

*Thyonidium parvum*, Ludwig, 1881 and 1882.

The ten pieces of the calcareous ring narrow, slender; the posterior two prolongations of the radial pieces composed of several separate parts or joints. The tables are smooth on the margin, consist of an oval disk, as a rule, pierced with eight larger peripheral and two smaller central holes, and a spire made up of two short rods connected at the top by a transverse beam, the top of the spire terminating in about eight spines.

*Habitat.*—Brazil (Ludwig).

The species is an exception to the rule in having only eighteen tentacles, nine larger and nine smaller.

*Thyonidium occidentale*, Ludwig, 1875.

The radial and interradial pieces of the calcareous ring simple, but between them a small calcareous wedge; the radial having their posterior prolongations short and composed of small particles. Tables consisting of a rather well-developed perforated disk with uneven dentate margin, and a spire reduced to four short spines united at their bases.

*Habitat.*—Surinam (Ludwig).

*Thyonidium caudatum* (*Thyone*), Hutton, 1872.

Body more tapering posteriorly so as to form a narrow caudal portion. Anal teeth very rudimentary, made up of a minute calcareous network. Tentacles twenty, typically arranged. Pedicels numerous all over the body, placed on low but distinct papilla-like warts, excepting at the caudal portion, where no warts are visible and the pedicels seem to form double rows on the ambulacra, the interambulacra being there naked. Calcareous ring, about 30 mm. long, is made up of a great number of small pieces, and terminates posteriorly in five slender bifurcate prolongations. Anteriorly the interradial parts of the ring terminate in a single conical top, the radial in four small teeth. Body-wall very rough from numerous larger or smaller tables; their disks are irregularly formed, smooth, elongated, fusiform, three-armed or angular with numerous holes, the four central of which are often larger; their spire is in the shape of a long simple conical spine, the base of which seems to be composed of two or more rods. Towards the top of the warts the spines become more solid and larger. Pedicels supported by such tables and a very rudimentary terminal plate. In the caudal portion of the body the disks of the tables are elongated, fusiform, and transverse in position. A single Polian vesicle and madreporic canal. Colour rusty brown; caudal portion and warts lighter yellowish. Length, 100 mm. or more. Very nearly allied to the following species.

(Mus. Holm). Two type specimens dredged at New Zealand, presented by Hutton.