

The above specific characteristics chiefly refer to the individuals from Station 50 ; the only specimen obtained from Station 150, which I have had at my disposal, was most incomplete; it differs in some ways from those of the first-mentioned station, and will, when compared with individuals in a more complete state, possibly prove to belong to another species differing from this one. The want of necessary materials, and the strong general resemblance it bears to this species, induce me to leave it here provisionally ; but I intend, after having first given a more detailed account of the typical form, to point out by what this one is distinguished. A short time after my Preliminary Report on the Holothuridæ of H.M.S. Challenger had been communicated to the Royal Swedish Academy of Science, and before it was printed, I received from Drs Danielssen and Koren their report upon the Echinoderms of the Norwegian North Atlantic Expedition, in which a new Holothurian, *Kolga hyalina*, is described most carefully ; this species bears a strong resemblance to *Kolga nana*, described by me, and at first I considered the two forms to be identical. From want of material I have not had the opportunity of making comparisons, and, as several differences exist, I have preferred to keep *Kolga nana* in the meantime as a separate species.

All the specimens which have been brought home by the Challenger expedition are more or less injured, the most of them being torn in pieces, consequently they are neither suitable for determining the outer form, nor for rendering an examination of the inner organs possible. The body is elongated, ovate, and reaches its greatest breadth at the middle or a little behind it ; its posterior extremity is evenly rounded, while the anterior one is almost truncated ; the mouth and tentacles are terminal, indistinctly bent towards the almost flat ventral surface. The dorsal surface is not very strongly convex, the breadth of the body being always greater than the height. The ends of the tentacles are divided by some small incisions round the edge into four or five small processes or lobes, each carrying some smaller retractile branches ; in most cases, the terminal part being retracted, only one or two processes are to be seen. The processes of the dorsal surface are small, decreasing in size backwards, so that the last pair is minute ; sometimes four pairs of processes are to be observed instead of three, which seems to be the ordinary number. As they are usually crowded in each row, and webbed together at the base, they appear to project from a low ridge, caused by the contraction of the animal ; some fully extended specimens seem, however, to have the processes at some distance from each other and projecting directly from the body-wall. The pedicels are eight or in most cases nine in number along each side of the ventral surface ; the posterior pairs are always considerably smaller. Among the calcareous deposits of the integument, the extremely arcuated spicula (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 5), often almost curved in the form of a ring, are especially numerous, but very small and insignificant, and slightly enlarged in their middle ; they are partly scattered, partly aggregated, and generally provided with spines. The plates, on the contrary, are perforated so as to