

rods and one transverse beam, the four rods not being combined—as is usual—at the top, but terminating each in a simple point; the smaller tables have the spire reduced to one or two spines. Buttons oval, commonly less developed, and only pierced with two elongate openings.

*Habitat.*—Bowen (Ludwig).

(Mus. Holm.) One specimen from the Fiji Islands. Length, 180 mm. Colour in alcohol, light dirty greenish inclining to brownish or yellowish; the base of the pedicels and papillæ surrounded by a dark brown ring; tentacles yellowish. Anus with five groups of papillæ. The ventral pedicels of about the same size as the papillæ, and only a little more closely placed. A single Polian vesicle and madreporic canal. Calcareous ring agreeing with the figure given by Ludwig. Cuvierian organs strongly developed. The usually very incomplete tables consist of a small irregular disk pierced with a few holes, and supporting a spire reduced to a single spine. In the pedicels and papillæ the tables are more highly developed, having larger disks and a long spire built up of four rods and from one to five transverse beams; these spires terminate in four simple points. Ludwig does not mention anything about the presence of such tables; they possibly escaped his attention, otherwise the form examined by me is a new species, which, considering the very obvious resemblance, does not seem probable. The buttons are small and undeveloped in the body-wall itself, but in the ambulacral appendages they become larger, with six or more holes. The pedicels and papillæ have numerous elongate rods, either perforated only at each end and in the middle, or having a series of holes along each side; moreover, the pedicels have bilaterally symmetrical perforated plates round the large terminal plate. The papillæ have a very rudimentary terminal plate. Another specimen, belonging to the Godeffroy Museum, agrees in all respects with the above description, except in the circumstance that the spire of the tables never attains such a great length in the pedicels and papillæ; however, I often found these spires with two transverse beams.

*Holothuria fusco-cinerea*, Jæger, 1833; Semper, 1868.

*Habitat.*—Philippine Islands (Semper), Navigator Islands (Semper), Celebes (Jæger), Japan (Ludwig).

A comparison of the description given by Semper with that of the preceding species, will show that the two forms scarcely seem to be distinguishable from each other. Even Semper points out that the tables and buttons are much more developed in the ambulacral appendages. I examined one specimen, 220 mm. long, dredged at the Navigator Islands, and preserved in the Zoological State Museum at Stockholm, which agrees in all respects with the specimen brought home from the Fiji Islands, and referred to *Holothuria curiosa*. With regard to the colour, it differs slightly in the absence of the dark rings round the base of the