

atrial aperture (Pl. XI. fig. 13, *a.*). The long axis of the stomach and of the greater part of the intestine lies antero-posteriorly.

*Genitalia.*—There is a single large genital gland on the inner surface of the mantle on each side. Both are of pyriform shape and have short ducts directed towards the atrial aperture (Pl. XI. fig. 13).

The gland on the left side is the larger of the two. It lies alongside the intestine, not in the loop, and has its long axis parallel to that of the stomach. The gland on the right side is considerably shorter than the other. The aperture of its duct is not far from the anus (Pl. XI. fig. 13).

Each of the glands contains both masses of ova and spermata arranged so as to form the wall of a large cavity which occupies the interior of the pyriform mass (Pl. XII. fig. 11). From sections of the gland one learns that the spermata are arranged along the outer surface and form a compact layer (Pl. XII. fig. 11, *t.v.*), while the ova (*o.*) occupy the inner part next the central cavity, into which they project irregularly.

The ducts from the glands are short and consist of a closely applied oviduct and vas deferens, the former being the wider, and the latter slightly the longer of the two.

There are three specimens of this species, two of which were more or less injured. They were obtained in the Southern Ocean between the Cape of Good Hope and Kerguelen Island.

Station 147. December 30, 1873; lat. 46° 16' S., long. 48° 27' E.; depth, 1600 fathoms; bottom temperature, 0°.8 C.; globigerina ooze.

*Culeolus perlatus*, Suhm (sp.) (Pl. XI. figs. 8 and 9, and Pl. XIII. figs. 1 and 2).

*Boltenia perlata*, Suhm, MS., 1873.

*Culeolus suhmi*, Herdman, Preliminary Report, Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., 1880-81, p. 86.

*External Appearance.*—This is the smallest of the six species, and it has much the shortest stalk. The general form of the body is between ovate and wedge-shaped, the anterior end being very narrow, and the posterior much wider (Pl. XI. fig. 8). The form is most definite and the outline regular; there is no lateral compression. The anterior end is narrow but not so produced as in the last species. The posterior end is broad but not rounded. It is an oblique line sloping backwards to form an angle with the end of the ventral edge, and dorsally becoming continuous by a gentle curve with the dorsal edge. The two edges are very different. The dorsal is strongly convex, rising suddenly behind the branchial aperture, and attaining its greatest height at about one-third of the distance to the posterior end; the ventral edge, on the other hand, is almost straight, forming a long low arch from the end of the peduncle anteriorly to the line of junction with the posterior end. The two sides are equally curved.

The peduncle is not long and is rather thin, but stiff (Pl. XI. fig. 8). It is attached to the anterior end of the body, and continues the line of the ventral edge. It turns dorsally at a right angle and its course is straight as a whole, although it makes one or