bottom temperature, $0.3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; globigerina ooze. One specimen. Station 232. May 12, 1875. Lat. $35^{\circ} 11^{\prime}$ N., long. $139^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$ E. Depth, 345 fathoms; bottom temperature, $5.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.; sandly mud. One incomplete specimen. Station 300. December 17, 1875. Lat. $33^{\circ} 42^{\prime}$ S., long $78^{\circ} 18^{\prime}$ W. Depth, 1375 fathoms; bottom temperature, $1 \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.; globigerina ooze. A great number of specimens.

The individuals belonging to this species vary greatly in size as well as in the number of pedicels and processes, and in order to give an idea of this variation I have composed the following table:-

| Station. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Length of the } \\ \text { Body. } \end{gathered}$ | Breadth of the Body. ${ }^{2}$ | Pedicels along the left side of the Ventral Surface. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pedicels } \\ & \text { along the } \\ & \text { right side of } \\ & \text { the Ventral } \\ & \text { Surface. } \end{aligned}$ | Processes of the left Dorsal Ambulacrum | Processes <br> of the right Dorsal <br> Ambulacrum. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 147 | 145 | 45 | 22 | 22 | 7 | 8 |
| 147 | 95 | ... | 23 | 22 | 8 | 9 |
| 158 | 20 | 6 | 15 | 15 | 5 | 5 |
| 300 | 155 | 50 | 29 | 27 | 12 | 9 |
| 300 | 150 | ... | 17 | 18 | 11 | 10 |
| 300 | 160 | $\ldots$ | 19 | 22 | 8 | 11 |
| 300 | 160 | $\ldots$ | 20 | 21 | 9 | 11 |
| 300 | 165 | $\ldots$ | 23 | 19 | 11 | 11 |
| 300 | 185 |  | 23 | 21 | 17 | 16 |
| 300 | 195 | 60 | 19 | 19 | 10 | 8 |
| 300 | 200 | ... | 19 | 17 | 7 | 9 |
| 300 | 200 | ... | 20 | 22 | 7 | 6 |
| 300 | 200 | $\ldots$ | 17 | 20 | 11 | 12 |
| 300 | 210 | $\ldots$ | 22 | 21 | 11 | 11 |
| 300 | 210 |  | 18 | 21 | 11 | 10 |
| 300 | 210 | 55 | 19 | 20 | 11 | 12 |
| 300 | 220 | 55 | 21 | 22 | 8 | 9 |
| 300 | 225 | ... | 19 | 19 | 8 | 8 |
| 300 | 230 | $\ldots$ | 18 | 21 | 11 | 9 |
| 300 | 235 | $\ldots$ | 21 | 22 | 10 | 9 |
| 300 | 240 | ... | 24 | 24 | 12 | 12 |

Contrary to the condition in Deima and Oneirophanta the body-wall is here very thin, soft, and pliable; hence the body of this species has lost its original form greatly during preservation in alcohol. The body must have been more or less fusiform, equally tapering towards each extremity; this is best proved by filling the peritoneal cavity with alcohol or air, and thus extending the perisoma. The dorsal surface is extremely convex, while the ventral one is but slightly so. The mouth is more or less strongly inclined towards the ventral surface, and the anus, which is strikingly large, is almost terminal or indistinctly turned upwards. As the above table indicates, the number of pedicels and processes does

[^0]
[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ All measurements are given in millimetres.
    ${ }^{2}$ As the individuals are rather contracted, it is impossible to tell the breadth of the body exactly, wherefore I have generally omitted it.

