

*Malay Archipelago and West Pacific Ocean.*

Station 194. September 29, 1874. Off Banda Island. Lat.  $4^{\circ} 33' S.$ , long.  $129^{\circ} 58' E.$  360 fathoms.

Station 195. October 3, 1874. Between Banda Island and Amboyna. Lat.  $4^{\circ} 21' S.$ , long.  $129^{\circ} 7' E.$  1425 fathoms.

Station 196. October 13, 1874. East of the Sulu Islands. Lat.  $0^{\circ} 48' S.$ , long.  $126^{\circ} 58' E.$

Station 218. March 1, 1875. Off the Schouten Islands. Lat.  $2^{\circ} 33' S.$ , long.  $144^{\circ} 4' E.$  1070 fathoms.

Station 224. March 21, 1875. West of the Caroline Islands. Lat.  $7^{\circ} 45' N.$ , long.  $144^{\circ} 20' E.$  1850 fathoms.

Station 181. August 25, 1874. South of the Louisiade Group. Lat.  $13^{\circ} 50' S.$ , long.  $151^{\circ} 49' E.$  2440 fathoms.

*East Pacific Ocean.*

Station 241. June 23, 1875. East of Japan. Lat.  $35^{\circ} 41' N.$ , long.  $157^{\circ} 42' E.$  2300 fathoms.

Station 244. June 28, 1875. East of Japan. Lat.  $35^{\circ} 22' N.$ , long.  $169^{\circ} 53' E.$  2900 fathoms.

Station 299. December 14, 1875. Between Juan Fernandez Island and Valparaiso. Lat.  $33^{\circ} 31' S.$ , long.  $74^{\circ} 43' W.$  1375 fathoms.

NOTE ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE SOFT TISSUES IN *Bathyactis symmetrica*.

When a specimen of *Bathyactis symmetrica*, hardened in absolute alcohol, is decalcified, a thin membrane separates from the entire surface of its base, leaving, before the decalcification is complete, a continuous sheet of calcareous matter beneath it. Thus, when decalcification is complete, this layer is quite free from the soft tissues lying above. The entire membrane is plaited in correspondence with the laminae and ridges projecting from the under surface of the corallum, and the folds being persistent, the radial markings of the corallum are preserved in it. The membrane is composed of a structureless layer of mesoderm, covered by a layer of ectoderm cells, amongst which there are few or no nematocysts. Above the membrane, and quite free from it except at its margin, the soft tissues are divided into twelve triangular-shaped masses joined to the central stomach by their apices. These triangular masses are composed of radiating elongate masses of soft tissue, four in number in each mass. In each the mass, which at its apex where it joins the stomach is single, splits at a short distance from this into two, and each of the two