APPENDIX.

In December 1885, after the greater part of my Report had been printed off, Lampert's valuable work on the Holothurioidea appeared, necessitating some additions to this Report. In order to complete my monograph I subjoin a survey of the new forms described by Lampert; and the new localities mentioned in his work, of forms already known, are inserted in the geographical tables.

Holothuria anapinusa, Lampert, 1885.

Ventral surface with numerous closely placed pedicels, indistinctly arranged in longitudinal series. Dorsal surface with papillæ of variable size; along each side of the body, on the line of junction between the dorsal and ventral surfaces, there is a row of about six large papillæ with smaller ones between. A circle of papillæ surrounds the twenty tentacles. Deposits—tables alone, having the disk smooth on the margin, and regularly pierced with eight holes; their spire is built up of four rods and one transverse beam, and terminates in twelve to sixteen teeth.

Habitat.—Sörres Island (Lampert).

Considering the fact that the genital organs are unknown, it is uncertain whether this species belongs to the genus *Holothuria* or to *Stichopus*.

Holothuria aphanes, Lampert, 1885.

Ventral surface with pedicels arranged in three longitudinal double rows. Dorsal surface with minute, scattered papillæ, smaller than the pedicels. Tentacles (?). Deposits—tables alone, having the rather large smooth disk pierced with eight peripheral holes; their spire is built up of four rods and one transverse beam, and terminates in eight teeth. Besides these tables the pedicels possess others with a larger disk, a longer spire and several transverse beams.

Habitat.—Cosseir (Lampert).

According to Lampert, the single specimen examined is probably a young one.

Holothuria remollescens, Lampert, 1885.

Pedicels all over the body, closely placed on the ventral and sparsely on the dorsal surface. Tentacles twenty. Deposits—smooth buttons of the usual shape