Asteroidea Echinoidea Crinoidea Systematics Holothuroidea Taxonomy Ophiuroidea Echinodermata
www.echinodermata.be - a website devoted to echinoderm taxonomy, holothuroids in particular

Type specimens of holothuriid and stichopodid species (Holothuroidea: Aspidochirotida) available in the *Musée national d'Histore naturelle* in Paris, France

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Introduction

On 18 September 2005 Dr Gustav Paulay of the Florida Museum of Natural History and Dr Alex Kerr of the University of Guam were awarded a PEET program grant from the USA NSF to undertake an integrative taxonomic revision of aspidochirotid sea cucumbers, train a new generation of aspidochirotid taxonomists and liberate the generated information and knowledge to the scientific community.

To achieve this task, the so-called Aspidochirote Working Group (AWG) - an international team of taxonomists specialised in aspidochirotid sea cucumbers - was installed. This working group operates on a highly cooperative basis whereby selected members assume the responsibility over one or several specific tasks. The Belgian leg of the AWG for instance accepted the responsibility to, *i.a.*, track down type specimens across European museums.

This report provides annotated descriptions of the type specimens in the families Holothuriidae and Stichopodidae that were tracked down in the collection of the Musée national d'Histore naturelle in Paris during our visit from 6 to 10 March 2006.

Report architecture

Per genus the recovered species are listed and are annotated with the following sections:

- **Synonymy and citation list:** an up to date account mentioning the bulk of the taxonomic (*sensu lato*) literature treating the species in question
- **Type data:** basically the information retrieved from the original and subsequent specimen labels, but also some information on the state of the specimen(s)
- **Anatomical description:** a brief account of the taxonomic characters that we were able to score on the available material
- **Ossicle description:** concise mentioning of the different types of ossicles present in the different tissues sampled; detail on their abundance and size is ommitted
- **Known distribution:** known presence of the species derived from a screening of the literature
- **Taxonomic decision:** our subjective judgment of the taxonomic status of the species
- **Remarks:** succint information deemed needed to further advance the taxonomy of the taxon under study

This report is a complement to the recently set up website www.echinodermata.be that liberates more data (pictures of the types and their ossicles) harvested by the Belgian leg of the PEET group.

Next to providing hard scientific data the website also aims to be an instrument serving capacity building in echinoderm (holothuroids in particular) taxonomy. As such it fulfils the goals of the above-mentioned PEET project and of the operational capacity building program of work of the Belgian National Focal Point to the Global Taxonomy Initiative.

Brussels, September 2009

***Genus ACTINOPYGA* Bronn, 1860**

The *Musée national d'Histoire naturelle* in Paris has type specimens of the following species originally recognised in the genus *Actinopyga*:

Actinopyga albonigra Cherbonnier & Féral, 1984

Actinopyga bacilla Cherbonnier, 1988

Actinopyga flammea Cherbonnier, 1979

Actinopyga fusca Cherbonnier, 1980

Actinopyga spinea Cherbonier, 1980

Actinopyga albonigra Cherbonnier & Féral, 1984 / Holotype

Actinopyga albonigra Cherbonnier & Féral, 1984: 661, fig. 2A-J; Féral & Cherbonnier, 1986: 70, colour plate; Pawson, 1995: 187; Massin, 1996: 6, fig. 1A-D.

Type data: EcHh 3112; Ilot Maitre, NW side (New Caledonia); 4 m depth; coll. Menou (ORSTOM team); 21.IX.1977; well preserved; poorly relaxed; not eviscerated; ventro-longitudinal dissection, calcareous ring partly cut away.

Anatomical Description: 140 mm long; 30-80 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium distinctly flattened; mouth ventral; anus dorsal; dorsal body wall grey-beige with irregular dark patches; ventral body wall grey-beige; tentacles grey-greenish; color dorsal appendages could not be determined (retracted); ventral tube feet beige; dorsal appendages few, spread regularly over complete bivium; ventral tube dispersed regularly over trivium; bivium and trivium not separated by lateral fringe of appendages; body wall 6-7 mm thick, smooth to the touch; 17 tentacles counted; radial plates with deep posterior notch; interradial plates narrower than radial ones; length radial plates equal to that of interradial ones; number of tentacle ampullae could not be determined; Polian vesicle single, large; stone canal single, short; gonad with unramified tubules; longitudinal muscles bifid, narrow, free at edges; respiratory tree longer than 1/2 body length; cloaca 32 mm long; Cuvierian tubules absent.

