b. Deposits—tables consisting of a large, rounded, richly perforated disk, supporting a long conical spire, built up of four rods which are spinous all over their length and joined by four to five transverse beams.

Stichopus regalis (Holothuria), Cuvier, 1817; Selenka, 1867; Sars, 1857. Holothuria columnæ, Cuvier, 1817. Holothuria triquetra, Delle Chiaje, 1828.

Habitat.—Mediterranean Sea (Sars, Selenka, Græffe, Heller, Grube, Ludwig, &c.), Australia? (Semper), Canary Islands (Greeff), Bay of Biscay (Norman).

(Mus. Holm.) One specimen from Naples. The dorsal appendages are larger on the distinct sharp margin, which marks the transition between the dorsal and ventral surfaces, but they decrease towards the middle line of the dorsum; they never attain any greater size. In some disks of the tables I counted more than fifty holes, and, as a rule, the disks are remarkable for having a great number of holes; even the spires of the tables are characteristic in that their four rods bear spines not only at their apex but even along almost all their length. Rosettes absent.

c. Deposits—tables of two kinds, like those in Stichopus godeffroyi, var. b, thus larger and smaller tables with the truncated apex of the spire terminating in several teeth, and large robust tables with a conical spire terminating in a simple point.

Stichopus godeffroyi, Semper, 1868.

The truncated spires terminate in eight to twelve teeth. Incomplete rosettes present. Four rows of larger dorsal appendages, and numerous small ones scattered over the interambulacra.

Habitat.—Navigator Islands (Semper).

d. Deposits—tables of one kind, viz., those with the spire built up of four rods and one transverse beam (seldom two or more), and terminating in several teeth.

Stichopus godeffroyi, var. pygmæus, Semper, 1868.

Like the preceding species; the disks of the tables are larger. Habitat.—Fiji Islands (Semper), Navigator Islands (Semper).

Stichopus japonicus, Selenka, 1867; von Marenzeller, 1881.

The tables are of different sizes, and their spire is mostly built up of four rods joined by one, two, or more transverse beams; the spire terminates in four