

radial pieces of the calcareous ring are more than twice as large as the inter-radial, while in the latter they are of nearly equal size. Even the deposits in the body-wall present some small differences.

*Holothuria marenzelleri*, Ludwig, 1883.

Ventral pedicels more numerous and with larger disks than the dorsal, which on the other hand run out from slightly larger warts than the former. Deposits—flat rods with short, mostly dichotomous branches in the margin, these branches being sometimes united so as to form holes, the rods themselves thus acquiring the aspect of irregular plates with the margin uneven or spinous and perforated by two to six or more asymmetrical holes.

*Habitat.*—Nangkauri (Ludwig).

(Mus. Holm.) One individual from Nangkauri, agreeing in all respects with the description of Ludwig. It is, however, impossible to distinguish any arrangement of the ventral pedicels in rows—as stated by Ludwig—nor whether they are placed on low warts, which, on the contrary, is the case with the dorsal. All the pedicels, being true pedicels, are exactly like one another, excepting that the dorsal have a smaller disk and are possibly slightly conical. Anus fringed with small fine papillæ.

C. Deposits—tables alone in a higher or lower state of development.

I. Tables incomplete, either the spire or the disk being absent or highly reduced.

*Holothuria catanensis*, Grube, 1840, 1864; Semper, 1868; Heller, 1868.

Dorsal papillæ small, indistinctly disposed in seven irregular rows. Ventral pedicels indistinctly arranged in three longitudinal series. Deposits—very small and thinly scattered, rounded disks of tables alone, pierced with four holes; the spire is absent or rudimentary.

*Habitat.*—Mediterranean Sea (Grube, Heller; von Marenzeller, Græffe, Ludwig), Portinho (Greeff).

Von Marenzeller kindly sent me three specimens dredged at Lesina. Two are blackish-brown, the remaining one is lighter. The dorsal papillæ seem to be situated on low warts, and do not present any arrangement in rows. The minute and very thinly scattered disks of the tables often carry four short spines, showing traces of a spire. The pedicels have a large terminal plate surrounded by a few slender, slightly spinous rods, with the ends dilated and perforated; besides which, the "disks" are more frequent in the pedicels than in the body-wall itself. The papillæ are supported by a very rudimentary terminal plate and numerous crowded, solid, and nearly smooth rods with the ends spinous, or branched, or perforated. In the papillæ I have found disks with nearly complete spires.