

“Gazelle.” Two common species are mentioned by Ehlers from the “Porcupine,” both from comparatively shallow water, and in the Norwegian North Atlantic expedition the greatest depth at which *Cistenides hyperborea* was obtained was 263 fathoms.

*Petta*, Malmgren.

*Petta assimilis*, n. sp. (Pl. XLVII. figs. 8, 9; Pl. XXVIA. figs. 16–19).

*Habitat*.—Trawled at Station 147 (between Prince Edward and Kerguelen Islands), December 30, 1873; lat. 46° 16' S., long. 48° 27' E.; depth, 1600 fathoms; bottom temperature 34°·2, surface temperature 41°·0; sea-bottom, Diatom ooze.

A form devoid of its tube, measuring about 22 mm. in length, and with a diameter of 4·5 mm. In this respect it is well to remember that the specimen is soft and flattened.

It is a larger form than the British representative of the genus. The bright golden paleolæ are also longer and more slender, their number being about fourteen on each side, while a few of the inner are very attenuate. The triangular membranous fold under the paleolæ has an even margin. The anterior border of the first segment shows four or five well-marked fimbriæ as in the British species; and the following segment has more numerous though smaller appendages. Posteriorly the scapha has a different anal process from the species above mentioned, and the ligula is short and conical. The anal process forms a scale-like appendage to the scapha.

There are seventeen pairs of bristles, which group themselves structurally into two series. The bristles of the first series (Pl. XXVIA. fig. 16) possess stout shafts and tapering tips with a wing at each side merging toward the extremity into a double series of spikes by the splitting of the wings. These terminal serrations are much finer than in the British representative. The other series (Pl. XXVIA. fig. 17) also have a wing at each side of the terminal region, but before much diminution takes place an enlargement or heel occurs, and then the bristle rapidly tapers to a fine point. The edge of the terminal region is finely serrated, and a space below the enlargement is in the same condition.

The hook-like caudal bristles agree in arrangement with those in the British form, but they slightly differ in shape (Pl. XXVIA. fig. 18), the tip being less tapered and less hooked. Certain wavy bands are also present in all, a short distance beneath the extremity.

The hooks (Pl. XXVIA. fig. 19) very much resemble those of the British form (and also those of Malmgren's *Petta pusilla*, if we add the minute serrations probably omitted by his artist on the third process), showing superiorly a smaller upper and a larger inferior fang, followed by a broad hook-like process (the third) bearing a series of minute denticulations on its edge, and lastly a rounded base, less prominent than in the foregoing.

The contents of the alimentary canal consist of a rich greyish-white mud, in which *Globigerinæ* abound, but which likewise swarms with many beautiful Diatoms and fine