

(b) *In N. B. waters*;—Grand Manan, low water to four or five fathoms, *Stimpson*, (D). Eastport and Grand Manan, under stones at low water, common, *Verrill*, (L), (N). Devil's Head, St. Croix River, plenty, *Fuller*, (H). Craig's Ledges, Passamaquoddy Bay, lowest tides, abundant [under name *Synapta tenuis*], *Ganong*, (X). Gulf of St. Lawrence, *Whiteaves*, (P).

This Holothurian is very worm-like in appearance, with its long cylindrical body entirely free from suckers or other appendages. When alive it is transparent enough to show the internal organs and the five longitudinal rows of muscles. In the spaces between these rows are scattered little excrescences which are sometimes one twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter, and which under the microscope may be seen to be made up of a great number of little spicules in the form of beautiful and regular six-spoked wheels. There are twelve tentacles, each consisting of a base and ten to twelve branches or fingers. The animal rarely exceeds four inches in length. It is of a pale flesh-color when alive, and even in alcohol does not lose altogether its translucency.

As to its habits, *Stimpson* says: "This species is fully and well described by *Otho Fabricius*, and his account of its habits applies precisely to those of our species, as I have often observed at Grand Manan. It lives in the stony mud of the shores of these islands, buried to a depth of a few inches, usually in a horizontal position. It is found at low water, but is most abundant at a depth of four or five fathoms." Nothing is known of its development.

[Prof. *Verrill* tells the writer that in addition to those of the above list, he has from the Bay of Fundy two species of *Trochostoma* (formerly *Molpadia*), *Synapta*, one or two more species of *Thyonidium*, *Thyone scabra*, and probably others. These will be described in one of his coming reports].

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