

The British Museum collection contains specimens of this species from "Philip Bay," "Falkland Islands," "Antarctic Seas," "Off Dungeness," "Mouth of Peckett Harbour," and "Possession Bay."

The Challenger specimens are all from the Straits of Magellan and the neighbourhood of the Falkland Islands, as follows:—

One specimen from Station 312, January 13, 1876; lat.  $53^{\circ} 38' S.$ , long.  $70^{\circ} 56' W.$ ; depth, 10–15 fathoms; bottom, mud. Eight specimens from Station 315, January 26, 27, 28, 1876; lat.  $51^{\circ} 40' S.$ , long.  $57^{\circ} 50' W.$ ; depth, 5–12 fathoms; bottom, sand and gravel. One specimen from Station 316, February 3, 1876; lat.  $51^{\circ} 32' S.$ , long.  $58^{\circ} 6' W.$ ; depth, 4–5 fathoms; bottom, mud.

*Boltenia pachydermatina*, Herdman (Pl. VII. figs. 6–8).

*Boltenia pachydermatina*, Herdman, Prelim. Rep., Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., 1880–81, p. 81.

*External Appearance.*—The body is between ovate and fusiform in shape, and is compressed laterally. The posterior (upper) end is bluntly pointed; the anterior end is narrow, becoming gradually continuous with the stalk; the dorsal edge is more convex than the ventral. The stalk is long, thick, twisted and creased, and rather tapering downwards towards the point of attachment. The apertures are conspicuous but not prominent, and not distant, being placed at the points of junction of the middle with respectively the anterior and posterior thirds of the body.

The surface of the body is smooth but deeply grooved longitudinally; the stalk is closely wrinkled transversely.

The colour of the body is dull creamy white; of the stalk, yellowish-brown.

Length of the body, 10 cm.; breadth, 5 cm.; length of the stalk, about 20 cm.

*The Test* is very thick, tough, and stiff, between cartilaginous and coriaceous in texture; it is white and glistening on the inner surface.

*The Mantle* is thin but muscular, and adheres slightly to the test.

*The Branchial Sac* has about six folds on each side. The internal longitudinal bars are numerous, about eight on the folds and six in the interspaces. The meshes are transversely elongated, and contain each about nine stigmata; they are always divided by a narrow bar.

*The Tentacles* are compound, and densely branched. They are sixteen in number, and of two sizes, placed large and small alternately. One of the tentacles is much larger than any of the others.

*The Dorsal Tubercle* is large, and circular in outline; the surface is marked with a close and elaborate pattern.

This large and striking species, although apparently common and well known, has, so far as I can ascertain, never been described or named. There are some very good specimens of it in the British Museum collection, labelled as follows:—New Zealand (about six specimens), Van Diemen's Land (about six specimens), Godthaal, Danish