

Holothuria aspera. (Pl. XVIII. fig. 3.)

Although there is but a single specimen of what I think is certainly a new species of *Holothuria*, the spicules appear to be so characteristic that there is no harm in giving a name to a form of which we shall, I hope, soon obtain a supply large enough to enable me to give a complete account of its special points.

This single specimen is a good deal contracted and the tentacles are all withdrawn. The skin has to the touch a peculiar roughness, which is no doubt due to the very dense deposit of spicules in it. Above, the skin is wrinkled, below it is smooth; on each side there is a single row of not closely packed pedicels; no other processes are to be detected. The colour of the skin is a dirty grey. The length of the body is 77 millim. and the greatest breadth 46.

The spicules are particularly difficult to isolate; their general form is well shown in fig. 3, Pl. XVIII.

The processes or arms may touch or overlie one another. As there is only one specimen I have not dissected it.

It was dredged at 1000 fath.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE XVIII.

- Fig. 1.* *Phormosoma placenta* laid open, so as to show the lantern and the parts adjacent thereto. It will be noticed that the organs of Stewart are altogether wanting. Natural size.
- Fig. 2.* The same, opened as before. s in three radii points to small projecting cæca, two of which are quite small and the third hardly more than a papilla. Natural size.
- Fig. 3.* Calcareous spicules from the skin of *Holothuria aspera*. $\times 220$.

PLATE XIX.

- Fig. 1.* *Echinus microstoma*. The specimen from which this figure was taken agrees in all essential characters with one which is referred to the same species by the Rev. Dr. Norman and which was collected by the 'Porcupine.' Natural size.
- Fig. 2.* *Echinus elegans*, small specimen. $\times 2$.
- Fig. 3.* C-shaped spicule of *Echinus elegans*. $\times 220$.
- Fig. 4.* *Astrogonium Greeni*, seen from above. $\times \frac{3}{2}$.
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