

TABLE III.—continued.

	Indian Ocean.		Sunda Islands, Philippine Islands, China Sea, and Bay of Bengal, Molucca Island, Waygeoo, &c.	Australia.		Pacific Ocean.			
	East Coast of Africa to Cape of Good Hope, incl. Madagascar, Mauritius, &c.	Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.		New Guinea, North Australia, and Queensland.	New Zealand, South Australia, New South Wales, and Victoria.	Japan Islands, Yellow Sea, and Bonin Island.	Polynesia.	West Coast of North America.	West Coast of Central America.
<i>Holothuria monosticha</i> , Haacke, .	x								
<i>aphanes</i> , Lampert, .		x							
<i>remollescens</i> , Lampert, .		x							
<i>truncata</i> , Lampert, .				x					
<i>klunzingeri</i> , Lampert, .		x							
<i>parva</i> , Lampert, .	x								

Notes.—In the tables most of the doubtful species have been excluded.

x n or x s signify that the species is found in the northern or southern part of the province indicated by the column.
x placed "on a line" means, that only the ocean or land is known, but no definite locality is assigned.

The above Tables certainly communicate a fairly correct idea of the distribution of the Holothuriodea, so far as is at present known, but it must be remembered that great parts of the world have not yet been explored, and that every year new forms are found on our own coast, proving that our present knowledge of the geographical distribution is very incomplete, and does not enable us to speak with any confidence. Considering this, as well as the fact that scarcely anything is known about fossil Holothurids, only a few general conclusions, which seem to be established, may be mentioned.

With respect to the arctic and antarctic regions, the observations hitherto made seem to establish that not a single species of the Holothuriodea is common to both seas. Notwithstanding this the shallow-water fauna of the two regions possesses much the same features. Thus the northern forms *Cucumaria frondosa*, *Trochostoma borealis*, *Psolus squamatus*, *Psolus fabricii*, *Holothuria intestinalis*, &c., are represented in the Antarctic Sea by *Cucumaria laevigata*, *Cucumaria crocea*, *Trochostoma violacea*, *Psolus ephippifer*, *Psolus antarcticus*, and *Holothuria magellani*. I have had all these forms at my disposal, with the exception of *Holothuria magellani*, and they appear to be distinct from one another, though the distinguishing characters, it must be confessed, often seem to be rather inconsiderable and possibly not of specific value. It is, however, of importance not to neglect such small characters, which unquestionably have a much greater consequence than may be at first supposed. According to my opinion, every example proving that the arctic and antarctic shallow-water faunæ are different is of value, for I cannot conceive how it is possible that they can have animals which are