

Of this species 6 large specimens are at hand, about 25-30 cm. in length. A stout, cylindrical form with blunt ends; mouth ventrally directed, anus terminal. Twenty tentacles of medium size. Body almost uniformly covered by small, not too crowded papillae, not on distinct warts; a wart-like appearance is, however, artificially produced when the skin is strongly contracted; anus surrounded by five clusters of papillae. Skin thick, with numerous deposits, but in spite of this fact it is not rough to the touch as in *H. princeps*. Color of integument yellow, darker dorsally; each papilla being surrounded by a dark spot; these spots are largest dorsally.

Internally we find a high, well-developed calcareous ring; the radials provided with short posterior prolongations; the space between the prolongations seems to be filled out by a calcareous mass of a slightly different color. The tentacle ampullae are short, 1.5 cm. long in the largest specimens. The vascular ring is placed about 1 cm. behind the calcareous ring; Polian vesicle, ventrally placed, single; stone canal dorsal, free with a soft elongate head resembling a sack. The long sand-filled intestine has the normal course; the third loop is attached closely along the right side of the broad midventral muscle band. Respiratory trees large, provided with wide stems and extremely fine lateral tufts of branches; the right branch is attached in the right lateral interambulacrum; the left is as usual entangled in the rete mirabile. The muscle bands are broad. The genital organs are unripe in the specimens examined, but are present as a bundle of thin, thread-like tubules on left side of mesentery, only 1-2 cm. long, attached a few cm. behind the vascular ring.

*Deposits.*—The deposits are chiefly buttons (0.04-0.05 mm. long), of the six-holed type in most cases with very small holes; near the appendages we often find much larger buttons (0.08-0.09 mm. long), with several holes, irregular and often with secondary network.

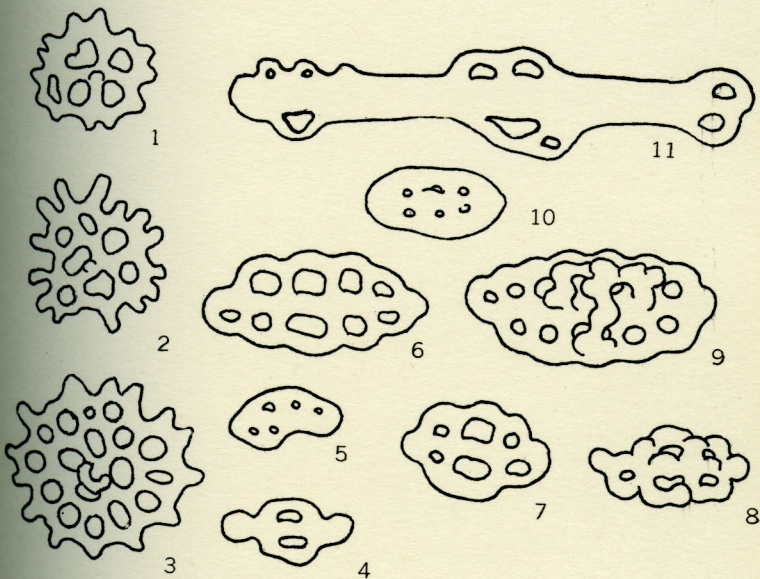
Tables are present, but in the large specimens examined they are found only in the appendages and near these; they consist of a four-holed disk (diameter 0.05-0.08 mm.), with usually a circle of marginal holes and a dentate margin; spire much reduced. In younger specimens one would probably find more complete tables.

In the appendages no end plate seems to be present; a number of supporting rods are present of the normal type (0.2 mm. long), straight, with a few perforations near the ends and one or two along the middle. In the tentacles, we find small simple rods.

*Remarks.*—I have been unable to identify this species with any other previously described. Although easily distinguished, it is undoubtedly related to *H. princeps*, the shape of the calcareous ring being almost identical. Most likely the two species have similar habits.

*Type locality.*—Yucatan.

Type in United States National Museum.



*Holothuria imperator* spec. nov.

Fig. 1-3. Tables with reduced spire.

Fig. 4-10. Buttons.

Fig. 11. Supporting rod.