

Though the animal in question differs greatly in several respects from the typical representatives of *Colochirus*, it cannot be referred to any other hitherto known genus. The pedicels are rather large, cylindrical and retractile, with a well-marked sucking-disk. The three longitudinal series, into which they are collected, are broadest near the middle of the body, where four, five, or even six pedicels are placed side by side. Anteriorly and posteriorly each series decreases and consists finally of a double row of "papillæ" which have taken the place of the pedicels. The papillæ are very small, with broad rounded base and pointed top; they are scattered over the dorsal ambulacra and interambulacra, those belonging to the ambulacra being slightly larger, 2 or 3 mm. long. Even the ventral interambulacra carry such papillæ, which are more closely placed towards the middle of the ventral surface, especially along the sides of the series of pedicels; when retracted, the ambulacral appendages or papillæ which have their place in the neighbourhood of these series almost resemble the true pedicels, but differ from them mainly by their smaller size. Only very few are extended, and these present a conical form. The groups of larger papillæ round the mouth are well marked, each group is composed of two or three papillæ united at their bases. The anal teeth are hard and rounded, measuring about 4 mm. in length and breadth.

The calcareous ring (Pl. V. fig. 4a) is very strongly constructed, and measures about 37 mm. in diameter; it is composed of ten pieces without any posterior prolongations. The madreporic canal is single, dorsal, and attached to the mesentery. The single Polian vesicle is very voluminous, and has a length of 50 mm. The retractors are slender, attached at about the first third of the body. The reproductive organ consists of two very thick bundles of simple, unbranched, narrow tubes, from 40 to 50 mm. long. The ampullæ of the pedicels and papillæ depend freely into the peritoneal cavity and have a considerable length, those belonging to the pedicels measuring 12 mm. The cloaca and the respiratory organs are well developed.

The most obvious characteristic of the species in question is to be found in the deposits, which, instead of filling up the perisome, making it hard and inflexible, are comparatively small and scattered. They present a very irregular aspect (Pl. V. fig. 4b), some being round, oval or elongate, and usually pierced by very few holes, others resembling rods or x-shaped bodies. The more strongly developed oval deposits measure 0.09 or 0.1 mm. in length, and bear some resemblance to buttons. The pedicels contain, excepting terminal plates, very few perforated rod-like plates near their extremities (Pl. V. fig. 4c). The small papillæ are even strengthened by a few irregular rods and a very feebly developed terminal plate; sometimes they almost seem to be devoid of deposits. In the larger papillæ, which I have been able to examine, I have found larger irregular thick scales composed of several reticulate layers, and even, though more rarely, simple perforated plates. These scales have a diameter of 0.6 mm.