

*Cucumaria echinata*, von Marenzeller, 1881.

Body ovate. Radial pieces of the calcareous ring with two very short, obtuse prolongations. Buttons with rounded knobs, about eight holes, and with one end drawn out into a long, slightly outwardly-directed, simple spine.

*Habitat*.—Japan or China (v. Marenzeller).

d. Deposits in the shape of tables alone, or tables together with plates.

*Cucumaria populifer* (*Pentacta*), Stimpson, 1864. (?) *Cladodactyla* (*Holigoclados*) *albida*, Brandt, 1835. (?) *Cucumaria albida*, Ludwig, 1881.

Body thick, fusiform, "covered with minute, perforated polygonal plates, each plate having from twenty-five to forty holes, and being armed with a sharp umbo or spine at the centre of its outward surface."

*Habitat*.—Sitka (Brandt), Puget Sound (Stimpson).

These plates of Stimpson may probably be referred to tables, the central spine being a reduced spire. Calcareous ring unknown.

*Cucumaria calcigera* (*Pentacta*), Stimpson, 1854; Selenka, 1867; Duncan and Sladen, 1881. (?) *Cucumaria hyndmanni*, Forbes, 1852. *Cucumaria koreni*, Lütken, 1857.

In the middle of the curved, posteriorly-tapering body, the pedicels lie more closely crowded, so as to form four rows. Integument thin, but rough and rather hard from very closely crowded deposits forming two layers; those in the inner layer being more oblong and narrow plates, generally pierced with two or three rows of holes; those in the outer being tables, consisting of an irregularly rounded, oblong or stellate disk perforated with more or less approximated holes, from the centre of which an elevation rises made up of fine rods, and terminating in spines or teeth. Calcareous ring with long posterior prolongations.

*Habitat*.—Greenland (Lütken, Duncan and Sladen, Ludwig, Norman), Wellington Channel (Forbes), Labrador (Verrill), Massachusetts (Stimpson), Nova Zembla and Sea of Kara (Stuxberg).

(Mus. Holm.) A great number of specimens dredged at Nova Zembla and several localities off Greenland. The largest measures up to 120 mm. in length, the smallest about 6 mm. Body always curved and tapering posteriorly into a caudal portion, while the anterior extremity is more truncated. The disks of the tables seem to be comparatively large, and the spire is generally of a more irregular shape, in consequence of which it is difficult to get any information as to its true shape; sometimes the spire seems to be built up of only two rods and one transverse beam, but it is mostly composed of several rods, and terminates in several spines. The underlying irregularly shaped plates sometimes seem to bear one or a few minute knobs or elevations near their centre. In the