

*Habitat*.—Patagonia (Ludwig).

The species is not well known, its dorsal appendages being unsatisfactorily described.

It is distinguished, however, by the numerous teeth on the top of the spire and by the fact that the pedicels in the odd ambulacrum form two series.

*Stichopus möbii*, Semper, 1868.

Tentacles eighteen. Dorsal surface without tubercles, but with irregularly disposed papillæ. Spire of the tables terminating in four dentate points. Incomplete rosettes present.

*Habitat*.—West Indies (Semper).

(Mus. Holm.) One very large specimen from West Indies, about 250 mm. long. In external appearance it closely resembles the specimens of *Stichopus variegatus* from the Pacific Ocean which I have seen, and it possesses even the minute blackish points I observed in several forms of that species. Tentacles twenty, not eighteen, but I suppose the species to be capable of some variations in this respect. The middle series of pedicels is much broader than the lateral, and contains six to eight pedicels in its breadth. The dorsal papillæ are small, scattered all over the back, and placed on the top of warts, which are very low excepting round the sides of the body, where they are more prominent and resemble rounded protuberances. The tables terminate in about fifteen or eighteen spines. I cannot refrain from offering the opinion that the species in question is possibly identical with *Stichopus variegatus*, and there seem to be good grounds in support of this supposition. According to Ludwig, even *Stichopus errans* is very nearly related to it. To decide this point, it will be necessary to know to what degree the variation in the number of tentacles and in the arrangement of the ambulacral appendages is possible. The species examined by me evidently bears greater resemblance to *Stichopus variegatus* than to *Stichopus möbii*.

*Stichopus naso*, Semper, 1868.

Tentacles eighteen. Dorsal surface with very large conical processes, upon and between which the papillæ are situated. Body-wall exceedingly thick. The lateral series of pedicels become rudimentary anteriorly. Body distinctly quadrangular, narrower anteriorly.

Spire of the tables terminating in about twelve teeth. Incomplete rosettes present.

*Habitat*.—Philippine Islands (Semper, Ludwig).

- c. Deposits—C-shaped bodies; and tables consisting of a cruciform four-armed disk, with the ends of the straight arms enlarged and pierced with a few holes; the spire is long, made up of four rows connected by three, four, or more transverse beams, each rod terminating in a simple point and carrying some spines.