

directions from a common centre. The reproductive organs consist of two wide, short tubes bearing small bundles of *cæca*; they open into a single common duct having its orifice immediately in front of the tentacles in the downwardly directed part of the dorsal surface. Both of the tubes of the organ contain numerous calcareous deposits in the form of spicula. I have not been able to examine the madreporic canal. The alimentary canal is of a violet colour.

The individual obtained from Station 157 shows several peculiarities which I shall now point out. The size itself is considerable in comparison with that of the above-described specimens, the length amounting to 55 or 60 mm. and the breadth to about 25 mm. The body is of almost equal breadth throughout, with its posterior end abruptly rounded, thus differing very considerably from the oval form peculiar to the preceding. The dorsal surface also projects considerably in front of the mouth, which thus becomes thoroughly ventral, and is situated about 10 or 12 mm. behind the transversely truncated anterior end of the body. The processes which constitute the first pairs are 22 mm. long, and the posterior ones a little shorter. The pedicels are eighteen in all, nine arranged along each side of the posterior half of the ventral surface. On comparing the individuals from Station 146 it becomes evident that the anterior half of the body is always wanting in pedicels, while the number of the pedicels on the posterior half may vary a little. The calcareous deposits within the integument are very crowded and rather small, their arms attaining only to about 0.1 mm. in length; for the rest, the size varies a little in the same animal, the deposits being considerably larger in some parts of the body than in others. This variation in size is also accompanied by a rather considerable alteration in the appearance of the calcareous deposits. I have here been able to examine the calcareous ring more closely than in the above described individual; each of its five pieces or spicula, separated one from another, consists of a short central part, which gives off, in opposite directions, about eight long rods, the ends of which seem to be a little flattened, broad, and as if they were dichotomously branched. Supposing the ends of the rods to be united one with another by a line, it seems that such a line should then describe a semi-circle. The madreporic canal pierces the body-wall and thus brings the ambulacral system into connection with the surrounding medium; its pore is situated nearer the tentacles than I have observed in any other form described here. The madreporic canal seems to be destitute of calcareous deposits in its wall, which is most singular, as the reproductive organ, except the narrow efferent duct, is provided with numerous, crowded, rather straight, and slightly spinose spicula. The reproductive organ ought properly to be considered as a single fascicle composed of two bundles; its long common efferent duct bears several small bundles. This duct has the peculiarity of being divided, a little before reaching the body-wall, into two diverging canals, which open far apart from one another, one on each side of the pore of the madreporic canal.