

the body; anteriorly, the odd ambulacrum carries only two rows of pedicels. The pedicels have a well-developed terminal plate, numerous spinous, curved rods, often with the ends perforated, and, besides, a number of four- or three-armed deposits. The form of the deposits of the body-wall (Pl. X. fig. 21) will be best understood from the figures; their diameter is about 0.056 mm., while the central column has a length of about 0.08 mm. In the dorsal processes the deposits often attain a diameter of about 0.28 mm. The central column mostly terminates in three or four short tops, and it is often, especially in the dorsal processes, pierced with one or two holes near the free end; a true "spire" is never to be found. I have observed two C-shaped deposits, but they probably belong to another animal.

The calcareous ring is well developed, of the usual shape, without posterior prolongations. Two Polian vesicles are present, of which one has a length of 25 mm., while the other is rudimentary. The single dorsal madreporic canal is attached to the dorsal mesentery. A bundle of very long, slender genital tubes, two or three times dichotomously branched, is situated on each side of the dorsal mesentery. A single respiratory tree with two branches is present, and does not seem to have any intimate connection with the pseudhæmal vessels.

*Stichopus* (?) *torvus*, n. sp. (Pl. X. figs. 2-4).

Body cylindrical, with the ventral surface considerably more flattened than the strongly convex dorsal surface; along the line of junction of the two surfaces the body-wall is slightly thickened. Mouth and anus almost terminal, slightly ventral in position. Tentacles twenty. The dorsal surface and the lateral parts of the ventral surface covered with conical processes, of which those forming a row along the transition between the upper and lower surfaces of the body attain a more considerable size and often bear branches; the processes decrease slightly in size towards the middle of the back. The rest of the ventral surface is covered with small crowded ambulacral appendages, the form and shape of which are unknown. Calcareous deposits totally absent, probably dissolved (?). Colour in alcohol, dirty brown, speckled with lighter spots on the back; tentacles, mouth, and a space round the mouth almost black. Length about 210 mm.

*Habitat*.—Station 300, December 17, 1875; lat. 33° 42' S., long. 78° 18' W.; depth, 1375 fathoms; bottom temperature, 35°·5; Globigerina ooze; a single specimen.

The individual I have had at my disposal is so much macerated, wrinkled, and covered with foreign matters as to make a detailed examination impossible. Some impurity in the alcohol has also probably dissolved the calcareous substances in the perisome, in consequence of which it is impossible to state the true shape of the ventral ambulacral appendages; they were either true cylindrical pedicels provided with sucking-