Thyone peruana (*Holothuria*), Lesson, 1830; Selenka, 1867 and 1868. *Trepang peruviana*, Jæger, 1833. *Anaperus peruanus*, Troschel, 1846. *Anaperus carolinus*, Troschel, 1846. *Thyone carolina*, Selenka, 1867. *Thyone tenella*, Selenka, 1867 and 1868.

Habitat.—Peru (Troschel), Texas (Selenka), South Carolina (Troschel, Pourtalès).

This species seems to be very unsatisfactorily known. I am much inclined to refer Troschel's *Anaperus carolinus* to *Thyone briareus* of Lesueur. Even Selenka's *Thyone tenella* may without difficulty be referred to the same species, considering that its deposits, figured by Selenka, have certainly supported the pedicels and not the body-wall itself, which will easily be seen from the elongated curved disks of the tables. Whether Lesson's and Troschel's *Thyone peruana* are distinct species or not, cannot be stated at present.

Thyone cigaro (*Anaperus*), Troschel, 1846; Selenka, 1867. *Stolus cigaro*, Selenka, 1868.

Habitat.—Labrador (Troschel).

Seven longer and three shorter tentacles. Pedicels large, crowded. Anus without teeth, but with papillæ. Calcareous ring unknown. Deposits in the perisome absent.

Thyone glabra (*Thyonidium*), Ayres, 1854; Semper, 1868.

Habitat.—George's Bank (Ayres).

Tentacles—three longer, three smaller, two still shorter, and two very short. Pedicels not numerous. Calcareous ring of ten simple pieces, the radial not prolonged posteriorly. Deposits of the perisome absent.

When comparing the imperfect descriptions of these two last forms, one is scarcely able to point out a single distinguishing character of importance. The aberrant conformation of the tentacles is doubtless an individual abnormality, and the number of Polian vesicles and madreporic canals is known to vary in the same species. Both forms agree in the absence of deposits in the body-wall itself, and they are obtained from localities not very distant.

Thyone pedata, Semper, 1868.

Habitat.—China Sea (Semper).

No anal teeth. Ventral pedicels longer and much more crowded than the dorsal. Calcareous ring composed of ten pieces, the interradial simple, the radial having the ends of their posterior prolongations made up of separate small parts. Deposits present, but their shapes unknown.