

*Habitat.*—Chili (Selenka, Semper, Ludwig), Peru (Selenka, Semper), Paita and Callao (Verrill).

(Mus. Holm.) One individual, 110 mm. long, dredged at Iquique. Colour brownish; tentacles darker. Tentacles nineteen, unequal, but in an irregular manner. Pedicels equally distributed all over the body. Excepting terminal plates in the pedicels, no deposits seem to be present. A single madreporic canal and numerous Polian vesicles. Each of the strong retractors appears as if it were composed of several distinct bands.

### III. Deposits of the body-wall itself in the shape of tables.

#### 1. *Calcareous ring of ten simple pieces, the radial not prolonged posteriorly.*

*Thyonidium pellucidum* (*Holothuria*), Fleming, 1828; Düben and Koren, 1844. *Cucumaria hyalina*, Forbes, 1841. *Pentacta pentactes*, Örsted, 1833. *Thyonidium hyalinum*, Lütken, 1857. (?) *Thyonidium conchilegum*, Pourtalès, 1868 and 1869.

Tables rather scattered, excepting in the cervical portion of the body, where they are crowded, consisting of a regular, round, perforated disk with nine to twelve peripheral holes, and a spire built up of three to four rods terminating in spines and connected by a transverse beam near the top.

*Habitat.*—Scandinavian coasts from Finmark to the Sound (Sars, Storm, Düben and Koren, Ludwig, Lütken, Möbius and Bütschli, Danielssen, &c.), Arctic Sea north from Norway (Hoffmann), Mohn Bay (Heuglin), Spitzbergen (Ljungman), White Sea (Jarzynsky), British Islands (Hodge, Fleming, Forbes, Norman), North Atlantic Ocean, north of Shetland, at a depth of 1081 fathoms (Danielssen and Koren), Florida Reef (Portalès).

(Mus. Holm.). Several specimens from the west coast of Sweden. One fully typical individual may be described. Length, 55 mm. Body-wall white, slightly transparent, the five muscular bands being visible through it. Tentacles twenty, typical. Besides a double row of pedicels along the ambulacra, the interambulacra bear pedicels which, scattered without order on the dorsal surface, seem to be placed more or less distinctly in longitudinal rows on the ventral interambulacra. Anus surrounded by pedicels, distinguished from the true pedicels by having a very rich covering of irregular, reticulate, calcareous bodies, thus forming a transition to anal teeth. Even anteriorly on the body, the pedicels are supported by such irregularly perforated plates, though not so abundantly. On the rest of the body, the pedicels have, excepting terminal plates, none or a few supporting plates, but no rods. The tables, very thinly scattered, excepting at the cervical portion, where they are more aggregated, consist of a rather large perforated disk supporting a spire composed of three or four rods, one transverse beam, and terminating in several, sometimes as many as twelve