

*Stichopus selenkæ*, Barrois, 1882.

Deposits—widely open, rare C-shaped bodies; large irregularly formed, perforated plates; a few cruciform or star-like bodies, the latter with three arms.

*Habitat*.—Concarneau on the west coast of France (Barrois).

The description is summary and too incomplete to convey an exact idea of the animal. Barrois says that it resembles *Stichopus chloronotus* in external appearance. He does not mention anything about pedicels, papillæ, &c.

*Stichopus lucifugus* (*Holothuria*), Quoy and Gaimard, 1833; Brandt, 1835; Selenka, 1868.

Deposits—granulated, spinous, curved rods.

*Habitat*.—Carteret (Quoy and Gaimard).

*Stichopus albifasciatus* (*Holothuria*), Quoy and Gaimard, 1833; Brandt, 1835.

*Habitat*.—Tonga (Quoy and Gaimard).

*Stichopus luteus* (*Holothuria*), Quoy and Gaimard, 1833; Brandt, 1835; Selenka, 1868. *Holothuria monotuberculata*, Quoy and Gaimard, 1833. *Stichopus unituberculatus*, Brandt, 1835.

*Habitat*.—Tonga and Port Louis in Mauritius (Quoy and Gaimard), Mauritius (Hoffmann).

*Stichopus* sp., Bell, 1884.

*Habitat*.—Australia (Bell).

Allied to *Stichopus chloronotus*.

Genus 3. *Mülleria*, Jæger, 1833.

Tentacles twenty to twenty-seven. Ambulacral appendages in the shape of pedicels on the ventral surface and papillæ on the dorsal. Seldom an arrangement of the pedicels in longitudinal series visible. A single genital bundle present, situated on the left side of the dorsal mesentery. Anus surrounded by five calcareous teeth. No C-shaped deposits in the body-wall.