

bands; the latter is of a dark reddish-brown colour and measures about 180 mm. in length. Even here I found among the dorsal pedicels some appendages, which are conical and possess a rudimentary terminal plate. In the specimen from the Fiji Islands the anus is very distinctly stellate. I must confess I cannot distinguish this form from the two preceding ones. They are most probably only varieties of one and the same species.

II. Anus indistinctly or not at all stellate.

Holothuria tenuissima, Semper, 1868.

Anus slightly stellate owing to five groups of papillæ. Pedicels all over the body. Deposits—incomplete rosettes like those in the above mentioned forms; some of them possibly more resembling minute slightly branched rods.

Habitat.—Bohol and Navigator Islands (Semper), Indian Ocean, Timor and Padang (Ludwig).

(Mus. Holm.) One individual agreeing in all respects with the description of Semper. Semper himself says that no other difference exists between this form and *Holothuria vitiensis* than that of the arrangement of the Cuvierian tubes, and he therefore seems very much inclined to refer them to the same species.

Holothuria koellikeri, Semper, 1868.

Habitat.—Navigator Islands (Semper).

Scarcely to be distinguished from the preceding species. The anus does not seem to be stellate.

Holothuria clemens, Ludwig, 1875.

Habitat.—Navigator Islands (Ludwig).

Anus surrounded by fifteen small papillæ. Is scarcely to be distinguished from *Holothuria tenuissima* or *Holothuria koellikeri*, to which forms it bears the nearest resemblance.

Holothuria similis, Semper, 1868.

Habitat.—Bohol (Semper).

According to Semper, fine papillæ exist all over the body. For the rest, I cannot find any character of such importance as to justify its being regarded as a distinct species. I feel almost convinced myself that we have to do with a single species or with a few species capable of great variations, and that most of the above seven species may be justly considered as young or varieties.