

The mouth is ventral, and is surrounded by a small brim of papillæ. There are no anal teeth.

Deposits consist of two kinds :—

- (1.) Closely packed tables having, in the older specimens, a large central hole and about eight smaller peripheral holes. This is surmounted by a spire having four upright bars. There is one tier of horizontal bars. The spire terminates in a round top having numerous spines (figs. 47 and 49).
- (2.) Knobbed "buttons," having generally three pairs of holes (fig. 48).

The tables in the smallest specimen are much better developed than in the older specimens. The buttons in the youngest animal have about five pairs of holes, whilst those in the older specimens invariably have only three (see figs. 49 and 50). These facts incidentally bear out MITSUKURI'S (14) statement with regard to the changes in growth of spicules.

The calcareous ring is simple, like that of a typical Aspidochirote.

There are two long Polian vesicles in the specimen dissected. No stone canals are seen.

It is noteworthy that although this species has never been previously described, it is evidently a fairly common form on the Ceylon coast. It is one of the species used as "Trepang," and has apparently not been distinguished from some of the other large species of *Holothuria*. Possibly, on account of its mottled appearance, it has been confused with *H. marmorata*, from which, however, it differs in many respects. The yellow transverse stripes (see Plate III., fig. 46) on the dorsal surface and the mottling on the ventral are very characteristic.

Stichopus chloronotus, BRANDT.

St. cylindricus, HAACKE, 1880. See also THÉEL (7).

One specimen from East Cheval paar, $5\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. Length, 140 millims.

This specimen agrees very closely with THÉEL'S description. There are, however, only 19 tentacles in the Ceylon specimen.

There are four longitudinal series of protuberances on the dorsum, the two dorsal series being double, while the two ventral series have a more or less zig-zag arrangement.

The pedicels are irregularly distributed over the ventral surface. Professor HERDMAN'S notes state that the body was of a dark green colour when alive.

Distribution :—Pacific Islands, Indian Ocean from E. Africa to Malay Peninsula.

Stichopus chloronotus, var. fuscus, nov.

Three specimens from Pearl Banks, Gulf of Manaar (Stn. LVIII.), 9–26 fathoms.

Lengths, 170 millims., 200 millims., and 110 millims.

The mouth is surrounded by a crown of papillæ.

The number of tentacles is different in each specimen. There are 18 in the largest, 14 in the next, and 16 in the smallest. In the two latter it is highly probable that some tentacles are retracted.

There are four irregular rows of protuberances—one row along each side of the body. In this it differs from *Stichopus chloronotus*, which has two *double* rows on the dorsal surface. The pedicels are irregularly scattered on the ventral surface, showing a slight indication of forming three rows.

The deposits agree with those of *Stichopus chloronotus*, except that the C-shaped deposits are very rare indeed.

These two spirit specimens are very much darker in colour than the spirit specimen of *St. chloronotus*, the former being a dark chocolate-brown.

I consider that the differences between these specimens and *St. chloronotus* justify the formation of a new variety.

***Stichopus variegatus*, SEMPER.**

St. naso, HAACKE, 1880. See SEMPER (2), THÉEL (7).

Two specimens from S.W. of Periya Paar (Stn. LV.), 11–24 fathoms.

Lengths, 85 millims. and 75 millims.

The specimens are very much contracted and in a poor state of preservation.

The tentacles in one specimen are dark brown and in the other yellow. I am unable to count them owing to their poor state of preservation, but in other respects the specimens agree with SEMPER's description.

The pedicels are arranged in three series on the ventral surface, each series having about four rows.

Distribution :—Indo-Pacific, Mauritius, E. Indies, Ceylon.

NOTE.—While this Report was in the press another specimen (from Gulf of Manaar, February, 1902) was found which is nearly related to *Phyllophorus cebuensis*, but may be distinct, as it differs in the deposits, having additional rosette-shaped buttons.



Fig. 36.



Fig. 37.



Fig. 38.



Fig. 39.



Fig. 40.



Fig. 41.



Fig. 42.



Fig. 47.

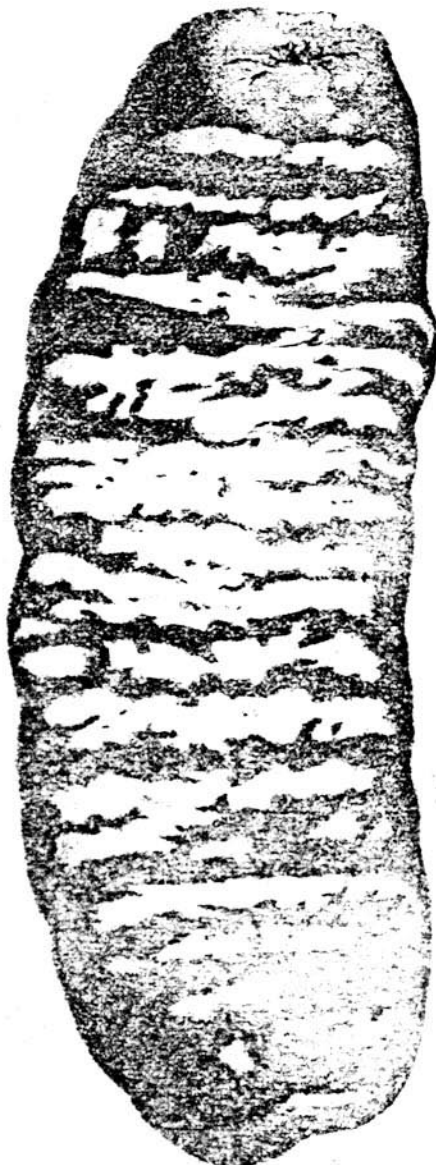


Fig. 46.

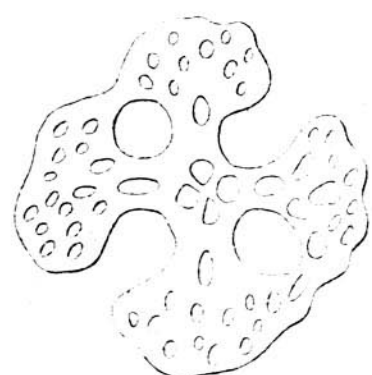


Fig. 43.

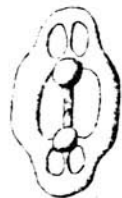


Fig. 48.

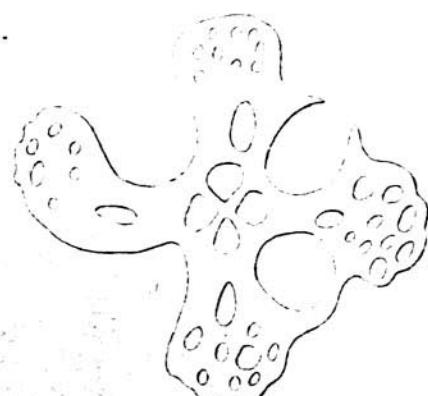


Fig. 44.



Fig. 49.

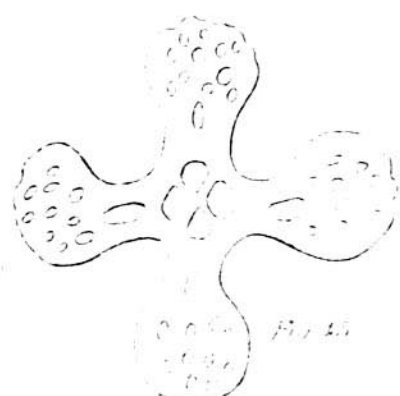


Fig. 45.



Fig. 50.