

2. *In addition to tables with a simple annular disk or with a more or less well-developed perforated one, simple or branched rods but no plates.*

*Holothuria tremula*, Gunner, 1767; Düben and Koren, 1844; Selenka, 1867. *Holothuria elegans*, O. F. Müller, 1788–1806. *Fistularia elegans*, Lamarck, 1815 1822. *Holothuria* (subgenus *Thelenota*) *elegans*, Brandt, 1835.

The dorsal papillæ are conical, while the ventral have a more cylindrical or conico-cylindrical appearance. Disks of the tables well developed, rarely or never smooth on the margin, but mostly spinous or angular, and pierced with a varying number of rather large angular holes; the spire terminates in numerous teeth arranged in two crowns. The rods are of two kinds—solid, simple or branched, more or less spinous; and delicate, slender, spinous branched ones.

*Habitat*.—Coast of Scandinavia, from the Cattegat to Drontheim (Sars, Düben and Koren, Danielssen and Koren, O. F. Müller, Ludwig, Möbius and Bütschli), between Norway and Shetland (Hoffmann), Bay of Biscay (Norman).

(Mus. Holm.) A very great number of specimens from Sweden and Norway. The red colour vanishes in alcohol, but the minute dark dots remain especially on the dorsal surface. Mouth surrounded by a distinct crown of papillæ arranged in about two circles. The dorsal conical papillæ have broad bases. The ventral cylindrical appendages have distinct sucking-disks and terminal plates, much larger than those of the dorsal papillæ, and they may be regarded as pedicels rather than as true papillæ. Sometimes they are more closely placed on the three ventral ambulacra, and sometimes they seem to be smaller on the odd ambulacrum. The tables do not at all resemble the figure drawn by Selenka, but the drawings of Düben and Koren give a better idea of their true shape. The perforated disks are very delicate, and the numerous teeth on the top of the spire form two crowns, the lower of which is situated just at the transverse beam, and contains eight to twelve teeth; the higher placed crown, forming the top itself of the spire, has about sixteen teeth or more. The simple or branched rods are not equally distributed all over the body; they seem always to be present in the neighbourhood of the ambulacral appendages.

*Holothuria pulchella*, Selenka, 1867; Ludwig, 1881. *Stichopus* (subgenus *Gymnochirota*) *cinerascens*, Brandt, 1835.

The ventral pedicels are much more crowded than the small dorsal papillæ. The spire of the tables is supported by a reduced almost annular disk, and carries twelve teeth on the top. The rods are slightly curved and finely granulated.

*Habitat*.—Sandwich Islands (Selenka), Philippine Islands (Semper), Sunda Islands and Java (Semper), Mozambique (Semper), Tahiti, Batjan, and Navigator Islands (Semper), Boninsima (Brandt), Enosima (von Marenzeller), Mauritius (Haacke, Ludwig).