Ossicle description: tentacles with abundant slender, slightly rugose rods; dorsal body wall with numerous rosettes; ventral body wall with numerous rosettes; dorsal appendages with numerous rosettes, no end-plates were found; venral tube feet with numerous rosettes and an end-plate; longitudinal muscles with abundant slender smooth rods; cloacal retractor muscles with with abundant smooth rods, with distal and shallow lateral extensions; cloaca with abundant spiny rods that bifurcate to form complex snow-flake like structure; gonad with abundant slender, rugose rods.

Known distribution: New Caledonia (ilot Maître), Indonesia (Ambon).

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after re-examination of holotype and other voucher specimens).

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Actinopyga bacilla Cherbonnier 1988 / Holotype

Actinopyga bacilla Cherbonnier, 1988: 29; fig. 8A-R; Samyn, 2003: 17; Samyn *et al*., 2006: 55.

Type data: EcHh 4045; Nosy Bé, Navetsy (Madagascar); intertidal; coll. G. Cherbonnier; 5.X.1959; well preserved; well relaxed; not eviscerated; ventro-longitudinal dissection.

Anatomical Description: 165 mm long; 25-45 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium distinctly flattened; mouth ventral; anus terminal; dorsal body wall beige; ventral body wall beige-brown; tentacles beige; color dorsal appendages yellowish; ventral tube feet yellowish; dorsal appendages spread regularly over complete bivium; ventral tube dispersed mainly in ambulacra of trivium; bivium and trivium not separated by lateral fringe of appendages; anal teeth present; body wall 1.5-3.5 mm thick, smooth to the touch; 19 tentacles counted; radial plates with deep posterior indention and 4 small and 1 large anterior indention; intreradial plates narrower than radial ones; length radial plates equal to length interradial ones; number of tentacle ampullae could not be determined; 2 large Polian vesicles; stone canal(s) could not be determined; gonad in single tuft, with ramified tubules; longitudinal muscles bifid, wide, flat, attached at edges; respiratory tree longer than 1/2 of body length; cloaca 45 mm long; Cuvierian tubules absent.

Ossicle description: tentacles with non perforated rods, rugose at ends; dorsal body wall with rosettes and rosette-like rods; ventral body wall with rosettes and rod-like rosettes; Dorsal appendages with large rods and rather compact rosettes; ventral tube feet with rods, rosettes and branched cross-shaped spiny ossicles; longitudinal muscles with rugose rods; cloacal retractor muscles with slightly spined, sometimes perforated slightly swollen rods; cloaca with thick rods, spiny, sometimes branching distally or perforated distally.

Known distribution: Nosy Bé (Madagascar).

Taxonomic decision: *nomen inquirendum*, comparison with the type material of *Actinopyga echinites* Jaeger, 1833 needed.

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Actinopyga bacilla Cherbonnier 1988 / Paratype

Actinopyga bacilla Cherbonnier, 1988: 29; fig. 8A-R; Samyn, 2003: 17; Samyn *et al*., 2006: 55.

Type data: Nosy Bé (Madagascar); unknown depth; coll. G. Cherbonnier; 5.X.1959; well preserved; well relaxed; eviscerated; ventro-longitudinal dissection.

Anatomical Description: 130 mm long; 22-36 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium distinctly flattened; mouth ventral; anus terminal; dorsal body wall beige; ventral body wall beige-brown; tentacles beige-brown; color dorsal appendages whitish;

ventral tube feet beige-brown; dorsal appendages spread regularly over complete bivium; ventral tube dispersed mainly in ambulacra of trivium; bivium and trivium not separated by lateral fringe of appendages; body wall 4-5 mm thick, smooth to the touch; number of tentacles could not be determined; radial plates with straight posterior side; structure and size of interradial plates could not be determined; 20 large tentacle ampullae; Polian vesicle(s) could not be determined; stone canal(s) could not be determined; gonad not present; longitudinal muscles bifid, narrow, free at edges; respiratory tree not present; cloaca 38 mm long; Cuvierian tubules could not be determined.

