

large and characteristic West Indian species of the genus *Ophioderma*.

On the 24th of March we left the harbor of Charlotte Amalia, and proceeded with a light north-easterly breeze toward the Culebra passage. The next morning, the weather still continuing favorable, we sounded in 390 fathoms, the bottom globigerina mud, with fragments of coral and an unusually large proportion of the shells of pteropods of the genera *Cleodora*, *Diacria*, and *Styliola*. In the forenoon the large dredge was put over with an ample fringe of tangles. A fine specimen of *Brisinga endecacnemos*, and one or two very elegant alcyonarian zoophytes, came up on the tangles. The dredge-bag was empty. Later in the day we sounded in 625 fathoms. The ooze was closer and more free from shells and coral than in the former haul, but otherwise much of the same character. This time the dredge came up about half full, and on sifting its contents many interesting additions were made to our collections. There we met for the first time with the curious little crinoid *Rhizocrinus lofotensis*, for which we had been on the outlook since the beginning of the cruise, and *Salenia varispina*, which we now recognized as a very widely distributed inhabitant of the deeper water.

A singular gephyrean (Fig. 61), taken in this dredging, was referred by Dr. von Willemoes-Suhm to Professor Lovén's genus *Chætoderma*. The length of the specimen was 52 mm., and its width 2 mm. The pharyngeal portion, with the proboscis, is smooth, and the remainder of the body is covered with delicate calcareous spines, directed backward. The mouth is at the anterior extremity in a small, soft papilla, which, when the specimen was brought up, was inflated with a red liquid. The posterior ex-



FIG. 61.—*Chætoderma nitidulum*, Lovén. (No. 24.)