

the middle and at each end, or have a more or less complete series of holes along each side.

The above description concerns the specimen from Station 188. That obtained at the Philippine Islands is considerably smaller, only 85 mm. long, and its colour is darker from a greater abundance of slightly larger brownish specks. The odd ambulacrum is marked out by a narrow dark line. The specimen agrees in all points with the above description, excepting in the size of the papillæ, which here are comparatively slightly larger, and, above all, in the shape of the buttons. In the specimen from Station 188 the knobbed buttons with six holes are by far the most common. In this individual, on the contrary, it is rarer to find these smaller buttons, while the more elongated kind with numerous holes are abundant. Thus, I have found here a whole series of transitional forms of buttons from those with six holes to a very elongated, narrow form, 0.14 mm. long, with as many as sixteen holes, eight in each row. In the longest buttons the knobs almost disappear. Considering the great resemblance in all other points, and that such long buttons with numerous holes are not rare even in the specimen from Station 188, I think the two forms must be referred to the same species, though possibly the smaller form may be considered as a variety.

*Holothuria ocellata*, Jæger, 1833 (Pl. VII. fig. 11; Pl. XVI. fig. 1).

*Habitat.*—Station 188, September 10, 1874; lat. 9° 59' S., long. 139° 42' E.; depth, 28 fathoms; green mud; one specimen.

There seems to be but little doubt that these animals, brought home from the neighbourhood of Torres Strait, are identical with Jæger's form found at Celebes.

The animal, which in the contracted state has a length of about 170 mm. and a breadth of 55 mm., is of cylindrical form, rounded anteriorly and slightly more tapering posteriorly. The dorsal surface is strongly convex, the ventral almost flat or inconsiderably convex. The body is angular along each side on the line of junction of the two surfaces, which thus become more distinct from one another. The mouth with the retracted tentacles has a ventral position, and the round anus is terminal. The anus is surrounded by very small, elongated, conical papillæ. The whole surface of the body is covered by larger and smaller conical papillæ or prominences, which do not seem to be retractile; the largest papillæ, about 7 mm. long and 4 mm. broad at the base, are situated along the angles of the sides of the body, forming a kind of brim along the sides; those on the ventral surface are slightly smaller than the dorsal. Tentacles twenty (?), of unequal size. Round the closed mouth is a series of papillæ. Colour in alcohol, whitish, with minute brownish specks or dots, which are more crowded along the middle of the ventral surface, which is thus darker; on the dorsal surface the specks are more confluent so as to