

ously thicker. The calcareous ring (Pl. X. fig. 6) is well developed, but in want of posterior prolongations. A single ventral Polian vesicle is present. The madreporic canal must be very inconsiderable, because I did not detect it in the three specimens examined by me. A bundle of rather long, slender unbranched genital tubes is situated on each side of the dorsal mesentery, and the long wide efferent duct opens on a small papilla, placed anteriorly on the dorsal surface. The longitudinal muscular bands are simple and not divided into two bands. Two well-developed respiratory-trees are present, running out from a common base, and neither of them seem to be in communication with the plexus of pseudhæmal vessels, though the left tree is embraced and held in a proper position by some larger "connecting branches" of vessels.

Since the above description was written I have received the two individuals dredged at Marion Islands. They agree closely with the specimens obtained from the other Stations, and the only difference of importance seems to be with regard to the tentacles, which in one of the examples from Marion Island are nineteen in number, but this must evidently be considered as a variation. In these two specimens, also, no pedicels are distinguishable in the odd ventral ambulacrum. With regard to the ventral lateral ambulacral appendages I am very dubious whether they be papillæ or pedicels. In one of the specimens they obviously resemble papillæ. The dorsal ambulacral appendages, on the contrary, bear a greater similarity to pedicels. The arrangement of the ventral lateral appendages, whether placed in two rows or more, is not clear. The deposits are totally dissolved, excepting in the dorsal pedicels, in which I have seen some fragments of spicules. The surface of the skin is covered with small Ascidians, Sponges, Bryozoa, &c., which have grown on it.

*Pseudostichopus villosus*, n. sp.

Body oval or elongated, equally rounded anteriorly and posteriorly. Mouth turned toward the ventral surface. Anus terminal, ventral, hidden in a rather deep furrow formed by two vertical folds of the body-wall. Tentacles nineteen or twenty, with numerous, crowded minute papillæ on the dilated terminal parts. Pedicels numerous, cylindrical and minute, often almost imperceptible, especially crowded along the sides of the body. Perisome soft and pliable, without calcareous deposits. Colour, lighter or darker brownish. Length up to 150 mm.

*Habitat*.—Station 146, December 29, 1873; lat. 46° 46' S., long. 45° 31' E.; depth, 1375 fathoms; bottom temperature, 35°·6 C.; Globigerina ooze; one incomplete specimen. Station 147, December 30, 1873; lat. 46° 16' S., long. 48° 27' E.; depth, 1600 fathoms; bottom temperature, 34°·2; Diatom ooze; one specimen. Station 156, February 26, 1874; lat. 62° 26' S., long. 95° 44' E.; depth, 1975 fathoms; Diatom ooze; one individual. Station 157, March 3, 1874; lat. 53° 55' S.;