

STICHOPUS ASSIMILIS. (Plate XV. fig. 7.)

This species would appear to have a considerable resemblance to the form lately described by Prof. Greef¹ from Rolas (*S. maculatus*); but it is at once to be distinguished from it by the characters of its spicules.

Body elongated considerably, the suckers richly developed on the trivium surface; a shallow groove extends down the middle of the trivium from the mouth along the anterior two thirds of its length. The suckers are so numerous that the existence of three sets of rows is only faintly indicated. Papillæ and suckers of bivium richly and well developed.

The pieces of the calcareous ring are short, but very broad; the rest of the viscera have been largely ejected; but there is evidence in favour of the genital tubes having been few, simple, and, in proportion to the body, short.

The integument is pretty thick, and is very richly supplied with spicules; in addition to the turriform bodies there are flattened reticulated bars of very characteristic appearance; but I have detected none of the ordinary C-shaped bodies.

Length 116 millim.; breadth 28 millim.

Colour deep chocolate-brown (in spirit), but a patchwork of colour not unlike that of *S. maculatus* was, probably, to a certain extent developed in this species.

Hab. Angola. Purchased of Mr. Monteiro.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XV.

- Fig. 1. Spicule of *Caudina meridionalis*, p. 58. 1 a. Seen from the side.
 2. " *Ocnus vicarius*, p. 59. 2 b. Seen from the side.
 3. " *Thyone meridionalis*, p. 59.
 4. " *Thyone cunninghami*, p. 60.
 5. " *Phyllophorus dobsoni*, p. 60. 5 a. Seen from the side.
 6. " *Stereoderma murrayi*, p. 61.
 7. " *Stichopus assimilis*, p. 62.

All these are magnified 220 times.

5 b. Calcareous ring of *P. dobsoni*, multiplied twice nat. size.

6 b. Calcareous ring of *S. murrayi*, multiplied three times.

3. On the Suctorial Apparatus of the Tenuirostres.

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(Plate XVI.)

The following remarks are devoted to an explanation of the manner in which the sucking of the "Tenuirostres" is performed. This applies chiefly to the *Nectariniinæ* and *Meliphaginæ*. *Zosterops* and *Certhia*, although not suctorial birds, are treated of likewise, because they are closely allied to the Tubilingues. The Trochilidæ are mentioned

¹ Zool. Anzeiger, v. p. 158.