Ossicle description: same as in holotype.

Known distribution: Nosy Bé (Madagascar).

Taxonomic decision: *nomen inquirendum*, comparison with the type material of *Actinopyga echinites* Jaeger, 1833 needed.

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Actinopyga flammea Cherbonnier, 1979 / Holotype

Actinopyga flammea Cherbonnier, 1979: 3, figs 1, 2A-P; Féral & Cherbonnier, 1986: 72 (colour plate); Pawson, 1995: 198; Lane *et al*. 2000: 488; Samyn, 2003: 10; Samyn *et al*., 2006: 54, 56, 66.

Type data: EcHh 3094; Extérieur du Grand Recif, 22°21' S - 166°14' E (New Caledonia); 40-45 m depth; coll. A. Intes; 1977; well preserved; poorly-relaxed; eviscerated; dorso-longitudinal dissection.

Anatomical description: 180 mm long; 80-115 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium distinctly flattened; mouth ventral; anus terminal; dorsal body wall red with brown papillae; ventral body wall grey-brown; tentacles brown-grey; color dorsal appendages could not be determined; ventral tube feet brown; dorsal appendages not observed; ventral tube dispersed regularly over trivium; bivium and trivium not separated by lateral fringe of appendages; body wall 12 mm thick, smooth to the touch; 13 tentacles counted; radial plates with convex posterior side; interradial plates narrower than radial ones; length radial plates nearly the same as that of interradial ones; number of tentacle ampullae not determined; tenatcle ampullae from 38-41 mm long; Polian vesicle single, 120 mm long; stone canal(s) could not be determined; gonad in single tuft, tubules ramified; longitudinal muscles bifid, wide, free at edges; respiratory trees longer than half of body length; cloaca 17 mm long; Cuvierian tubules present.

Ossicle description: Tentacles with slightly rugose rods of various sizes, small ones often bifurcating distally; dorsal body wall with spiny rosette-rods; ventral body wall with rosette-like rods with smooth and swollen distal ends and with rosette-like spiny rods; dorsal appendages with bifurcating spiny rods and rare nodules; ventral tube feet with smooth to spiny rods; longitudinal muscles with smooth rods; cloacal retractor muscles with smooth rods; cloaca with spiny bifurcating rods and spiny plate-like deposits; gonad with rods that often bifuracte; respiratory tree and gut devoid of ossicles.

Known distribution: New Caledonia (166°14'E-22°21'S), Borneo, southern South China Sea.

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after re-examination of holotype).

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Actinopyga fusca Cherbonnier, 1980 / Holotype

Actinopyga fusca Cherbonnier, 1980: 619, fig. 3A-N.

Type data: EcHh 3077; Reef flat, Maitre Isle (New Caledonia); unknown depth; coll. ORSTOM; 1978; well preserved; well relaxed; eviscerated; ventro-longitudinal dissection; calcareous ring removed.

Anatomical Description: 149 mm long; 52-73 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium distinctly flattened; mouth ventral; anus terminal; dorsal body wall dark brown; ventral body wall dark brown; tentacles with dark brown disc and light brown shaft; color dorsal appendages light brown; ventral tube feet beige; dorsal appendages dispersed regularly over bivium; ventral tube dispersed regularly over trivium but mainly in ambulacrae; bivium and trivium not separated by lateral fringe of appendages; body wall ±8 mm thick, smooth to the touch; 16 tentacles counted; radial plates with slightly convex posterior side; interradial plates 3x narrower than radial ones; length radial plates eqaul to that of interradial ones; number and size of tentacle ampullae could not be determined; number and size of Polian vesicle(s) could not be determined; number and size of stone canal(s) could not observed; longitudinal muscles bifid, wide, free at edges; respiratory trees longer than half of body length; cloaca 32 mm long; Cuvierian tubules not observed.

