

six holes, though there seems to be but little doubt, that these belong to another animal and have adhered to the skin of the individuals examined by me. The diameter of the disks is about 0.05 mm., and the spire attains a height of about 0.04 mm. The fenestrated, irregularly bilateral plates (Pl. VIII. fig. 3, *d*) of the pedicels are rather large. So far as I can find out, this form brought home by the Challenger Expedition cannot be referred to any previously known species, though it doubtless bears some resemblance in external organisation to *Stichopus armatus*, Selenka, and *Stichopus japonica*, Selenka.

*Stichopus godeffroyi*, var. *b*, Semper, 1868 (Pl. VII. fig. 8).

*Habitat*.—Sandwich Islands; a single individual.

The only specimen at my disposal being very wrinkled, deformed, and covered with sea-weed, I cannot determine how the dorsal ambulacral appendages are arranged. A simple row of conical protuberances is easily enough distinguished along each side of the body, but I am by no means sure of the arrangement of the remaining dorsal appendages. However, I think I have observed some protuberances on the dorsal ambulacra, and, also, some small scattered papillæ on the interambulacra. The colour is yellowish-grey inclining to brown, lighter on the ventral surface. Two Polian vesicles and a single dorsal madreporic canal are present. The calcareous ring is like that in *Stichopus horrens*, Selenka; the radial pieces have four tops anteriorly, and the interradial a single one. Deposits—large tables (Pl. VII. fig. 8, *f*, *g*) with the spire terminating in a single conical top; large and small tables with the spire terminating in several teeth (Pl. VII. fig. 8, *a*, *b*, *c*); C-shaped bodies (Pl. VII. fig. 8, *e*); and dichotomously branched bodies (Pl. VII. fig. 8, *d*). The large tables seem to be present only in the dorsal perisome, have a height of 0.12 mm. to 0.14 mm., and their large irregularly rounded disks are pierced by numerous holes and have a diameter of about 0.12 mm. The small tables are present all over the body, and measure about 0.04 mm. in height; their spire terminates in about twelve teeth, and their disks are either rounded or angular. Besides these tables, one finds in the dorsal body-wall other tables of the same appearance but of much greater dimensions, their height being about 0.08 mm. and the diameter of their disks measuring as much as 0.072 mm. The C-shaped bodies have a length of about 0.14 mm., but those on the ventral surface seem to be smaller. The dichotomously branched bodies or rosettes are small, about 0.036 mm. in length. The pedicels as well as the dorsal ambulacral appendages are strengthened by strong, slightly curved rods, of which those in the former are usually dilated at the middle and perforated, while the dorsal rods, more curved, only have some finely spinous branches at the middle, which are sometimes united so as to form a single or a few holes.

The species is doubtless very nearly allied to *Stichopus horrens*, and if it can be shown that the Challenger specimen has the dorsal appendages in rows on the ambulacra only, it may be referred to that species.