

Another specimen, which is preserved in the State Museum at Stockholm, evidently belongs to this species. It is of a light greyish-brown colour, with a row of about ten dark spots along each dorsal ambulacrum. The dorsal ambulacral appendages have a slightly conical form. The spire of the tables is more or less reduced. The buttons are robust and collected in larger and smaller circles. A third specimen from Eooa, belonging to the Godeffroy Museum, bears a great resemblance to the former, though the dorsal spots are not very distinct, and the circles of irregular buttons give to the surface of the skin a granulated aspect. Even here the small scattered dorsal appendages resemble papillæ.

*Holothuria subditiva*, Selenka, 1867.

*Habitat.*—Panama (Florida ?) (Selenka), Surinam (Semper).

Closely allied to the preceding species, and distinguishable from it mainly by the buttons not being collected into groups or circles. It possesses the two rows of dark spots along the back.

*Holothuria lineata*, Ludwig, 1875. *Labidodemas punctulatum*, Haacke, 1880 (according to Ludwig, 1883).

*Habitat.*—Bowen and Red Sea (Ludwig), Mauritius (Ludwig, Haacke), Thursday Island (Bell).

According to Ludwig, this species is nearly related to *Holothuria pardalis*, and, for my own part, I find it almost impossible to distinguish them from each other. In the Zoological State Museum at Stockholm I examined two specimens, one from Wallis Island and one from Rockhampton, the former differing from the typical *Holothuria pardalis* only in the circumstance that the rather asymmetrical buttons are scattered, the latter agreeing more with it in having the buttons collected into masses but not into distinct rings or circlets. Colour—dirty yellowish-grey, speckled with brownish, paler along the ambulacra, the three ventral of which are marked out by a fine darker line. Anus with a crown of small papillæ. Buttons asymmetrical and mostly incomplete. The tables have not so large a disk, as indicated by the figures of Ludwig, and the spines on the margin seem to be fewer, often eight, and larger; the spire is seldom complete, and is then very short with about eight teeth. Tentacles and calcareous ring uncommonly small. What is the difference between this species and *Holothuria subditiva*?

*Holothuria peregrina*, Ludwig, 1875.

*Habitat.*—Bowen and Upola at Navigator Islands (Ludwig), Thursday Island (Bell). Like the two preceding species. A re-examination is necessary.