

on the contrary, some spectacle-like rods, which bear the greatest resemblance to the deformed or undeveloped tables figured by me. Possibly the other deposits escaped the attention of Selenka, though it is not probable, considering that they are present in great number. The supposition that *Phyllophorus incompertus* is identical with Selenka's species is strengthened by the fact that in the State Museum of Stockholm one specimen from the same locality is preserved, which agrees with the above description.

## SURVEY OF THE GENERA AND SPECIES, HITHERTO KNOWN, BELONGING TO THE DENDROCHIROTÆ.

### Family III. DENDROCHIROTÆ.

Tentacles dendriform. Retractor muscles present. Mouth and anus at opposite poles of the body.

#### Subfamily 1. STICHOPODA.

Ambulacral appendages in the shape of pedicels alone, or pedicels together with papillæ, the latter often placed on larger or smaller processes; they are mostly arranged in rows, on the dorsal as well as the ventral ambulacra; interambulacra, with comparatively few exceptions, naked. Tentacles ten, rarely eighteen, twenty, or twenty-four. Calcareous ring of ten pieces, which usually are simple and devoid of prolongations posteriorly.

#### Genus 1. *Cucumaria*, Blainville, 1834.

Tentacles ten, rarely of equal size, two ventral commonly smaller. Ambulacral appendages almost without exception in the shape of pedicels forming one, two, or more rows along each ambulacrum. Seldom pedicels also on the interambulacra. Deposits highly variable, very seldom in the shape of reticulate scales.

#### A. Ambulacral Appendages—Pedicels alone.

##### I. Pedicels present only on the ambulacra.

1. *Pedicels, at least the ventral ones, arranged in more than two rows on each ambulacrum.*

*Cucumaria godeffroyi*, Semper, 1868.

Body acutely ovate. Pedicels in three to four rows in each ambulacrum, excepting at the extremities of the body, where only two rows are present. Deposits—irre-