

*wyville-thomsoni*, and this seems still more likely on considering the nature of the sea-bottom and the comparatively inconsiderable depth where the animal was found living.

The single specimen, obtained from Station 158, is distinguished by the strong convexity of the dorsal surface, the height of the body being considerably greater than the breadth, which may possibly be the result of contraction.

The four individuals brought home by the Challenger expedition from Station 147 may possibly be regarded as "varieties." Their colour is darker than in the typical form, and their tentacles are almost black. In one specimen the odd ambulacrum carries posteriorly a couple of small pedicels. The genital process is inconsiderable. One individual possesses a large cloaca which gives off a cæcal prolongation towards the left side, while another specimen has likewise a large cloaca but without any cæcal prolongation. In the two remaining individuals the posterior portion of the alimentary canal resembles that of the typical form. The calcareous deposits of the ventral perisoma, especially the spicula, are much more numerous, and the ends of the dorsal processes are strengthened by a greater number of straight or arcuated spinose spicula, than is the case in the typical form.

*Lætmogone violacea*, Théel (Pl. XIII.).

*Lætmogone violacea*, Théel, Preliminary Report on the Holothuridæ, p. 11.

Body elongated, about twice and a half as long as the greatest breadth. Mouth anterior, subventral. Anus posterior, terminal, slightly dorsal. Tentacles of almost equal size; their terminal part rather large, almost discoidal, destitute of visible processes. Pedicels eleven along the left side of the ventral surface, and twelve along the right, rather long and large; the posterior pairs small. Processes of the dorsal surface very slender and flexible, in one individual twenty, in another twenty-three along each of the ambulacra; the largest process about as long as the greatest breadth of the body; a rather short genital process placed in the medio-dorsal line, a little behind the tentacles. Integument very thin and rough, with four sorts of numerous calcareous deposits: scattered spicula; spinose bodies, cruciform or in the form of an X, with the four arms curved; large wheels frequently with eight spokes; and small wheels, sometimes with thirteen spokes. Both sorts of wheels resembling those of the preceding species; between the large and small wheels there are many forms, varying much in size and shape.

Colour in alcohol, grey violet. Ends of the tentacles light yellowish-brown. Length, about 90 mm. Breadth, about 35 mm.

*Habitat*.—Station 164. June 12, 1874. Lat. 34° 8' S., long. 152° 0' E. Depth, 950 fathoms; bottom temperature, 2.2° C.; grey ooze. Two specimens.

During the cruise of the "Knight Errant" between the Farøe Islands and the coast of