Ossicle description: Tentacles with slightly rugose rods; dorsal body wall with well-developed rosettes and rare spiny bifurcating rods; ventral body wall with rosettes only; dorsal appendages with bifurcating rods and rosettes; ventral tube feet with rod-like and closed rosettes; longitudinal muscles with smooth to slightly spined rods; cloacal retractor muscles with slightly spiny, distally branching rods; cloaca with spiny rods; respiratory tree with spiny rods to open spiny plates; ossicle assemblage of gonad, rete mirabile and gut not determined.

Known distribution: Ilot Maître (New Caledonia).

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after re-examination of holotype).

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Actinopyga spinea Cherbonnier, 1980 – Holotype

(SPECIMEN ON LOAN WHEN WE VISITED THE COLLECTION)

Actinopyga spinea Cherbonnier, 1980: 621, fig. 4A-J; Conand & Chardy, 1985: 295; Féral & Cherbonnier, 1986: 74 (colour plate); Conand, 1989: 19 ; Pawson, 1995: 188 Conand, 1998: 1171, textfigs + map.

Type data: EcHh 3109; Station 109, channel of the isle Canard (New Caledonia); 14 m depth; coll. ORSTOM; well preserved; well relaxed; dorso-longitudinal dissection; calcareous ring removed from specimen

Anatomical description: to be made later.

Ossicle description: to be made later.

Known distribution: Channel of the isle Canard (New Caledonia).

Taxonomic decision*:* valid species (confirmed after re-examination of holotype).

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

***BOHADSCHIA* Jaeger, 1833**

The *Musée national d'Histoire naturelle* in Paris has type specimens of the following species originally recognised in the genus *Bohadschia*:

Bohadschia cousteaui Cherbonnier, 1954

Bohadschia drachi Cherbonnier, 1954

Bohadschia maculisparsa Cherbonnier & Féral, 1984

Bohadschia mitsioensis Cherbonnier, 1988

Bohadschia cousteaui Cherbonnier, 1954 / Syntype 1

Bohadschia cousteaui Cherbonnier, 1954: 252; Cherbonnier, 1955: 133, pl. 23, figs a-k; Cherbonnier, 1963: 5; Cherbonnier, 1967: 55; Rowe, 1969: 130; Clark & Rowe, 1971: 176; Tortonese, 1977: 275; Humes, 1980: 87, 118; Price, 1982: 10; Cherbonnier, 1988 44, fig. 15A-K; Samyn, 2000: 15; Samyn, 2003: 19, figs 7A-F, 551G, pl. 1G; Samyn *et al*., 2005 : 15.

Bohadschia consteaui; Daniel & Halder, 1974: 417 (*lapsus calami*).

Type data: EcHh 1526; Lith harbor, station N°9 Saudi Arabia; 2-6 m depth; coll. Calypso Expedition; 13.XII.1951 (18h); well preserved; well relaxed; ventro-longitudinal dissection; calcareous ring removed from specimen.

Anatomical description: 205 mm long; 43-59 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium distinctly flattened; mouth ventral; anus dorsal; dorsal body wall dark brown to black; ventral body wall dark brown; tentacles beige; color dorsal appendages brown to black; ventral tube feet brown; dorsal appendages dispersed regularly over bivium; ventral tube dispersed regularly over trivium; bivium and trivium not separated by lateral fringe of appendages; body wall 1-4 mm thick, smooth to the touch; 13 tentacles counted; radial plates with slightly convex posterior side; interradial plates narrower than radial ones; length radial plates 1.5 to 2 times longer than interradial ones; number of tentacle ampullae could not be determined; tentacle ampullae short, 5-6 mm long; number and size of Polian vesicle(s) could not be determined; number and size of stone canal(s) could not be determined; longitudinal muscles bifid, wide, free at edges; respiratory trees longer than half of body length; cloaca 40 mm long; Cuvierian tubules present.

