

Habitat.—Mediterranean Sea (Grube, Heller, von Marenzeller, Græffe, Ludwig, &c.).
 (Mus. Holm.) Three specimens from Lesina, presented by von Marenzeller. All the ambulacral appendages being withdrawn into the body-wall, it is almost impossible to determine their true appearance. They seem to be of nearly equal size, and to be equally distributed all over the body. A closer microscopical examination reveals the fact that the ventral are more like pedicels in having a larger terminal plate, bilateral perforated rod-like nearly smooth plates, and strong rods with obtuse spines round the margin; some small holes occur in the slightly enlarged ends of the rods. In the dorsal papillæ the rods are smoother and the terminal plates rudimentary. As in *Holothuria poli*, the tables are more rare and their disk is reduced to a spinous ring; the spire terminates in about twelve teeth. The buttons have the same aspect as those in the species just mentioned—namely, rounded or oval, with none, two, four, six, or even more holes—but they are always densely covered with minute conical elevations, consequently their surfaces are very rough. The dorsal buttons are commonly larger, with more distinct holes.

Holothuria mammata, Grube, 1840; Ludwig, 1879. *Holothuria tubulosa*, Semper, 1868 (*partim*).

The dorsal papillæ often placed on hemispherical warts, forming five or six irregular rows. The ventral pedicels not very crowded, fewest at the middle of the ventral surface.

Habitat.—Mediterranean Sea (Grube, Ludwig).

(Mus. Holm.) Four specimens from Salerno or Amalfi, agreeing in all respects with the description of Ludwig. In the spaces between the large characteristic hemispherical warts, small ambulacral appendages may be found. The deposits seem to be in an advanced state of solution, but bear a certain resemblance to those of *Holothuria tubulosa* or *Holothuria stellati*, with which species this form must be closely allied. The tables are rather incomplete, with a simple annular disk and a spire made up of four rods and one transverse beam. The dorsal papillæ have a rudimentary terminal plate and numerous curved rods with some spines or perforations. The ventral pedicels have a well-developed terminal plate surrounded by bilateral perforated elongate plates and irregularly perforated rods.

Holothuria pleuripus (*Cystipus*), Haacke, 1880; Ludwig, 1883.

Habitat.—Mauritius (Haacke, Ludwig).

According to Ludwig, this species resembles the following one in habit as well as in the shape of the ventral deposits; in the dorsal perisome, on the contrary, the long buttons are altogether covered with knobs, and the tables are very remarkable in having the disks almost completely reduced and the spire transformed, the tables themselves acquiring a spherical aspect. In the Zoological