

rather large, discoidal, with retractile processes. Pedicels about twenty-six, thirteen along each side of the ventral surface. The anterior part of the dorsal surface bearing some small processes. Integument thin, soft, and transparent, with three sorts of calcareous deposits: numerous three-armed, spinose bodies, each arm with two opposite, very spinose processes; a few spinose unbranched spicula, and small scattered wheels, with twelve spokes.

Colour in alcohol, white. Length, about 40 mm. Breadth, about 20 to 25 mm.

Habitat.—Station 147. December 30, 1873. Lat. $46^{\circ} 16' S.$, long. $48^{\circ} 27' E.$ Depth, 1600 fathoms; bottom temperature, $0.8^{\circ} C.$, globigerina ooze. Four specimens.

All the four specimens being very contracted, it is difficult to determine their size or true shape, which however seem to agree with those usual in the genus *Elpidia*. The ventral surface is more or less flat, the dorsal, on the contrary, is extremely convex. The body is nearly evenly rounded towards its extremities. The number of tentacles varies from eleven to twelve, and their size does not seem to be constantly equal, two of the dorsal ones being rather rudimentary in one individual. Their terminal part bears processes, those round the edge being largest. Two of the animals carry twenty-six closely crowded pedicels, and probably the number on the other two is the same, though I have not been able to determine it. From the state of contraction of the body, it is impossible to form any correct idea of the dorsal processes; it seems, however, that some small ones project anteriorly, close to the tentacles. The three-armed deposits (Pl. XXXII. figs. 21–23) vary greatly in size, the arms of the largest ones measuring about 0.22 mm. in length; each arm carries at some distance from the common centre two very spinose processes. The deposits of the ventral surface are smaller and more scattered, have a more irregular shape, and give off considerably smaller processes; besides those, a few spinose unbranched spicula are to be found. The wheels, which are scattered over the dorsal as well as the ventral surface, measure about 0.06 mm. in diameter, and are provided with twelve spokes; between each of those the felly gives off a rounded process or lobe, directed obliquely outwards. The nave is large, and sends out from its middle a small irregular crown, consisting of four slightly curved rods united with each other. The pedicels contain some straight and curved, spinose or smooth, spicula of greater or smaller size. The tentacles have also some spicula, which seem to bear one or several branches. The calcareous ring seems to resemble that of *Parelpidia elongata*; each of its five pieces gives off about twenty-four diverging rods, their ends being flattened and dilated. Only a single polian vesicle is present, measuring about 8 mm. in length.

Family II. DEIMATIDÆ.

Body usually rather long, cylindrical or fusiform, seldom shorter and of an elliptical form. Tentacles fifteen or twenty. Mouth almost terminal, though more or less