Ossicle description: tentacles with rods of various sizes; dorsal body wall with abundant simple rosettes; ventral body wall with granules; dorsal tube feet with rosettes, cross-shaped an elongated rods; ventral tube feet with reduced rosettes and granules; cloaca and respiratory tree with smooth rods; longitudinal muscels, cloacal retractor muscles, gonad and gut devoid of ossicles; ossicle assemblage of dorsal appendages and rete mirabile not determined.

Known distribution: Red Sea (Saudi Arabia, Gulf of Aqaba, Eilat), Kenya, Madagascar (Tuléar, îlot Tanikely), Comoros Archipelago (Grande Comore).

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after re-examination of holotype and other voucher specimens).

Remarks: Cherbonnier introduced the name *Bohadschia cousteaui* twice; once in 1954 and once in 1955 and this twice deliberately (indicated 'nov. sp.') to indicate a new species. However the description he gave was each time based on the same syntypes coming from Lith harbour. *Bohadschia cousteaui* Cherbonnier, 1954 is thus the senior objective synonym of *B. cousteaui* Cherbonnier, 1955.

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Bohadschia cousteaui Cherbonnier, 1954 / Syntype 2

Bohadschia cousteaui Cherbonnier, 1954: 252; Cherbonnier, 1955: 133, pl. 23, figs a-k; Cherbonnier, 1963:5; Cherbonnier, 1967: 55; Rowe, 1969: 130; Clark & Rowe, 1971: 176; Tortonese, 1977: 275; Humes, 1980: 87, 118; Price, 1982: 10; Cherbonnier, 1988: 44, fig. 15A-K; Samyn, 2000: 15; Samyn, 2003: 19, figs 7A-F, 551G, pl. 1G; Samyn *et al*., 2005: 15.

Bohadschia consteaui; Daniel & Halder, 1974: 417 (*lapsus calami*)

Type data: EcHh 1526 bis; Lith harbor, station N°9 Saudi Arabia; 2-6 m depth; coll. Calypso Expedition; 13.XII.1951 (18h); well preserved; well relaxed; specimen not dissected.

Anatomical description: 200 mm long; 43-60 mm wide; rest of external anatomy same as syntype 1. Internal anatomy same as in syntype 1.

Ossicle description: dorsal body wall with simple rosettes; other tissues not assessed.

Known distribution: Red Sea (Saudi Arabia, Gulf of Aqaba, Eilat), Kenya, Madagascar (Tuléar, îlot Tanikely), Comoros Archipelago (Grande Comore),

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after re-examination of holotype and other voucher specimens).

Remarks: Cherbonnier introduced the name *Bohadschia cousteaui* twice; once in 1954 and once in 1955 and this twice deliberately (indicated 'nov. sp.') to indicate a new species. However the description he gave was each time based on the same syntypes coming from Lith harbour. *Bohadschia cousteaui* Cherbonnier, 1954 is thus the senior objective synonym of *B. cousteaui* Cherbonnier, 1955.

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Bohadschia cousteaui Cherbonnier, 1954 / Syntype 3

Bohadschia cousteaui Cherbonnier, 1954: 252; Cherbonnier, 1955: 133, pl. 23, figs a-k; Cherbonnier, 1963:5; Cherbonnier, 1967: 55; Rowe, 1969: 130; Clark & Rowe, 1971: 176; Tortonese, 1977: 275; Humes, 1980: 87, 118; Price, 1982: 10; Cherbonnier, 1988: 44, fig. 15A-K; Samyn, 2000: 15; Samyn, 2003: 19, figs 7A-F, 551G, pl. 1G; Samyn *et al*., 2005: 15.

Bohadschia consteaui; Daniel & Halder, 1974: 417 (*lapsus calami*)

T**ype data:** EcHh 1526 tertio; Lith harbor, station N°9 Saudi Arabia; 2-6 m depth; coll. Calypso Expedition; 13.XII.1951 (18h); well preserved; well relaxed; ventro-longitudinal dissection.

Anatomical description: 200 mm long; 43-60 mm wide; rest of external anatomy same as syntype 1. Internal anatomy not assessed

Ossicle description: dorsal body wall with simple rosettes; other tissues not assessed.

