

not very clear in the contracted and wrinkled specimens which I have had at my disposal. A single madreporic canal and three Polian vesicles present. Deposits—numerous C-shaped bodies (Pl. VII. fig. 6, *e*); tables (Pl. VII. fig. 6, *a, b, c*); besides, I have found a very few incomplete rosettes or dichotomously branched bodies (Pl. VII. fig. 6, *d*) which were absent in the typical specimens examined by Selenka and others. Concerning the shape of the deposits, I refer to the plates. The pedicels contain spinous rods which are mostly enlarged and perforated at their middle (Pl. VII. fig. 6, *g*). The dorsal appendages are also strengthened by numerous curved, simple or branched rods. The presence of the rosettes is the only difference from the typical forms; possibly they are peculiar to the forms from the above-mentioned stations—or they have escaped my predecessors through their scarcity.

*Stichopus japonicus*, Selenka, 1867 (?) (Pl. VII. fig. 3).

*Habitat*.—Japan, March 14, 1875; from pools; a single specimen.

The specimen does not quite agree with the descriptions of Selenka and von Marenzeller, but, nevertheless, I do not think it possible to refer it to any other species. The dorsal surface is dark reddish-brown, while the ventral surface is light. A simple row of seven to eight rather considerable conical prominences is situated along each side of the body, corresponding to the lateral ventral ambulacra, and another more irregular, double, or alternating row of equally large prominences is present along each dorsal ambulacrum. Small scattered papillæ are also to be found all over the dorsal surface. The ventral pedicels are much more crowded, but from the contracted condition of the perisome it is impossible to distinguish any arrangement of them in longitudinal series. From the inside of the body, on the contrary, it is easy enough to find a longitudinal space along the middle of the two ventral interambulacra free from pedicels. So far my observations seem to agree with those of Selenka and von Marenzeller. It is especially with regard to the deposits that disagreements exist, which render the correctness of my determination dubious.

The tables have the same shape as described by von Marenzeller (Pl. VII. fig. 3, *a, b*), but, besides these, I find a great quantity of small rounded or oval perforated plates (Pl. VII. fig. 3, *c*), some of which bear a certain resemblance to buttons. Selenka also described such bodies under the name of "Hemmungsbildungen." The pedicels possess, besides terminal plates, tables and the above named small plates, elongated button-like plates with two longitudinal rows of holes (Pl. VII. fig. 3, *d*); these plates, which have a length of about 0.15 mm. or more, are often somewhat deformed, rod-like. The papillæ, on the contrary, are characterised not only by such elongated plates, but also by curved spinous transverse rods (Pl. VII. fig. 3, *e*). Neither Selenka nor von Marenzeller mentioned anything about these deposits which I find in the dorsal papillæ.