

*Pseudostichopus villosus*, var. *violaceus*, nov. (Pl. X. fig. 6b).

*Habitat.* Station 156, February 26, 1874; lat. 62° 26' S., long. 95° 44' E.; depth, 1,975 fathoms; Diatom ooze; one specimen.

This variety is distinguished by its dark violet colour. No other characters distinguishing it from the main forms have been observed. The tentacles are twenty in number. The vertical furrow, in which the downwardly directed anus is situated, is very distinct. The minute pedicels are numerous and distributed all over the body, and therefore also over the ventral surface, the foremost part of which, however, seems to be almost naked. Nor processes nor papillæ are visible. Length of the specimen about 170 mm. The body is oblong and more tapering posteriorly. Mouth ventral in position. The intestinal canal is of a dark violet colour. The calcareous ring (Pl. X. fig. 6b) has a somewhat different form, which, however, probably depends upon the degree of contraction. The slightly branched genital tubes have a considerable width, and are, like those in the main forms, collected into two thick bundles, one at each side of the dorsal mesentery. The two respiratory-trees run out from a common base.

Genus *Holothuria*, Linné, 1758.

*Holothuria monacaria*, Lesson, 1830 (Pl. VIII. fig. 10).

*Habitat.*—Fiji Islands; two specimens. Ternate (Molucca Islands); one individual.

Owing to the animals being highly contracted and wrinkled, their true size and shape are very difficult to distinguish. However, the body seems to be more or less markedly cylindrical, tapering equally towards each extremity. The length of the largest specimen is about 100 mm. The tentacles are twenty in number, and retracted within the body. The mouth is surrounded by a crown of small papillæ. The anus also carries some small, more irregularly disposed papillæ. The ventral pedicels seem to be more numerous than the dorsal papillæ. Both kinds of ambulacral appendages seem to reach about the same size, though the papillæ are broader at the base. When fully extended they attain a length of about 4 mm. or slightly more. In consequence of the papillæ being mostly completely retracted, it is not easy to distinguish their conical form from the cylindrical one which characterises the pedicels. But a few papillæ, being extended, evidently show that they are true papillæ. The sucking-disks of the papillæ are minute in comparison with those of the pedicels, and there also exists, of course, a great difference in size between the respective terminal plates. Owing to the contracted and wrinkled state, the arrangement of the pedicels in three longitudinal series is not very clear. Probably for the same reason, the dorsal papillæ do not present any distinct arrangement in longitudinal rows.