Known distribution: Red Sea (Saudi Arabia, Gulf of Aqaba, Eilat), Kenya, Madagascar (Tuléar, îlot Tanikely), Comoros Archipelago (Grande Comore),

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after re-examination of holotype and other voucher specimens).

Remarks: Cherbonnier introduced the name *Bohadschia cousteaui* twice; once in 1954 and once in 1955 and this twice deliberately (indicated 'nov. sp.') to indicate a new species. However the description he gave was each time based on the same syntypes coming from Lith harbour. *Bohadschia cousteaui* Cherbonnier, 1954 is thus the senior objective synonym of *B. cousteaui* Cherbonnier, 1955.

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

***Bohadschia drachi* Cherbonnier, 1954 / Holotype**

Bohadschia drachi Cherbonnier, 1954: 253; Cherbonnier, 1955: 134, pl. 24, figs a-h; Clark & Rowe, 1971: 176; Daniel & Halder, 1974: 417; Cherbonnier, 1979: 861; Clouse, 1997: 190, fig. 4a-d.

Bohadschia draschi; Humes, 1980: 73, 118; Rowe & Gates, 1995: 288 (*lapsus calami*)

Type data: EcHh 7106; Abulat Island (Saudi Arabia); 5-7m depth; coll. Calypso Expedition; coll. date unknown; well preserved; well relaxed; ventro-longitudinal dissection; calcareous ring removed from specimen.

Anatomical description: 210 mm long; 33-48 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium distinctly flattened; mouth ventral; anus terminal; dorsal body wall brownish with darker brown spots and thin lines; ventral body grey with brown spots; tentacles black; color dorsal appendages brown; ventral tube feet brown; dorsal appendages dispersed all over bivium, but mainly in ambulacra; ventral tube in distinct rows along the ambulacra; bivium and trivium not separated by lateral fringe of appendages; body wall ± 6 mm thick, smooth to the touch; 23 tentacles counted; radial plates with slightly convex posterior side; interradial plates ½ the width of radial ones; length radial plates equal to interradial ones; number and size of tentacle ampullae could not be determined; number and size of Polian vesicle(s) could not be determined; number and size of stone canal(s) could not be determined; longitudinal muscles bifid, wide, free at edges; respiratory trees longer than half of body length; cloaca 4 mm long; Cuvierian tubules present.

Ossicle description: tentacles with plate-like rosettes; dorsal body wall with rosettes and pseudotables; ventral body wall with rosettes and peudotables; dorsal appendages with rosettes and pseudotables; ventral tube feet with rosettes and pseudotables; longitudinal muscles with smooth rods; cloacal retractor muscles with smooth rods, bifurcating distally; gonad with slightly rugose branching rods; cloaca with bifurcating rods; respiratory tree with perforated plates; ossicle assemblage of gut and rete mirabile not determined.

Known distribution: Red Sea: Ibulat Island (type locality), Aqaba; Nosi Be (Madagascar).

Taxonomic decision: *B. drachi* Cherbonnier, 1954 is the senior objective synonym of *B. drachi* Cherbonnier, 1955 (see remarks) and is here confirmed to be the junior subjective synonym of *Pearsonothuria graeffei* (Semper, 1868) (based on comparison of available types of both synonyms).

Remarks: Cherbonnier introduced the name *Bohadschia drachi* twice; once in 1954 and once in 1955 and this twice deliberately (indicated 'nov. sp.') to indicate a new species. However the description he gave was each time based on the same (unique) holotype coming from Ibulat Island. *Bohadschia drachi* Cherbonnier, 1954 is thus the senior objective synonym of *B. drachi* Cherbonnier, 1955.

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

***Bohadschia maculisparsa* Cherbonnier & Féral, 1984 / Holotype**

Bohadschia maculisparsa Cherbonnier & Féral, 1984:672, fig. 7A-K, pl. 2B; Pawson, 1995: 188; Samyn, 2003: 26.

Type data: EcHh 3107; Lagoon close to Nouméa (New Caledonia); unknown depth; coll. Menou; 24.I.1980; well preserved; poorly-relaxed; non-eviscerated; ventro-longitudinal dissection.

