make out details, but they probably present nothing exceptional.

Calcareous deposits in the dorsal perisome (textfig. 4 *c*) very much like those of the other species of *Synallactes*. At the base of dorsal papillae they are especially large. In the basal part there also exist curved supporting rods with both ends perforated (*d*). There are some very weakly developed terminal plates. The ventral perisome has very characteristic calcareous deposits. There is a lower, very thickly crowded layer of rods (*e*, *f*), and scattered over these are discoidal triradiate tables (*b*). In the ventral pedicels the rods and tables are of the same general character as those of the ventral perisome. At the base there are no specially large tables. There is numerically a somewhat larger proportion of the triradiate type in comparison with the circular ones. End-plates well developed.

Remarks :—The species is named for my friend Dr. ISHIKAWA, Professor of Zoology in the College of Agriculture, Tokyo Imperial University.

6. *Synallactes nozawai*, sp. n.

(Textfig. 5).

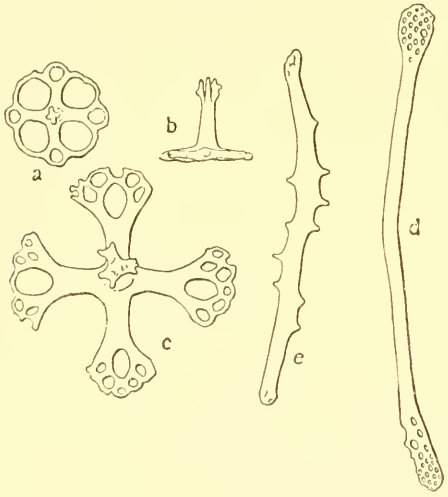
Specimen examined :— One alcoholic specimen from Hokkaidō. Nozawa don. et coll. (Sci. Coll. Spec. No. 1450).

Description :—The single specimen at my disposal differs in several respects from *S. triradiata*, and at the same time does not agree with any known species, so that I have little hesitation in making it a new species.

At present it is contracted, measuring 9 cm. in length. The color is pale with a violet tinge. In fresh state probably much more violet.

I can count 18 tentacles in the specimen. Ambulacral ap-

pendages somewhat contracted, but it can be made out that the dorsal papillae are in six rows, as described for *S. triradiata*. Each dorsal papilla has also a large conical mamma-like base as in that species. Ventral pedicels in three zones; the two lateral zones belong to the lateral ambulacra, each showing a double alternate row of pedicels. The middle zone has much fewer pedicels than in *S. triradiata*, but not so few as in *S. crucifera*. On the whole, the lateral pedicels seem to be larger and more prominent than the midventral pedicels.



Textfig. 5.

Synallactes nozawai: *a*, *b*—Cruciform bodies of ventrum; *c*—Same of dorsal papilla; *d*, *e*—Supporting rods of dorsal papilla. (*a*—*c* ×160; *d*, *e* ×80).

Genital bundles two. Stone-canal one, attached to the dorsal mesentery; it runs in front of, and parallel with, the genital duct, and is finally lost in the skin. Polian vesicle one, long and slender, 21 mm. long. Posterior notch of the radial pieces in the calcareous ring very deep. Other parts eviscerated.

Cruciform calcareous bodies or table-like bodies are largest in the basal conical part of dorsal papillae (textfig. 5 *c*). They are of about the same size in the remaining parts of the dorsal perisome and in the ventral perisome. Many are united

into circular disks by the union of the growths from the distal ends of the cross-arms (*a*, *b*). Pillar single. There is a marked peculiarity in the supporting rods of the dorsal papillae. In their conical or mammae-like basal part, there are, mixed with large cruciform bodies, very long bent rods, the two ends of which are enlarged and perforated like lattice-work (*d*). These rods form a very prominent feature. They pass gradually into thorny, bent supporting rods exactly like those described in the papillae of *S. triradiata*, underlying the layer of quadriradiate spicules (*e*). Spicules are very much crowded at the tip of papillae, and I can not detect any distinct end-plate. Pedicels have similar cruciform bodies and supporting rods. They have a well developed end-plate.

Remarks :—The principal points which distinguish this species from *S. triradiata* are : 1) the ventral median zone has fewer pedicels ; 2) spicules are nearly all quadriradiate, and very rarely triradiate ; 3) large and peculiar supporting rods, present in the wart-like conical basal parts of dorsal papillae together with the cruciform bodies, form a very prominent feature. This also distinguishes it from *S. challengeri* or *S. alexandri*.

I take pleasure in naming this for my friend and former pupil, Mr. S. Nozawa, zoologist to the Fisheries Department of the Hokkaido.