

*Thyone gibber* (*Stolus*), Selenka, 1867; Semper, 1868.

Deposits like those in *Thyone gemmata*—oval button-like plates with about four holes; and reticulate cups. The pieces of the calcareous ring are firmly united.

*Habitat.*—Panama (Selenka).

*Thyone okeni*, Bell, 1884.

Excepting terminal plates in the pedicels, no deposits. Pedicels closely packed.

*Habitat.*—Port Jackson (Bell).

#### IV. Calcareous ring composed of five radial pieces alone.

*Thyone chilensis*, Semper, 1868.

Deposits—spinous rods, sometimes pierced with a few holes. Tentacles of nearly equal size.

*Habitat.*—Chili (Semper).

The following species are more or less incompletely known and need re-examination:—

*Thyone pulcherrima* (*Pentamera*), Ayres, 1854; Semper, 1868.

*Habitat.*—South Carolina (Ayres, Stimpson), North Carolina (Verrill), from South Carolina to Vineyard Sound (Verrill), Fort Macon (Coues and Yarrow).

Judging from the description of Ayres, the pedicels are confined to the ambulacra, forming three well-defined double rows. Semper says that they are present, though rarely, even on the interambulacra. Anus armed with five teeth. Calcareous ring composed of ten pieces, the radial with a posterior bifurcate prolongation. Deposits in numerous, inseparable, perforated layers, their true shape not fully clear. It seems doubtful whether the species really belongs to this genus.

*Thyone muricata* (*Trachythyone*), Studer, 1877.

*Habitat.*—Kerguelen (Studer).

This species is a true *Thyone*, though its pedicels run out from conical papillæ. Anus with five teeth. Deposits—oval or triangular plates, perforated with several larger and some smaller holes; they are closely crowded.