

The posterior end is long and pointed, giving the body as a whole a fusiform shape (see Pl. XLVIII. fig. 1). The apertures are distinctly marked. The branchial is triangular (Pl. XLVIII. fig. 3) and lies in an elliptical depression, surrounded by a raised margin cleft into a number of segments (Pl. XLVIII. fig. 3). It is rather a small aperture, and the apex of the triangle points posteriorly, the base being next to the peduncle. The atrial aperture seems larger, but unfortunately it is torn in the only specimen of the species. It was apparently transversely ovate in shape, and was surrounded by a raised margin.

The tubercles on the anterior end of the ventral edge of the body, opposite to the branchial aperture (Pl. XLVIII. fig. 1), are the only marked processes of the test. The other smaller projections are placed chiefly along the ventral edge of the body and at the posterior end.

The branchial sac (Pl. XLVIII. fig. 2) is of the usual Culeolid structure. It is not unlike that of *Culeolus perlatus*, but the meshes are more elongated vertically in the present species. The branchial folds are fairly well-marked (Pl. XLVIII. fig. 2, *br.f.*), and the usual spicules are present in the internal longitudinal bars.

The tentacles are fairly large, but they are sparingly branched (Pl. XLVIII. fig. 4).

Subfamily 2. CYNTHINÆ.

In this group of the Cynthiidæ additional specimens of two previously known species of *Cynthia* have to be recorded. In the case of one of these species (*Cynthia pallida*, Heller) the new specimens extend the known geographical range of the species, and also its bathymetrical range, but in the other case (*Cynthia papietensis*, Herdman) the additional specimens are from the same locality as those previously examined.

Cynthia pallida, Heller.

Two additional specimens of this species have been sent to me for description. In the one from Station 192 the body is much flattened, the apertures are not far apart, they are sessile, but not inconspicuous. The colour is pale white, and hyaline on the edge. A little sand adheres, chiefly on the left side and the posterior end of the right side. The long convoluted yellow ovary shows through on the right side of the body. The length is 3 cm., and the breadth (dorso-ventrally) is 3.5 cm.

The test is thin and semi-transparent. It contains many spicules; some of these are large, while smaller ones are found in the vessels as in the case of *Cynthia papietensis*.¹ The mantle is rather thin, and adheres to the inner surface of the test. It is full of large fusiform spicules.

¹ See this Report, part i. p. 144, pl. xvii. fig. 14.