

*Cucumaria chronhjelmi*, n. sp.

Body indistinctly pentangular. Pedicels numerous, cylindrical, long, forming apparently a double row along each ambulacrum; at the middle of the body they seem to be more crowded, there being three to four rows, but this is probably a result of the contracted state of the body. Tentacles ten, two ventral smaller. Anus with small teeth. Polian vesicle and madreporic canal single. Calcareous ring very fragile, the interradial pieces being conical, pointed anteriorly; the radial obtuse, furrowed anteriorly and terminating posteriorly in two very slender prolongations. Deposits crowded, of two kinds; in the external layer of the perisome small reticulated spheres or globular cups; in the internal layer numerous hollow fenestrated ellipses of different size and shape, some being of a more elongated form, others more rounded, globular, and some being several times larger than the rest; among the larger ellipses are found here and there rather large scale-like bodies, composed apparently of a network of several superposed layers. Undeveloped ellipses, consisting of a small oval concave plate with four holes, may also be found. The pedicels have, round the large terminal plate, some irregular perforated plates, and, besides, numerous elongated rods with four holes at the slightly enlarged middle and a row of holes along each arm; the middle of the rods usually carries a kind of low conical, rounded spire. Length of the largest specimen, 55 mm. Colour, whitish.

(Mus. Holm.) Some specimens dredged at Vancouver's Island.

*Cucumaria glacialis*, Ljungman, 1879. *Cucumaria minuta*, Stuxberg, 1878.

Pedicels in simple rows towards the extremities of the body. Deposits—large, thick, reticulate, roundish or angular scales; and small undeveloped cups consisting of a cruciform body with the ends of the curved arms provided with three processes.

*Habitat.*—Spitzbergen (Ljungman), Nova Zembla (Stuxberg).

(Mus. Holm.) Numerous type-specimens obtained at Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla. At the middle of the body the pedicels are placed in double alternating rows. The calcareous scales, visible to the naked eye, are more or less close together, and built up of several (two or three) superposed reticulate layers so as to constitute solid reticulate bodies. The cups, which are rather solid, are devoid of rim because of the four (seldom three or five) curved arms not being united at their free outwardly directed ends. Calcareous ring very slender, devoid of posterior prolongations. Polian vesicle and madreporic canal single. There seems to be reason for believing this species to be identical with Fabricii's *Ocnus minutus*.