

Tentacles are lacking, so their deposits remain unknown.

Ventrolateral pedicels carry at their distal extremities a large number of knobbed to spinous rods of variable shape and size (Pl. IV, fig. 5). Length of these rods varies from 0.07mm to 0.5mm.

HOLOTYPE. The holotype is lodged in the Dominion Museum, Wellington (Ech. 927).

REMARKS. The character of the calcareous deposits in this specimen is unique. The simple rods, straight or curved, with weakly spinous extremities, although found in many elaspod genera, are usually present in association with deposits of other types. After a thorough search of the bodywall in the present specimen, no other deposit types were found.

Three genera in the Family Elpidiidae have deposits in the form of simple rods. Some species of *Scotoplanes* Theel have simple rods, but these are usually associated with C-shaped deposits or triradiate spicules. *Kolga* Danielssen and Koren and *Irpa* Danielssen and Koren have rods usually associated with minute horseshoe-shaped spicules. On the basis of the calcareous deposits alone, the present specimen cannot be placed in any of these three genera.

It is most unfortunate that the anterior end of the body is missing from the specimen, as this region is of prime taxonomic importance. Because of this lack of certain important anatomical details, it is considered unwise to erect a new genus to accommodate this specimen, although the deposits seem to warrant such a course. There is very little doubt that the specimen should be placed in a new species. The number and disposition of the lateral pedicels, and the leathery character of the bodywall, recall certain species of the genus *Scotoplanes* Theel. Therefore, until more and better material becomes available, it seems the best course to refer this species to genus *Scotoplanes*, noting that the species may eventually be transferred to another genus or, as is more probable, be given the status of a new genus.

Family LAETMOGONIDAE Ekman, 1925

Benthogone rosea Koehler. Pl. V, figs. 2-5

Benthogone rosea Koehler, 1896, p. 114; Perrier, 1902, p. 399, Pl. XIX, figs. 8-14; Mortensen, 1927, p. 363, fig. 215; Deichmann, 1931, p. 121; Hedging, 1940, p. 369.

Benthogone rosea var. *cylindrica* Perrier, 1902, p. 400.

Benthogone rosea var. *quadrilineata* Perrier, 1902, p. 401.

Benthogone quadrilineata Hedging, 1940, p. 369; Hedging, 1942, p. 15.

Material Examined: "Tui" Stn. 098-17, 2 specimens.

DESCRIPTION. Both specimens are extensively damaged and autoeviscerated. Total length 103 and 105mm. Average breadth, 23mm. Body flattened dorsoventrally, elongate. Mouth subterminal, ventrally placed; anus subdorsal. Tentacles 15, with leathery terminal discs. Bodywall thick, firm. Ventrolateral radii each carry approximately 13 retractile pedicels; midventral radius naked. Each dorsal radius has ca. 40 short, retractile processes arranged in a single, sometimes double, row. Colour in alcohol greyish-white to light mottled violet dorsally, darker mottled violet ventrally. Tentacles light brown.