

STATION 244.—June 28, 1875; lat. $35^{\circ} 22' N.$, long. $169^{\circ} 53' E.$; depth, 2900 fathoms; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ} 3$; red clay. Six specimens. The dorsal surface of the elongate, flattened body carries rather large conical warts. On the ventral surface, which is almost totally destroyed, I have observed some small cylindrical pedicels; but the arrangement of these pedicels is unknown. The integument, which is of a whitish yellow colour, is strengthened by crowded deposits (compare Pl. X. fig. 10) consisting of four slightly curved arms and a long spinous outwardly directed process, the length of which is about 0.09 mm.; the arms, which are slightly shorter, have the ends dilated and perforated. On the ventral surface these deposits seem to be slightly smaller, and sometimes I have seen the ends of some of the arms connected with one another. The deposits bear some resemblance to those found in several *Elasipoda*, but, to judge from the external appearance, the specimen seems to be more nearly related to the *Aspidochirotae*. The tentacles and all the internal organs and a good deal of the body-wall are spoiled.

The six specimens obtained at Station 244 are much smaller, only about 90 mm. long, and they are much better preserved than the former specimen. The body is flat and surrounded by a brim, on the margin of which papillæ or processes are situated. Even the dorsal surface carries such scattered conical papillæ. These papillæ are broad at the base, as much as 5 or 6 mm. in diameter, and their tops are prolonged into a long, narrow, and slender end. So far as I can discover, the ventral surface is furnished with a simple irregular row of small pedicels along each side; these pedicels appear to belong to the lateral ventral ambulacra, while the odd ambulacrum is devoid of them. The mouth is completely ventral in position, and surrounded by nineteen tentacles resembling those in the *Aspidochirotae*. The anus is dorsal. The calcareous deposits are like those above described, excepting that they are smaller and that they often have five arms instead of four. From the defective state of the specimens it is impossible to decide whether they belong to the *Aspidochirotae* or are *Elasipods*.

STATION 122.—September 10, 1873; lat. $9^{\circ} 5' S.$ to $9^{\circ} 10' S.$, long. $34^{\circ} 50' W.$ to $34^{\circ} 53' W.$; depth, 32 to 400 fathoms; red mud. Two specimens in such a deformed state that no closer examination is possible. The animals, being in possession of pedicels and respiratory-trees, but lacking retractors, seem to belong to the *Aspidochirotae*. So far as I can see, two bundles of short, simple genital tubes are present. A single Polian vesicle and a very narrow calcareous ring are to be found. The deposits of the body-wall are probably dissolved, but the skin is covered and pierced by an immense quantity of foreign materials.

STATION 211.—January 28, 1875; lat. $8^{\circ} 0' N.$, long. $121^{\circ} 42' E.$; depth, 2225 fathoms; bottom temperature, $50^{\circ} 5$; blue mud. A fragmentary specimen of an *Elasipod*. The deposits consist of four-armed spicules with the ends of the arms slightly enlarged, very spinous, and sometimes pierced by a hole. Each arm sends out one