

## LIST OF LOCALITIES AT WHICH SPECIMENS TOO FRAGMENTARY FOR ACCURATE DIAGNOSIS WERE OBTAINED.

STATION 274.—September 11, 1875; lat.  $7^{\circ} 25' S.$ , long.  $152^{\circ} 15' W.$ ; depth, 2750 fathoms; bottom temperature,  $35^{\circ} \cdot 1$ ; Radiolarian ooze. A single pedate Holothurian, in such a defective state that no examination is possible. The specimen probably belongs either to the Psychropotidæ or to those forms of deep-water Aspidochirotæ which present themselves under a shape like that of some of the Psychropotidæ.

STATION 244.—June 28, 1875; lat.  $35^{\circ} 22' N.$ , long.  $169^{\circ} 53' E.$ ; depth, 2900 fathoms; bottom temperature,  $35^{\circ} \cdot 3$ ; red clay. One very fragmentary specimen. The almost cylindrical ambulacral appendages, probably pedicels, are minute, numerous, and especially crowded along the sides of the body; they do not present any arrangement in rows. The ventral surface seems to be devoid of pedicels. The deposits of the body-wall consist of numerous crowded tables, the delicate disks of which attain a considerable size, about 0.2 mm. in diameter, and are pierced by six large holes surrounding a small central hole; the holes are often not closed, so that the disk seems to consist of six rods radiating from the perforated centre. The spire is composed of three rather long rods and a transverse beam situated near the disk. The spire terminates in three very long teeth. The pedicels are supported by a few more or less curved, spinous rods; their terminal plates are absent, having possibly been dissolved by some impurity in the alcohol. The deposits are very like those in *Holothuria lactea*, but the species differs from the latter by possessing far more numerous pedicels, in having the supporting rods of the pedicels very spinous, &c. There is good reason for believing that the two forms in question may be referred to the same genus, but the material is inadequate to decide this point.

STATION 325.—March 2, 1876; lat.  $36^{\circ} 44' S.$ , long.  $46^{\circ} 16' W.$ ; depth, 2650 fathoms; bottom temperature,  $32^{\circ} \cdot 7$ ; blue mud. Some very fragmentary specimens, possibly allied to the Elaspoda.

STATION 160.—March 13, 1874; lat.  $42^{\circ} 42' S.$ , long.  $134^{\circ} 10' E.$ ; depth, 2600 fathoms; bottom temperature,  $33^{\circ} \cdot 9$ ; red clay. A fragmentary Holothurid with respiratory-trees, but possibly without ambulacral appendages. Body of a narrow cylindrical form. Colour white. Two Polian vesicles; and apparently two bundles of slender, slightly branched genital tubes, one on each side of the dorsal mesentery.

STATION 241.—June 23, 1875; lat.  $35^{\circ} 41' N.$ , long.  $157^{\circ} 42' E.$ ; depth, 2300 fathoms; bottom temperature,  $35^{\circ} \cdot 1$ ; red clay. Two very macerated specimens with the deposits dissolved.

STATION 271.—September 6, 1875; lat.  $0^{\circ} 33' S.$ , long.  $151^{\circ} 34' W.$ ; depth, 2425 fathoms; bottom temperature,  $35^{\circ}$ ; Globigerina ooze. Fragments of one specimen (Pl. X. fig. 10).