

Stichopus tizardi, Théel, 1882.

Habitat.—Færøe Channel (Théel).

When I first described this species I had only some fragments at my disposal. Lately I have received some new specimens dredged at about the same locality, but unfortunately even these are very deformed and macerated, consequently their true shape is difficult to state. The following may complete the former description. Body elongate, equally rounded at each extremity, flattened. Mouth ventral, with twenty yellow tentacles. Anus subdorsal. Dorsal surface with conical processes, few in number, of unequal size, the largest measuring 5 to 10 mm. in length; those processes which attain a greater size are thinly placed on or in the neighbourhood of the two dorsal ambulacra, while the smaller are to be found partly in very limited numbers scattered among the larger, partly more crowded, forming a simple row along the sides of the body and round its anterior extremity. The pedicels probably form a double row along each lateral ventral ambulacrum, but on the odd ambulacrum, marked out by a deep furrow, I could not convince myself of the presence of any such appendages. The calcareous ring is very reduced, in the larger specimens absent. Two genital bundles, one on each side of the dorsal mesentery. A single Polian vesicle and madreporic canal. Body-wall thick, strengthened by **C**-shaped bodies and tables. In some parts of the body the spires grow much larger, and possess much more numerous transverse beams; in others all the tables become very robust, with a greater number of holes in the highly dilated ends of the arms, and with the spire more irregularly developed and highly spinous. As a rule, the four rods which constitute the spire are almost parallel and provided with spines. The dorsal processes carry numerous spinous rods and tables with very long spires.

B. C-shaped bodies absent. Tentacles twenty.

1. *Dorsal ambulacral appendages on the ambulacra as well as interambulacra.*

a. Deposits—tables like those in Stichopus tizardi.

Stichopus natans (Holothuria), Sars, 1868, 1871.

Habitat.—West coast of Norway and Sognefjord (Danielssen and Koren, Storm), Lofoten, Bergen, Hardanger (Sars).

(Mus. Holm.) Three types from Norway.

The species differs from the preceding one by the lack of **C**-shaped deposits; for the rest they seem to be very nearly related. Even Sars states the absence of pedicels on the odd ambulacrum. Some of the dorsal processes attain a considerable length, about 23 mm., especially those situated on or near the dorsal ambulacra.