

(Pl. VI. fig. 8*a*) are to be found with the inner and outer surfaces knobbed or spinous. These cups are built up of an  $\times$ -shaped central rod, with the branched arms partly connected so as to form a knobbed or spinous continuous rim, partly free and devoid of any complete rim, a condition which seems to be the most usual. The diameter of the cups measures 0.10 mm. With the exception of these cups, one finds in the perisome small, regularly formed, thick, robust buttons (Pl. VI. fig. 8*b*) with large, rounded knobs and usually four holes, and, moreover, other numerous more or less regular or symmetrical buttons of a more delicate conformation, and provided with a greater number of holes and knobs. A whole series of transitional forms between the two extremes of buttons are to be seen. The scales do not reach any more considerable size. The pedicels are strengthened by rather large, robust and broad, crowded, rod-like plates, and also by terminal plates and buttons. Even the "papillæ" are supported by plates. On treating a piece of the integument with a solution of potash, one finds here and there larger and smaller almost smooth perforated plates, but these are probably derived from the pedicels or processes. Any more obvious imbrication of the scales in the anal portion of the body is not to be observed.

*Colochirus violaceus*, n. sp. (Pl. XIII. figs. 1, 2 ; Pl. V. fig. 4).

Body cucumiform, equally rounded anteriorly and posteriorly. Tentacles ten (?), only six being left. Pedicels arranged in three distinct series along the ventral surface, each series composed of four to five rows. The series decrease in breadth towards the extremities of the body, where the pedicels are represented by "papillæ." The whole dorsal surface is covered with small scattered conical papillæ, those on the ambulacra being slightly larger than those on the interambulacra, which are minute. Even the ventral surface carries minute papillæ on its interambulacra. The oral opening is surrounded by five groups of rather large conical papillæ, each group being composed of two or three papillæ united at their bases. The anus is surrounded by five very large and rough calcareous teeth. The perisome is thick, leathery, and remarkable on account of its scarcity in deposits, which consist of small, very irregular, smooth plates usually perforated by one to four, seldom more, holes ; among these deposits, small rod-like or  $\times$ -shaped ones are to be found. Excepting terminal plates and a few perforated, transverse rods, no deposits occur in the pedicels. The papillæ are provided with a few perforated rods, and are entirely devoid of or possess only very small terminal plates ; moreover, the larger papillæ seem to be strengthened by large irregularly reticulated plates composed of several layers. Colour in alcohol, light violet, here and there inclining to yellowish and bluish ; the papillæ and anal teeth are lighter, the former mostly resembling white or yellowish spots. Length about 190 mm.

*Habitat*.—Station 203, October 31, 1874 ; lat. 11° 6' N., long. 123° 9' E. ; depth, 20 fathoms ; mud ; a single specimen.