

*Stichopus sitchaensis* (*Diploperideris*), Brandt, 1835; Ludwig, 1881. *Holothuria sitchaensis*, Stimpson, 1857.

Disks of the tables absent; spire built up of four short rods, joined by a transverse beam, each rod terminating in two or three short teeth. Rosettes absent.

Dorsal appendages scattered.

*Habitat*.—Sitcha (Brandt, Ludwig).

The species is unsatisfactorily known.

e. Deposits—dichotomously branched, slender spicules (no true rosettes) and aggregations of innumerable minute grains.

*Stichopus ananas* (*Trepang*), Jæger, 1833; Semper, 1868; Ludwig, 1881. *Holothuria ananas*, Quoy and Gaimard, 1883; Selenka, 1867. *Holothuria grandis* (subgenus *Thelenota*), Brandt, 1833.

Dorsal appendages large, arranged in bundles, two to eight in each.

*Habitat*.—Polynesia and Java (Selenka), Celebes (Jæger), Bay of Geelvink in New Guinea (Ludwig), Carteret, New Ireland (Quoy and Gaimard), Lugunor in Caroline Island (Brandt).

(Mus. Holm.) A very large specimen, more than a foot long, from the Navigator Islands.

2. *Dorsal ambulacral appendages present only on the ambulacra.*

*Stichopus badionotus*, Selenka, 1867 and 1868.

Like *Stichopus chloronotus* in all respects, but distinguished by the absence of the C-shaped deposits.

*Habitat*.—Florida, (Acapulco ?) (Selenka).

The following species are more or less unsatisfactorily known and need re-examination :—

*Stichopus armatus* (*Holothuria*), Selenka, 1867; Semper, 1868.

Deposits—thinly scattered perforated disks. Rather large dorsal appendages form four irregular rows, and, besides, small scattered papillæ.

*Habitat*.—Hakodadi, Japan (Selenka).

The species is probably nothing else than a *Stichopus japonicus* (?).