

asymmetrical buttons have very often more than six holes, though this number is the most common. The papillæ have a very rudimentary terminal plate, and curved, rod-like, perforated deposits. Besides, both pedicels and papillæ contain numerous crowded buttons and tables, and near the end bilateral perforated plates.

*Holothuria decorata*, von Marenzeller, 1881. *Labidodemas neglectum*, Haacke, 1880 (according to Ludwig, 1883).

*Habitat*.—Japan (von Marenzeller, Ludwig), Mauritius (Haacke, Ludwig).

According to Ludwig, this is probably the young of the former, and, indeed, there do not seem to be any distinguishing characters of sufficient importance to justify its reception as a new species. Some of the tables have as many as three transverse beams in the spire, and the buttons have generally eight holes.

*Holothuria macleari*, Bell, 1884.

*Habitat*.—Clairmont and Bird Islands in North-East Australia (Bell), Island of Rodriguez (Bell).

Bell says: "As will be seen from the figures, the spicules of this species present a considerable resemblance to those of *Holothuria tigris*, with which, as it would seem, it must be closely allied." The pedicels, however, form three longitudinal rows, the dorsal surface has papillæ, and, finally, the figured deposits seem to bear as great a resemblance to those of *Holothuria monacaria* as to those of any other form. A re-examination is necessary.

(2) *Ventral pedicels not arranged in longitudinal series.*

*Holothuria humilis*, Selenka, 1867.

Ambulacral appendages—pedicels. The tables with not very large disks, and with the spire terminating in eight teeth. Buttons very flat, of usual shape. All the pedicels with supporting rods, but the ventral alone possessing terminal plates. Calcareous ring very small and of uncommon shape, its ten pieces being very small, round, and brown.

*Habitat*.—Sandwich Islands (Selenka).

Distinguishable from the following species mainly by the peculiar calcareous ring which is unlike that of any other Holothurian.

*Holothuria vagabunda*, Selenka, 1867; Semper, 1868. *Stichopus* (subgenus *Gymnochirota*) *leucospilota*, Brandt, 1835 (according to Ludwig, 1881).

Ambulacral appendages—pedicels. The tables with not very large disk and with the spire terminating in eight to ten teeth, placed round the nearly circular aperture