Anatomical description: 320 mm long; 75-85 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium distinctly flattened; mouth ventral; anus subdorsal; dorsal body wall grey with brown patches; ventral body wall uniform white to beige; tentacles yellow-beige; dorsal appendages white to grey; ventral tube feet white; dorsal appendages spread regularly over bivium; ventral tube dispersed regularly over trivium; bivium and trivium not separated by lateral fringe of appendages; body wall 3-4.5 mm thick, smooth to the touch; 13 tentacles counted; radial plates with slightly indented posterior side; interradial plates as wide as radial ones; length radial plates 1.5 x longer than interradial ones; number of tentacle ampullae not determined; tentacle ampullae 35 mm long; Polian vesicle single, 40 mm long; stone canal(s) not observed; gonad not observed; longitudinal muscles bifid, wide, free at edges; respiratory trees longer than half of body length; cloaca 60 mm long; Cuvierian tubules present.

Ossicle description: tentacles with smooth rods of various sizes; dorsal body wall with simple rod-like to more complex rosettes; ventral body wall with rosettes; dorsal tube feet with branching rods and rosettes; ventral tube feet with elongated granules and rosettes; anal papillae with rosettes; longitudinal and cloacal retractor muscles devoid of ossicles; cloaca with rather stout distally bifurcating rods; git devoid of ossicles; presence of ossicles in gonad could not be ascerted.

Known distribution: Baie des Citrons (New Caledonia).

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after re-examination of the holotype).

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Bohadschia mitsioensis Cherbonnier, 1988 / Holotype

Bohadschia mitsioensis Cherbonnier, 1988: 38, fig. 12A-H; Samyn, 2003: 26.

Type data: EcHh 3545; North-East coast of Mitsio Id.(Madagascar); 40 m depth; coll. A. Crosnier; 15.II.1960; well preserved; poorly-relaxed; non-eviscerated; calcareous ring and associated structures removed from specimen.

Anatomical description: 153 mm long; 52-61 mm wide; morphology of bivium and trivium not discernable; mouth ventral; anus dorsal; dorsal body wall orange, mottled with white-yellow; ventral body wall uniform beige; tentacles with yellow to orange shaft and yellowish disc; dorsal appendages orange to brownish; ventral tube feet brownish; dorsal appendages spread regularly over bivium; ventral tube dispersed regularly over trivium; bivium and trivium not separated by lateral fringe of appendages; body wall 1-4 mm thick, smooth to the touch; number of tentacles could not be determined; radial plates with slightly indented posterior side; interradial plates narrower as radial ones; length radial plates 1.5 x longer than interradial ones; number of tentacle ampullae not determined; tentacle ampullae 18 mm long; Polian vesicle single, 12 mm long; stone canal(s) not observed; gonad with unramified tubules; longitudinal muscles bifid, wide, attached at edges; respiratory trees longer than half of body length; cloaca 35 mm long; Cuvierian tubules present.

Ossicle description: tentacles with smooth to slightly rough rods of various sizes; dorsal body wall with simple small granule-like rosettes; ventral body wall with simple, more open rosettes; ossicle assemblage of dorsal and ventral appendages could not be determined due to contraction of specimen; ossicle assemblage of anal papillae could not be determined; longitudinal muscles with simple rosettes; cloacal retractor muscles devoid of ossicles; cloaca with rosettes; respiratory trees with rosettes; gut devoid of ossicles

Known distribution: Mitsio Island (Madagascar).

Taxonomic decision: *nomen inquirendum,* comparison with the type material of *B. marmorata* Jaeger, 1833 needed.

Remarks: it is remarkable that the ossicles in the dorsal body wall are less complex than those in the ventral body wall because the reverse is generally true for *Bohadschia* spp. It is very possible that we made an inversion between the dorsal and ventral body wall when taking tissue (see also remarks with paratype).

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Bohadschia mitsioensis Cherbonnier, 1988 / Paratype

Bohadschia mitsioensis Cherbonnier, 1988: 38, fig. 12A-H; Samyn, 2003: 26.

Type data: EcHh 3546; North-East coast of Mitsio Id. (Madagascar); 40 m depth; coll. A. Crosnier; 15.II.1960; well preserved; poorly-relaxed; non-eviscerated.

