

rows of holes, thus resembling those in *Cucumaria tergestina*. Calcareous ring like that in *Cucumaria conjungens*.

*Habitat*.—Cuba and Fernando di Noronha (Lampert).

*Thyone curvata*, Lampert, 1885.

Body fusiform. Pedicels equally distributed all over the body. Deposits—roundish plates with about ten obtuse, rather large teeth round the margin, with four holes and four conical spines on the upper surface (=incomplete tables); also minute rosettes. Each of the ten pieces of the calcareous ring is composed of small parts, and the radial are prolonged into a posterior bifurcation.

*Habitat*.—Zanzibar (Lampert).

*Thyone (Thyonidium?) lechleri*, Lampert, 1885.

Pedicels rather more densely placed on the ventral surface than on the dorsal. An arrangement of the pedicels in rows traceable along the ambulacra. Deposits—more or less irregularly roundish or oval, smooth swollen bodies, which are usually devoid of holes, but sometimes are pierced with one small hole or more, and present a concentric structure. All the ten pieces of the calcareous ring are almost equal, and each has a bifurcate prolongation posteriorly.

*Habitat*.—Strait of Magellan (Lampert).

From the scarcity of materials Lampert could not tell the number of tentacles; he is therefore dubious whether the species is a *Thyone* or a *Thyonidium*.

*Orcula luminosa*, Lampert, 1885.

Pedicels equally distributed all over the body. Deposits—large scattered tables, consisting of a disk pierced with four central holes and about eight peripheral ones, and carrying at each of its angles a short process; the robust spire is composed of four rods and one transverse beam; its top is irregularly spinous. Calcareous ring composed of ten simple pieces, devoid of bifurcate prolongations posteriorly.

*Habitat*.—Greenland (Lampert).

*Pseudocucumis intercedens*, Lampert, 1885.

Tentacles eighteen, in two crowns, those in the outer crown thirteen in number, unequal, and usually slightly larger than the five others which form the inner crown. Pedicels only present on the ambulacra, where they are irregularly placed, four or five side by side. Deposits—crowded tables like those in *Cucumaria versicolor*, consisting of an irregular, oval, smooth disk, usually pierced with four holes, and a long spire built up of two rods, and terminating in two long diverging teeth. Sometimes the disk becomes more elongated and provided with more than four holes. The spire itself shows two to four perforations.