

Holothuria intestinalis, Ascanius and Rathke, 1767; Düben and Koren, 1844. *Thyonidium scabrum*, Sars, 1868 (according to O. Sars, 1871). *Holothuria mollis*, Sars, 1835.

Pedicels alone. The tables are very regularly formed, consisting of a circular disk with smooth though undulated margin, and pierced with a large central hole surrounded by a simple or double circle of smaller peripheric holes; the spire is built up of four rods and one transverse beam, and terminates in sixteen or more teeth.

Habitat.—Scandinavia from the Sound to Finmark (Düben and Koren, Danielssen and Koren, Möbius and Bütschli, Ludwig, Sars), White Sea (Jarzynsky), British Islands (Forbes and Goodsir).

(Mus. Holm.) A great number of specimens from different localities of Scandinavia. I am inclined to regard all the ambulacral appendages as pedicels. They are cylindrical or conico-cylindrical, with sucking-disks and terminal plates, but devoid of supporting rods. Along the sides of the body they are longest, 7 to 8 mm., but decrease towards the middle of the back in a more or less obvious manner. On the ventral surface, on the contrary, the pedicels are scattered and very minute, nearly inconspicuous, and reduced, apparently, to a disk with distinct terminal plate. To judge from the description of Düben and Koren, they must have confounded the dorsal and ventral surfaces.

Holothuria magellani, Ludwig, 1883.

Habitat.—Strait of Magellan (Ludwig).

This species is doubtless very nearly related to the preceding one, and it seems almost impossible to point out any distinguishing character of importance. According to Ludwig, the odd ambulacrum is almost devoid of pedicels, and the dorsal surface carries thinly scattered small "papillæ," while the lateral ventral ambulacra have a double row of well-developed pedicels.

D. Deposits—tables in a higher or lower state of development, in company with simple or branched rods or fenestrated more or less irregular plates.

I. Tables very much transformed, devoid of disks, and with a long irregular spire of a more uncommon shape.

Holothuria gräffeii, Semper, 1868.

Ventral pedicels in three distinct longitudinal series. Dorsal papillæ large, scattered.

Deposits—besides tables, rosettes and irregularly branched, plate-like bodies.

Tentacles twenty-four to twenty-five.

Habitat.—Philippine Islands, Molucca Islands, and Fiji Islands (Semper), Timor (Ludwig).

The description of the tables and the figures given by Semper are not fully comprehensible. The species is characterised by having more than twenty tentacles.