

almost destitute of such plates and rods, or provided with very few. I also found two or three smooth buttons with six holes, but these probably belong to another animal.

The specimens of *Stichopus japonicus* described as types seem to have the disks of the incomplete tables smooth.

*Stichopus haytiensis*, Semper, 1868 (?) (Pl. VII. fig. 5).

*Habitat.*—Bermuda; a single incomplete individual.

Having examined only a single specimen, which is very contracted and deformed, I cannot be fully certain of the exactness of my determination. The ventral pedicels are disposed in three longitudinal series; Semper mentions five such series. The arrangement of the dorsal ambulacral appendages is not fully known; I only find a row of larger conical prominences along each side of the body, but I must leave it undecided whether the remaining prominences (=papillæ) are disposed in rows or not. The tentacles are twenty, of unequal size. The colour is darkish chocolate-brown, lighter on the ventral surface. All the internal organs are spoiled, excepting the calcareous ring, which is peculiar in having its radial pieces bifurcated posteriorly; the respective pieces do not seem to be of equal size. The calcareous deposits consist of very thinly scattered C-shaped bodies, about 0.05 mm. long (Pl. VII. fig. 5, *f*), and very numerous crowded tables (Pl. VII. fig. 5, *a, b, c*), with the disk mostly pierced by a larger central hole surrounded by a ring of smaller holes; the margins of these disks are often more or less uneven, but never spinous. The spire of the tables has a single transverse beam, and terminates regularly in twelve teeth or spines; sometimes, however, the top of the spire is provided with more spines. The tables are about 0.044 mm. high. In the pedicels and dorsal processes the disks of the tables are often reduced to a simple calcareous ring, combining the bases of the four rods which constitute the spire (Pl. VII. fig. 5, *d*). The ventral as well as dorsal ambulacral appendages are strengthened by numerous transverse, simple, or branched irregular rods. Semper does not mention anything about the characteristic shape of the calcareous ring (Pl. VII. fig. 5, *e*) which is present in the animal brought home from Bermuda, wherefore it is possible that this form, on account of this peculiarity, represents a new variety.

*Stichopus variegatus*, Semper, 1868 (Pl. VII. fig. 7).

*Habitat.*—Zebu Reefs (Philippine Islands); a single specimen.

The very contracted and deformed individual is doubtless a young form, its length in the contracted state being only about 120 mm. The colour is yellowish-grey inclining to brownish, lighter on the ventral surface. There are twenty yellowish tentacles. The pedicels are disposed in three distinct series, the two lateral composed of