

II. Tables of a more common shape, with the disk mostly small, annular, or completely reduced, and with a spire built up of four rods and one transverse beam.

1. *In addition to tables with completely reduced disks, large characteristic unbranched bars, more or less richly covered with protuberances or small elevations.*

*Holothuria flavo-maculata*, Semper, 1868.

Ambulacral appendages—pedicels alone. Only the spire of the tables is left. The four rods which constitute the spire are united at the base so as to form a rounded conical top instead of a disk; near this top each rod seems to bear a small spine. The opposite ends of the rods, which form the truncated outwardly directed part of the spire, terminate each in four diverging teeth. The bars are large, elongate, fusiform, thick at the middle, and rough from numerous small protuberances.

*Habitat.*—Navigator Islands (Semper).

A comparison of the above description of the tables with the figure drawn by Semper suggests the idea that Semper saw the tables with the upper part undermost, a supposition founded on reasons given under the next species. Possibly the same is the case with Ludwig's *Holothuria imitans*, which agrees in most respects with this species, but differs from it in having the characteristic rough bars only present in the ambulacral appendages.

*Holothuria surinamensis*, Ludwig, 1875.

Ventral pedicels more numerous than the dorsal papillæ. Deposits almost like those in the preceding species.

*Habitat.*—Surinam (Ludwig).

When comparing the descriptions of Semper and Ludwig, one can scarcely detect any characters to distinguish this species from the preceding, except differences in the ambulacral appendages and number of madreporic canals and Polian vesicles. As will be seen below, there exist, however, some differences even in the shape of the calcareous bars. Since I have had the opportunity of examining four specimens of *Holothuria surinamensis* dredged at Mexico, and kept in the Zoological State Museum at Stockholm, I am able to complete the description of Ludwig. The largest specimen attains a length of 200 mm., and agrees in all respects with Ludwig's types. Colour—dark rusty-brown, inclining to greyish on the ventral surface; ends of the pedicels whitish; papillæ and a small space round their base light yellowish rusty-brown; numerous well marked dark brown spots on the back. Anus with five not very distinct groups of papillæ. The numerous tables bear the closest resemblance to those figured by Ludwig as well as to those in *Holothuria flavo-maculata*, but Ludwig, and