

*Habitat*.—Celebes (Jæger, Semper).

The above description of the deposits is in conformity with the figures given by Semper. The species is distinguished from *Holothuria aculeata* even by the want of supporting rods in the papillæ.

*Holothuria albiventer*, Semper, 1868.

The tables have the large rounded disk perforated with numerous smaller holes and the margin smooth; the short spire is formed by six to ten rods (instead of four, which is the common number), and its large hemispherical top is covered with small spines or teeth. The oval symmetrical buttons have six holes and two knobs on the middle beam.

*Habitat*.—Philippine Islands, Amboina, and Red Sea (Semper).

(Mus. Godeffroy.) One specimen from the Pacific Ocean. Tentacles slightly unequal. Mouth ventral, surrounded by a crown of small papillæ. Five indistinct groups of small rough papillæ or papilliform elevations at the anus. Ambulacral appendages—rigid rough papillæ of obviously conical form, those on the ventral surface larger and fewer than the dorsal ones which are more crowded and more unequal in size. Colour—ventral surface dirty grey and finely punctated, with the papillæ whitish; dorsal surface dark almost blackish-brown; tentacles yellowish-brown. A single Polian vesicle and madreporic canal, the latter rather long and like an elongate vesicle. The calcareous ring has the radial pieces much more deeply furrowed anteriorly than is indicated by Semper. The disks of the tables are rather large, smooth on the margin, and perforated by numerous small holes, the central of which are of about the same size as the rest; the under surface of the disks is distinctly convex. The spire, sometimes longer, sometimes shorter, is built up of more than four, not unfrequently about ten, rods, and terminates in a rounded very spinous top; a side view of the spire often presents some minute superposing holes, indicating the presence of two or three transverse beams, which, however, are very indistinct. Among these tables I find some scattered ones with more elongated spires. The typical form of buttons is the oval one, with six holes and two distinct knobs on the middle beam, and with a series of rounded, sometimes very indistinct, sometimes, on the contrary, rather prominent elevations round the margin. Here and there other buttons may be seen of a more elongated shape and furnished with more holes and knobs. The ventral papillæ contain the following deposits—knobbed buttons like those in the body-wall itself; tables of the above mentioned kind as well as others with the spire much longer, narrower, having five to eight transverse beams and often some spines on the sides; smooth curved supporting rods with some holes at the middle and at the ends; and some elongated, bilateral, perforated plates round the rudimentary terminal plate. The dorsal papillæ seem to be devoid of such bilateral perforated plates, and have the terminal plate much more fragmentary or even absent.