

well as by giving off a number of cæcal prolongations, which run into the connective tissue of the perisoma; those cavities which belong to the pedicels and processes of the ventral lateral ambulacra lie, of course, very close side by side, and mostly overlap one another. In order to get a correct idea of their position and general appearance it is very advantageous to inject into the pedicels and processes.

The digestive tract is throughout the whole of its long course attached to the inside of the dorsal perisoma by a fenestrated continuous mesenteric membrane. The cloaca is of little importance. The reproductive organ (Pl. XLVI. figs. 6 and 7) is made up of two fascicles of unbranched, elongated, cæcal sacks, communicating anteriorly, where they are attached, one fascicle on each side of the dorsal mesentery, with a single efferent duct. In some individuals each fascicle consists of only three to four or usually eight to nine cæca, which in comparison with the length of the body are short; in other specimens they are made up of a great number of very small cæca. Before finishing the description of this species it may not be out of place to point out the differences which distinguish the forms dredged at Station 157 from the others, and which possibly may appear to be of such a nature as to justify their separation as at least a variety. We have then to note the violet colour, which is peculiar to those specimens, the comparatively minute length of the processes, and, finally, the firm construction of the calcareous plates and their want of spines or other projections, this latter peculiarity being however common to several individuals from other stations.

### *Deima*, Théel.

*Deima*, Théel, Preliminary Report on the Holothuridæ, pp. 4, 5.

Tentacles twenty (?), small and capable of being retracted within the mouth. The lateral ambulacra of the ventral surface with large pedicels, disposed in a single row all along each side of that surface, and with another series of very elongated, conical, rigid, non-retractile processes, placed externally and above the pedicels all along each side of the body and directed straight outwards. The odd ambulacrum naked. The dorsal surface with processes, resembling those of the ventral lateral ambulacra, disposed in a single row all along each of its ambulacra. Integument with crowded, irregularly rounded, perforated plates, forming a rather hard skeleton.

### *Deima validum*, Théel (Pl. XVIII. and Pl. XIX.).

*Deima validum*, Théel, Preliminary Report on the Holothuridæ, p. 5.

Body of an almost elliptical form, about once and a half as long as its greatest breadth. Mouth anterior, ventral. Anus posterior, ventral. Tentacles very small, perfectly retractile; their terminal part with five to six small retractile processes. Pedicels eleven along each side of the ventral surface; the posterior pair, behind the