

almost certainly Semper also, have drawn the tables with the spinous truncated end downwards, supposing the conical top, which carries a few minute spines, or none, to be directed outwards from the skin. This may, however, be wrong. The tables are totally destitute of disks, the four rods being bent inwards and united at the pointed or rounded base; near the base, each of the four rods constituting the spire often carries a small spine. At the middle the spire has a transverse beam, and its outwardly directed, truncated top bears eight to twelve double teeth. Supposing that even Semper is mistaken when he states the spinous ends to be the disks of the tables, there is evidently the greatest conformity in the tables of the two species in question. With regard to the bars, on the contrary, there exist some small differences. Those in *Holothuria surinamensis* are even elongate and of solid construction, but carry along each side only a series of processes, which often become combined with each other towards the ends of the bars, so as to form some small holes on each side; these bars often bear near their extremities some minute rough elevations on their upper and under surfaces, but, for the rest, they seem to be quite smooth. Even the pedicels and papillæ are supported by such bars, which are slightly stronger and have the processes more commonly united with each other, thus forming more perforations than in the bars of the body-wall itself.

*Holothuria fusco-coerulea*, n. sp.

Ventral pedicels and dorsal papillæ. Deposits like those in *Holothuria flavo-maculata* above described. Tentacles twenty-nine.

*Habitat*.—Tahiti (Mus. Holm.).

The species is certainly closely allied to *Holothuria flavo-maculata*, but is distinguished by the uncommon number of tentacles and the shape of the ambulacral appendages. Body cylindrical. Anus round, with five pairs of small papillæ. The ambulacral appendages are small, of almost equal size, and more thinly scattered; the dorsal ones are obviously of a conical form, while the ventral are cylindrical. Anteriorly, and still more posteriorly on the ventral surface, conical papillæ are placed. The tentacles are surrounded by a brim of papillæ. The figure drawn by Semper, turned upside down, gives a very correct idea of the shape of the tables. The elongate, cylindrical or fusiform, densely knobbed or spinous bars closely resemble those in Semper's species. The conical papillæ are strengthened by a very rudimentary terminal plate and some slightly curved and spinous rods, which sometimes have the ends slightly branched or perforated. The pedicels possess a comparatively large terminal plate, and a number of irregularly perforated elongate plates. Besides these deposits, the pedicels and papillæ contain numerous crowded tables and spinous rods of the same kind as those in the body-wall itself. There are two long slender Polian vesicles and three madreporic canals. Colour—blackish, inclining to bluish tentacles light brownish or yellowish; pedicels and papillæ yellowish-brown.