vided with short, conical, simple spines, which not unfrequently present a great resemblance to those in *Phyllophorus frauenfeldi*, so that the spines are collected at the middle and at each end of the rods.

Stichopus paradoxus, Lampert, 1885.

Pedicels scattered all over the body, no arrangement in longitudinal series being discernible. Tentacles twenty. Deposits—tables with the disk smooth or irregularly spinous on the margin, pierced with four central holes and an irregular circle of peripheral ones, and supporting a spire which is built up of four rods and one transverse beam, and carries about ten large teeth on the margin of the very wide annular top; smooth buttons always with three pairs of holes, but not unfrequently asymmetrical; also C-shaped bodies.

Habitat.—New Holland (Lampert).

This species seems to be very well defined. No Stichopus was previously known which has pedicels on both the dorsal and ventral surfaces. Nor were the three kinds of deposits ever found before in the same species.

Cucumaria posthuma, Lampert, 1885.

Habitat.—Java, Table Bay and Cape of Good Hope (Lampert).

Synonymous with *Cucumaria frauenfeldi*, Ludwig, 1882. Compare page 109 of this Report. At the middle of the body the pedicels form three rows along each ambulacrum.

Cucumaria jägeri, Krauss, Lampert, 1885.

Body ovate, ventral pedicels arranged in four or five rows on each ambulacrum, dorsal pedicels in three or four. Deposits like those in *Cucumaria echinata*, but devoid of the long, characteristic, outwardly-directed spine; the deposits are very solid and covered with closely-placed knobs. Pedicels devoid of terminal plates. Calcareous ring robust and devoid of posterior prolongations.

Habitat.—Natal (Lampert).

Cucumaria obunca, Lampert, 1885.

Body-form like that in *Cucumaria cucumis*. A double row of about thirty retractile pedicels in each ambulacrum. Deposits—tables, consisting of an irregularly oval, smooth disk with undulated margin, perforated with four holes, and having the spire reduced to two knobs. Calcareous ring very fine, devoid of prolongations posteriorly.

Habitat.—Hakodadi, Japan (Lampert).