

The other specimens, on the contrary, are not of such evident symmetry, the number of processes and pedicels being more variable, and the processes being much more flexible, almost like those in *Oneirophanta mutabilis*.

With regard to the deposits, all the specimens resemble the last-mentioned species, to which they also bear a strong resemblance regarding the shape of the genital tubes. According to the shape of the deposits, *Deima Blakei* has a much thinner and more flexible integument than *Deima validum*. Considering the obvious agreement with both *Deima* and *Oneirophanta*, I think the Blake specimens properly may be regarded as transitional forms combining these two genera. In external appearance, in the arrangement of the pedicels and processes, in the shape of the tentacles, etc., they closely remind one of the genus *Deima*.

Habitat. St. Vincent; depth, 573 fathoms; six specimens. Lat. 17° 28' 30" N., Lon. 77° 30' W. (1880); depth, 610 fathoms; one specimen.

Orphnurgus asper, THÉEL.

Habitat. Guadeloupe; depth, 583 fathoms. A single specimen.

Euphronides depressa, var. minor, n.

All the specimens are greatly deformed. The largest attains only 150 mm. in length. The azygos dorsal appendage is, as a rule, small.

Habitat. Lat. 39° 38' 20" N., Lon. 70° 56' W.; depth, 1241 fathoms; numerous very badly macerated specimens. Lat. 24° 33' N., Lon. 84° 23' W.; depth 1920 fathoms; several specimens. Lat. 41° 24' 45" N., Lon. 65° 35' 30" W. (1880); depth 1242 fathoms; one specimen.

(?) Benthodytes typica, THÉEL.

All the specimens are badly macerated and deformed, and in such a state of preservation as to render a closer examination impossible. As a rule, all the Psychropotidæ change very considerably when preserved in alcohol, and, in order to understand their organization and external appearance, it is quite necessary to see them living.

Habitat. Martinique; depth 1030 fathoms; numerous specimens. Lat. 24° 33' N., Lon. 84° 23' W.; depth 1920 fathoms; numerous specimens. Lat. 24° 30' N., Lon. 88° 58' W.; depth 1568 fathoms; several specimens. Lat. 19° 7' N., Long. 74° 52' W.; depth 1200 fathoms; two specimens.

Benthodytes assimilis, n. sp.

The species presents the greatest similarity with *Benthodytes sanguinolenta*, and differs from it only in some minute features, which possibly may

prove not to be of specific value. But considering the differences which really exist with regard to the outer appearance, and taking into consideration, that the deposits were dissolved in the types brought home by the Challenger expedition, I propose to refer it, for the present at least, to a new species.

The Blake specimen differs from *Benthodytes sanguinolenta* in being devoid of the transverse ventral row of papillæ situated immediately behind the crown of tentacles; the position of the anus is more ventral, and it carries only a very few slender dorsal processes, which seem to be confined to the two ambulacra alone. The madreporic canal appears to open exteriorly (?). The integument is rather rough from numerous larger and smaller deposits, which consist of four curved arms and a smooth central spine directed outwardly; each of the four arms generally bears a large process directed outwardly and a few smaller ones. In the ventral perisome, the deposits are more irregularly formed, and have the shape of unbranched rods and three- or four-armed bodies. Thus the deposits of this species closely resemble those of *Euphronides depressa*.

Habitat. Bequia; depth 1591 fathoms. One specimen, 220 mm. long and 53 mm. broad.

Benthodytes sp. (?)

The very defective state of the specimens at my disposal renders a detailed examination impossible. They seem to bear the closest resemblance to *Benthodytes abyssicola*. There appear to be fifteen tentacles. The dorsal ambulacral appendages are few and minute. The deposits present themselves as scattered, very large and robust four-armed spicules with a long spinous central spine, the extremity of which is usually split into two or three spinous tops, giving to the surface of the skin a remarkable roughness. The central spines are almost visible to the naked eye.

Habitat. Bequia; depth 1507 fathoms; three very incomplete specimens.

Pælopatides Agassizii, n. sp.

One of the largest specimens has the following measurements: length 270 mm.; breadth 120 mm.; height varying between 5 and 10 mm. The body is thus very depressed, almost flat, and very broad; its anterior and posterior ends are obtusely rounded or truncated. The pedicels are only present on the odd ambulacrum, where they form a thin double row over three fourths of its length; the anterior fourth of the odd ambulacrum is naked. The thin wide brim, which surrounds the body and reaches a breadth of about 40 mm., is pierced by a number of canals which branch off from the two ventral lateral ambulacra, cross the brim, and run out in very minute papillæ situated in the margin of the brim. These papillæ form a simple row in