

*Scotoanassa*,<sup>1</sup> n. gen.

Body very depressed, almost flat, with an extension of the body-wall constituting a broad rather flat brim round its anterior and posterior ends. Tentacles ten. The dorsal surface with processes only on the margin of the anterior brim. The ventral surface with pedicels only round the margin of the posterior brim. Integument with calcareous deposits, composed of four arms and four outwardly directed processes.

*Scotoanassa diaphana*, n. sp. (Pl. IX. figs. 3-5).

Body about thrice as long as broad. Mouth ventral, behind the anterior brim. Anus dorsal, immediately in front of the posterior brim. Tentacles of almost equal size; their terminal part with two rather long, digitiform processes and with a number of small, branched, retractile projections. Processes of the dorsal surface very small, four on the margin of the anterior brim. Pedicels of the ventral surface ten, round the margin of the posterior brim; the two middle ones very small. Integument thin and transparent; calcareous deposits slightly scattered, composed of four spinose, slightly curved arms, diverging two from each end of a long rod-like central part; each arm with a spinose process directed outwards.

Colour in alcohol, white and glassy. Length, about 50 to 55 mm. Breadth, about 18 to 20 mm.

*Habitat*.—Station 160. March 13, 1874. Lat. 42° 42' S., long. 134° 10' E. Depth, 2600 fathoms; bottom temperature, 0·2 C.; red clay. One specimen.

The body is distinguished by its slight height, the dorsal and ventral surfaces possessing about the same degree of convexity. Four elongated conical canals pass through the brim round the anterior part of the body, each running out into a corresponding almost imperceptible process on the margin of the brim. By closer examination it is easy to discover that the two left hand canals communicate with the left dorsal ambulacrum and the two others with the right. The brim has the appearance of being constituted by four dorsal processes, which are intimately united with each other by an extension of the connective tissue layer of the body-wall, leaving only their tops free. The brim, which thus belongs to the dorsal surface, reaches its greatest breadth, about 8 mm., anteriorly, and decreases regularly towards each side. The posterior brim, which is thin, flat, and almost equally broad, about 7 mm., belongs for a similar reason to the ventral surface, its pedicels, which project around its margin, being in connection with long canals which penetrate the brim and communicate with the ventral lateral ambulacra. The two middle pedicels are quite unimportant and almost imperceptible. On account of this arrangement of the two brims the mouth has a more distinct ventral position, and the anus is more perfectly dorsal than is usually the case. The tentacles (Pl. XLIV. fig. 9) are rather large, and end in two long digitiform

<sup>1</sup> Σκότος = darkness.