

and their slightly enlarged ends are directed outwards from the body, thus making the integument very rough. Here and there such bodies composed of three or five arms are to be distinguished. There is no difference in the individuals brought home by the "Knight Errant" with regard to the size and number of the cruciform bodies of the dorsal and ventral surfaces, but it is worthy of note that those deposits are more irregular and differ more frequently from the typical four-armed form, a greater number of them being formed by three, five, or six arms than is the case in the examples dredged at Station 164. In the pedicels, processes, and tentacles a smaller or greater number of wheels and X-shaped bodies are distinguishable. The ends of the pedicels are provided with a perforated terminal plate—sometimes only fragments of the plate are visible—which gives the impression of being hollowed and concave outwards with its edge thick and of a more irregular net-like structure; round this plate a number of straight or slightly curved unbranched spicula is crowded, most of which are rather large and thick and towards the spinose ends either acute or obtuse (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 22). The walls of the dorsal processes contain scattered spicula, and the terminal discoidal part of the tentacles is strengthened by a great number of extremely arcuated ones (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 23).

The water-vascular system resembles that of the preceding species; however, the ambulacral cavities of the pedicels are in this form narrower and more elongated (Pl. XLII. fig. 2). The madreporic canal is supported by calcareous deposits of irregular shape, which constitute a particularly strong network where the tube clings to the body-wall. The madreporic tube terminates in several minute canals, which pierce the perisoma and open externally close to the base of the genital process.

The calcareous ring forms as in *Lætmogone wyville-thomsoni* a continuous whole round the gullet, and does not appear to be composed of separate ossicles; only a more solid structure marks the position of the radial pieces.

*Lætmogone spongiosa*, Théel (Pl. XIV.).

*Cryodora spongiosa*, Théel, Preliminary Report on the Holothuridæ, p. 9.

Body elongated, almost cylindrical, and of equal breadth throughout, about four times as long as broad. Mouth-anterior, subventral. Anus posterior, subdorsal. Tentacles of almost equal size, their terminal part large and discoidal, destitute of visible processes. Pedicels fourteen along the left side of the ventral surface, and fifteen along the right, the posterior ones very small and indistinct. Processes of the dorsal surface eighteen along the right and seventeen along the left ambulacrum, rather long, very soft and flexible; the four anterior on each side not in a row after one another, but two and two, side by side. Integument very thick, soft and spongy with three sorts of calcareous deposits: wheels, spicula, and four- or five-armed spinous, starlike or cruciform bodies.

Colour in alcohol, light sea-green; top of the tentacles light brown. Length, 135 mm. Breadth, 35 mm.