

disks and terminal plates, or they are to be referred to papillæ. They resemble small rounded warts, which, to judge from the ampullæ visible on the inside of the body-wall, are very crowded and form a broad series along the middle of the ventral surface. Even the processes, which are to be found on the rest of the body, have such ampullæ, and these are larger when they communicate with the larger processes along the sides of the body. The largest processes, which attain a length of about 20 mm., are mostly of very great dimensions at the base, and terminate in two to four processes, thus presenting the aspect of being branched (Pl. X. fig. 3). The rounded terminal disk of the tentacles carries as many as twelve small processes in its margin.

The calcareous ring (Pl. X. fig. 2) is strongly developed, without posterior prolongations. A single ventral Polian vesicle, 40 mm. long, is present. \* Madreporic canal unknown. The reproductive organs form a close bundle on each side of the dorsal mesentery, each bundle being composed of a number of short, slightly branched, oval sacs or tubes (Pl. X. fig. 4). The longitudinal muscular bands seem to be simple, though their middle parts do not attain any considerable thickness. The right respiratory tree alone is developed.

The external appearance as well as the internal organisation remind one of a *Stichopus*, and therefore I prefer for the present to refer the above described species to that genus. There exist, however, such important differences in the shape and arrangement of the ventral ambulacral appendages that one might be fully justified in considering it a type of a new genus; but, considering that the specimen at my disposal is rather deformed, so that a part of the ventral ambulacral appendages are indistinguishable, and that all the deposits are spoiled, I think it best to leave that to the future.

*Stichopus moseleyi*, n. sp. (Pl. X. figs. 19, 20).

Body elongated, almost cylindrical, probably slightly flattened on the ventral surface. Mouth bent toward the ventral surface; anus almost terminal. Ventral surface with three series of pedicels, the middle one forming a thin double row, the two lateral a simple zigzag row. Each of the two dorsal ambulacra with a narrow double row of small conical papillæ. The two dorsal interambulacra carry a number of low whitish warts; the ventral surface also contains such warts though more sparingly. A crown of small papillæ surrounds the mouth. Tentacles about seventeen (?). Body-wall thin and pliable, supported by tables of a characteristic form; the disks are cross- or star-like, with from four to eight arms radiating from a common centre, and with the ends of the arms enlarged, flattened, and pierced with holes; sometimes the enlarged ends of some or all of the arms are connected with one another, thus constituting a perforated plate; the spire is composed of four rods, and one, seldom two, transverse beams; the spire is often devoid of transverse beams. The top of the spire is irregularly