

and perforated with longitudinal rows of holes. Calcareous ring made up of ten simple pieces without posterior prolongations; the five ventral pieces larger.

*Habitat*.—Norway (Sars, Storm, Möbius and Bütschli), several localities in the North Atlantic Ocean near Norway (Danielssen and Koren), Arctic Sea north from Norway (Hoffmann), north of Scotland (Théel), Bay of Biscay (Norman), Florida Reef (Pourtalès).

(Mus. Holm.) Several specimens from Norway.

“Porcupine” Expedition.—One specimen from Station 15, June 16, 1869; lat. 54° 1' N., long. 12° 14' W.; depth, 422 fathoms.

*Echinocucumis adversaria*, Semper, 1868.

Pedicels long, in double rows on the posterior narrow caudal portion; on the rest of the body they are placed three to four in breadth in the ventral ambulacra but are more rare in the dorsal. Disks of the tables deeply incised in the margin, thus acquiring a stellate or angular appearance; consequently the holes are fewer and placed in a manner different from that in the preceding species; the spire consists of a simple, long, imperforate spine. Tentacles unknown. Calcareous ring absent.

*Habitat*.—Bohol, Pandanon (Semper).

(?) *Echinocucumis alba* (*Chirodota* (?)), Hutton, 1872 and 1879.

*Habitat*.—New Zealand (Hutton).

The species is quite unknown, and certainly does not belong to this genus.

Genus 4. *Colochirus*, Troschel, 1846.

Tentacles ten, two ventral smaller. Anterior extremity of the body usually with five valves. Ambulacral appendages of two kinds—pedicels and papillæ, the latter often situated on the top of warts or protuberances. Pedicels, confined to the ventral surface, are, with a few exceptions, placed on the three ambulacra, thus forming distinct longitudinal series. The most anterior and posterior portions of the ventral surface are devoid of pedicels, which here are exchanged for papillæ. Exceptionally, papillæ may also be found scattered over the ventral interambulacra. Papillæ strictly belonging to the dorsal surface, where they form rows along the ambulacra alone, or are irregularly distributed all over that surface. Calcareous ring of ten simple pieces, devoid of posterior prolongations, three ventral pieces often narrower. Deposits—larger or smaller reticulate scales, together with one or several kinds of small bodies.