

(?) *Cucumaria turbinata* (*Labidodesmus*), Hutton, 1879.

Habitat.—Stewart Island, New Zealand (Hutton).

Pentacta kowalevskii, Jarzynsky, 1885.

Habitat.—White Sea (Jarzynsky).

Genus 2. *Ocnus*, Forbes, 1841.

Tentacles ten, two ventral smaller. Ambulacral appendages—pedicels forming a simple row along each of the ambulacra, or, at least, along the dorsal and lateral ventral ones. Interambulacra, with a single exception, naked. Calcareous ring composed of ten simple pieces. Body usually distinctly pentangular, narrow, and the body-wall typically hard from crowded reticulate calcareous scales, or from a network almost forming a hard shell.

It seems impossible, for the present, to draw a line of demarcation between the genera *Ocnus* and *Cucumaria*. In several forms referred to *Ocnus*, the pedicels do not form simple rows, but are arranged in more or less distinct zigzags, which are really nothing but alternating double rows. Considering that *Ocnus vicarius*, *minutus*, *lacteus*, *brunneus*, and *assimilis* do not present any other distinctions, they may, without hesitation, be referred to the genus *Cucumaria*, the more so as they present in their general appearance the true *Cucumaria*-type. On the other hand, Semper mentions in his beautiful monograph another distinction which seems to be of more value. Thus, those forms should be considered as true representatives of the genus *Ocnus*, which were characterised by the possession of calcareous scales in the perisome like those known in the genus *Psolus*. *Ocnus molpadioides*, *pygmæus*, and *imbricatus* illustrate such forms, and even Sluiter's *Ocnus javanicus* may be ranked with them, though Sluiter points out that no true scales are to be found. These four forms appear to have the pedicels in all or most of the ambulacra arranged in distinct simple rows. For my own part, I cannot suppress my doubts as to the validity of these generic characters, which may be artificial. Even true *Cucumariæ* are armed with scales, though such species are very rare.

A. Interambulacra naked.

Ocnus pygmæus, Semper, 1868.

Dorsal and lateral ventral ambulacra with a simple row, each composed of six to eight pedicels. Odd ambulacrum with a double row of about sixteen pedicels. Deposits—large scales; and perforated plane or slightly concave disks, often with four holes slightly larger than the rest. Calcareous ring of ten pieces, the radial with a long bifurcate prolongation posteriorly.

Habitat.—Bohol (Semper).