

disks of the tables are very symmetrical, star-like, with six larger holes round the smaller central aperture (Pl. X. fig. 8). Only a simple row of from nine to fourteen elongated pedicels is present on each side of the ventral surface; besides these, no other pedicels or papillæ seem to exist. In one individual I observed thirteen small tentacles.

*Holothuria thomsoni*, var. *hyalina*, nov.

*Habitat*.—Station 158, March 7, 1874; lat. 50° 1' S., long. 123° 4' E.; depth, 1800 fathoms; bottom temperature, 33°·5; Globigerina ooze.

The single specimen obtained by the Challenger Expedition has a length of 68 mm. Its body-wall is glassy from numerous crowded tables, exactly like those in the type form excepting that the three teeth of their spire are less spinose. Tentacles fifteen. The pedicels are not very distinct, but, so far as I can judge from the incomplete specimen at my disposal, they are few and arranged in a simple row along each side of the ventral surface. Having been unable to detect any other peculiarities, I propose for the present to consider the specimen in question as a variety of *Holothuria thomsoni*.

*Holothuria murrayi*, n. sp. (Pl. X. figs. 16–18).

Body elongated, more or less distinctly cylindrical, with mouth and anus almost terminal. Tentacles twenty. Each lateral ventral ambulacrum with numerous pedicels, the larger of which seem to form a continuous row along each side of the body; the remaining pedicels are of unequal size, and sparsely distributed over the adjacent interambulacra. The odd ambulacrum with numerous, very minute, almost imperceptible pedicels. Dorsal surface with few, small, and scattered papilla-like pedicels. The dorsal as well as the ventral interambulacra have only a few minute ambulacral appendages in their middle line. Perisome thin, flexible, and rough from closely placed tables, consisting of a more or less irregular, perforated disk, typically with six large holes round a central hole, and a spire built up of three rods and one transverse beam. The spire terminates in three rather long teeth, the free ends of which are spinose or branched. Colour in alcohol, greyish inclining to violet, which is especially obvious along the middle of the ventral surface; some larger violet spots are visible on the dorsal surface, evidently indicating that this colour predominates during life. Length, 240 mm.

*Habitat*.—Station 300, December 17, 1875; lat. 33° 42' S., long. 78° 18' W.; depth, 1375 fathoms; bottom temperature, 35°·5; Globigerina ooze; two individuals.

The mouth is slightly bent towards the ventral surface. The cylindrical pedicels of the ventral ambulacra meet each other in the middle of the interambulacra, where,