

the left side, outside the loop of the intestine (see Pl. XLVII. fig. 6). A few also occur on the right side of the body. Each clump consists of a number of small rounded masses, united to the base of a short tubular duct (see Pl. XLVIII. fig. 11) which opens into the peribranchial cavity.

*Bathyoncus minutus*, n. sp. (Pl. XLVII. figs. 7-10).

*External Appearance.*—The shape is nearly discoid, and the body is flattened antero-posteriorly. It is attached by the entire lower surface. The margin is expanded and very thin. The apertures are placed on the upper surface, and are rather far apart. They are both of small size but distinctly visible, and are placed upon slight papillæ. They are not regularly lobed, but each aperture has a number of slight grooves radiating from it. The surface is even, but minutely roughened. The colour is dark brown.

The diameter of the body is 5 mm., and the thickness is about 0.5 mm.

*The Test* is stiff and somewhat brittle, but thin. It is leathery in consistence. It is of a yellowish-brown colour on the inner surface, but is darker in the neighbourhood of the apertures. The upper surface is raised into a number of small blunt projections, which are especially numerous around the apertures.

*The Mantle* is closely united to the inner surface of the test. It is moderately muscular. There are a number of longitudinal bands which radiate from the two apertures; these, with the circular muscle bands, form a network over the anterior part of the body (see Pl. XLVII. figs. 9, 10). The sphincters around the apertures are rather strong.

*The Branchial Sac* appears to have no folds. The transverse vessels and internal longitudinal bars are few in number, but wide; they form large meshes.

*The Dorsal Lamina* is a plain membrane.

*The Tentacles* are few and simple. They are of two sizes, which occur alternately.

*The Alimentary Canal* is short and has no complications. It forms a simple loop.

*The Reproductive Organs* form a single mass attached to the mantle.

*Locality.*—Station 253, July 14, 1875; lat. 38° 9' N., long. 156° 25' W.; depth, 3125 fathoms; bottom, red clay; bottom temperature, 35°·1 F.

One specimen of this small species was obtained attached to a nodule of manganese dredged in the North Pacific Ocean from the great depth of 3125 fathoms. The specimen had been detached and mounted in glycerine as a microscope slide before it came into my hands. It is almost perfectly flat now (Pl. XLVII. fig. 7), but I am inclined to think that it has been squeezed while mounting, and is really unnaturally flattened and somewhat distorted. The lower surface by which it was attached is black, and has small particles of the manganese still attached to it; the upper has the thin and irregularly expanded margins black, while the central part which, when living, was probably slightly convex, is of a brown colour. The two apertures are placed at the edges of the brown part of the