

gastrozooids is slit-like, with its long axis transverse. In the gonozooids there is a swelling at the base of each tentacle, and between the two a longitudinal depression.

Two or three young specimens, which probably belong to this species, were obtained at Station 195. The stem is very slender, like a bristle, about 11 cm. long, and bears near the apex three or four subopposite pairs of simple branches from the antero-lateral margin, which are arched forwards and then recurved. The lower ones are 4 cm. long, the others shorter, the terminal pair being nearly 1 cm. long.

Var. *plenispina*, nov. (Pl. V. fig. 5).

A single specimen from Station 218, 1070 fathoms, differs from the type in minor points, but chiefly in the number and relative size of the spines. The specimen, which is 12 cm. long, is attached to a small stone. The stem is very slender, and only bears branches on the lower part of the upper half of its length, where the stem is slightly thicker. The lower 6.3 cm. of the stem does not bear branches. The succeeding 14 mm. gives off three pairs of branches, which are nearly but not quite opposite. The lowest branch leaves the stem on the left side, then, only 0.8 mm. above it, one passes off on the right; next, after an interval of nearly 6 mm., another subopposite pair is given off, and finally the upper pair at a similar distance from the middle pair, but this time it is the branch on the right side which leaves the stem first. The inclination of the three pairs of branches also differs. The upper pair includes a wide obtuse angle, the middle pair an angle only little exceeding 90°, while the lower pair includes an acute angle. In general appearance the specimen closely resembles the type of *Bathypathes patula*. The specimen is nearly void of polyps, but from the fragments present it seems very probable that they closely resemble those of the type.

The spines are, however, much more numerous and rather stronger, with a broader base than in the type specimens. They are disposed in irregular and rather close dextrorse spirals and also in longitudinal rows, four of which may be seen from one aspect of a branch. The members of a row are here only two to three lengths apart (Pl. V. fig. 5).

*Habitat.*—*Type.* Station 244; June 28, 1875; lat. 35° 22' N., long. 169° 53' E.; depth, 2900 fathoms; bottom, red clay. One specimen.

Station 246; July 2, 1875; lat. 36° 10' N., long. 178° 0' E.; depth, 2050 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze. One specimen.

*Young.*—Station 195; October 3, 1874; lat. 4° 21' S., long. 129° 7' E.; depth, 1425 fathoms; bottom, blue mud. Two specimens.

Var. *plenispina*.—Station 218; March 1, 1875; lat. 2° 33' S., long. 144° 4' E.; depth, 1070 fathoms; bottom, blue mud. One specimen.