

lying canals, the mouth has the aspect of being situated unusually far, about 30 mm., from the anterior extremity of the body. At first sight one is almost tempted to think that the mouth is situated near the middle of the ventral surface, but on making a closer examination of that part of the body which lies in front of the mouth, one becomes convinced that the whole of this part is constituted by an extension of the dorsal perisoma forming the above-mentioned brim, and that, consequently, the mouth is really placed on the anterior part of the ventral surface. The peritoneal cavity is thus not prolonged much in front of the mouth. The large, wide canals, penetrating the brim side by side, are in connection with the dorsal ambulacra; some of them on each side communicate possibly with the ventral lateral ambulacra, but I am not certain as to this. The canals taper towards their cæcal ends, and the rather large spaces between them are occupied by the connective tissue of the brim. Each of the canals enters one of the more or less considerable processes which are to be observed round the margin of the brim. Almost at the middle of the dorsal surface two pairs of small papilla-like projections can be distinguished; possibly there may have been several others. The tentacles are torn off except in one individual, where I found them to amount to twenty; they seem to be of unequal size; on account of their macerated condition it is not possible to give a description of their true aspect. As the pedicels are mostly torn off their number is unknown. I feel certain that they are present on the posterior end of the body, but must leave it undecided whether they are also to be found along the sides of the ventral surface, though I have thought I could detect some traces of them there. The integument being very flexible is in an extreme degree of dissolution, so that no calcareous bodies can be distinguished.

*Achlyonice*, Théel.

*Achlyonice*, Théel, Preliminary Report on the Holothuridæ of H.M.S. Challenger, p. 13.

Body oval or ovate, about twice as long as broad. Tentacles eleven or twelve. The dorsal surface with some processes anteriorly. The ventral surface with pedicels all round its sides. Integument with calcareous deposits composed of three-armed bodies, sometimes along with unbranched spicula and small wheels.

*Achlyonice paradoxa*, Théel (Pl. V. figs. 1-2).

*Achlyonice ealcareæ*, Théel, Preliminary Report on the Holothuridæ, p. 13.

Body ovate, widening behind, about twice as long as broad. Mouth anterior, sub-ventral. Anus posterior, dorsal. Tentacles twelve, of equal size; their terminal part very large, discoidal, with small retractile processes. Pedicels twenty-seven, disposed along the sides and round the posterior part of the ventral surface. The dorsal surface with about