

Holothuria languens, Selenka, 1867.

Pedicels all over the body. Tables consisting of a spire alone, built up of four rods and one transverse beam; the spire bears spines at the annular base and round the truncated top.

Habitat.—Panama (Selenka), Surinam and British Guiana (Semper).

Holothuria dietrichii, Ludwig, 1875.

Pedicels all over the body. The oval or rounded smooth disks of the tables are regularly perforated with four holes, and support a spire reduced to two rods anastomosing near the free ends.

Habitat.—Bowen and Hong Kong (Ludwig).

The tentacles, calcareous ring, &c., were destroyed in the specimens examined by Ludwig.

II. Tables complete, but with the disks small, annular and spinous in the margin.

Holothuria pertinax, Ludwig, 1875.

The ventral pedicels forming a simple row along each side and a double one along the middle. Dorsal papillæ irregularly scattered. Tables equally broad and high; the short spire is made up of four rods and one transverse beam, and its truncated top terminates in teeth.

Habitat.—Navigator Islands (Ludwig).

Even the calcareous ring is of uncommon construction, its interradial pieces being transformed into very slender narrow curved bands, much longer than the radial.

Holothuria imitans, Ludwig, 1875.

Ventral pedicels and dorsal papillæ scattered. The elongate spire built up of four rods and one transverse beam, with the rounded top carrying spines or teeth.

Habitat.—Navigator Islands (Ludwig).

III. Tables complete, made up of a smooth, usually well-developed, perforated disk supporting a distinct spire.

Holothuria modesta, Ludwig, 1875.

Papillæ all over the body. The roundish smooth disk of the tables is pierced with about eight holes, and carries a long conical spire made up of four rods and several—about four—transverse beams; the top of the spire terminating in several teeth.

Habitat.—Cape York (Ludwig), (?) Torres Strait (Bell).

According to Ludwig, like *Holothuria martensii* in internal and external organisation.