

Amongst the branches of the cœnœcium of *Cephalodiscus* were a few minute Arachnida, sessile-eyed Crustaceans, fragments of Annelids and sponges, besides many Foraminifera of the Rotulate type, which were chiefly studded on the spines (or filaments) and other parts.

¹ On some Remarkable Forms of Animal Life, &c., vol. i., 1872, pp. 1-18, Tab. i., ii.

² Ser. 5, vol. x. p. 337.