Anatomical description: 215 mm long; 20-40 mm wide; morphology of bivium and trivium could not be determined; mouth ventral; anus dorsal; dorsal body wall greyish; ventral body wall beige; tentacles beige; dorsal appendages beige; ventral tube feet beige; dorsal appendages spread regularly over bivium; ventral tube dispersed regularly over trivium; bivium and trivium not separated by lateral fringe of appendages; body wall 1-4 mm thick, smooth to the touch; number of tentacles could not be determined; radial plates with slightly indented posterior side; interradial plates as wide as radial ones; length radial plates

roughly same as length interradial ones; number of tentacle ampullae not determined; Polian vesicle single, 10 mm long; stone canal(s) not observed; gonad not observed; longitudinal muscles bifid, wide, free at edges; respiratory trees longer than half of body length; cloaca 30 mm long; Cuvierian tubules present.

Ossicle description: tentacles with smooth to slightly rugose rods of various sizes; dorsal body wall with simple to slightly complex rosettes; ventral body wall with simple rosettes, stouter and more closed (grain-like) than those of dorsal body wall; dorsal appendages with rosettes; ventral tube feet with rods, rod-like rosettes and grains; longitudinal muscles with simple rosettes; cloacal retractor muscles with few rosettes (contamination?); cloaca with rosettes of various complexity; ossicle assemblage of anal papillae, gonad, respiratory tree, rete mirabile and gut was not assessed.

Known distribution: Mitsio Island (Madagascar).

Taxonomic decision: *nomen inquirendum,* comparison with the type material of *B. marmorata* Jaeger, 1833 needed.

Remarks: deposits of the ventral body wall simpler than those of the dorsal body wall, confirming that we mixed up dorsal and ventral body wall when tissue sampling the holotype.

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

HALODEIMA Pearson, 1914

The *Musée national d'Histoire naturelle* in Paris has type specimens of the following species originally recognised in the genus *Halodeima*[1]

Halodeima stocki Cherbonnier, 1964

[1] Since Rowe (1969) *Halodeima* is commonly treated as a subgenus of *Holothuria*.

Halodeima stocki Cherbonnier, 1964 / Syntype 1

Halodeima stocki Cherbonier, 1964: 202, fig. 1a-z.

Holothuria (Halodeima) stocki; Rowe, 1969: 138.

Type data: EcHh 404; off Parguera, 0,3 miles, Cayo caracolés (Puerto Rico); 30 m depth; coll. J.H. Stock; 1963; well preserved; poorly relaxed; ventro-longitudinal section; part of posterior end cut away.

Anatomical description: 38 mm long; 6.5-9 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium flattened; mouth terminal; anus terminal; dorsal body wall briown; ventral body wall beige to light brown; tentacle color could not be assessed; dorsal appendages brown; ventral tube feet light yellow to beige; dorsal appendages spread regularly over bivium, but mainly along the ambulacra; distribution of tube feet in trivium could not be assessed; bivium and trivium not separated by lateral fringe of appendages; body wall ±1 mm thick, rough to the touch; number of tentacles could not be determined; radial plates with straight posterior side; interradial plates as wide as radial ones; length radial plates twice as long as interradial ones; 1 tentacle ampullaecounted, very short (< 1 mm); Polian vesicle single, long; single stone canal; gonad not observed; longitudinal muscles bifid, wide and very flat, attached at edges; respiratory trees longer than half of body length; cloaca 8 mm long; Cuvierian tubules absent

Ossicle description: ossicle assemblage of the tentacles could not be deterimned, dorsal body wall with tables with reduced disc, four pillars united by a single cross beam and ending in a crown in the form of a Maltese cross; ventral body wall with similar deposits, but on occasion table discs are more complete, with peripheric perforations; dorsal appendages with tables similar to those in the body wall; ventral tube feet with rods, perforated plates and tables similar to those from the body wall; longitudinal and cloacal retractor muscles, cloaca, respiratory tree and gut devoid of ossicles; ossicle assemblage of gonad and rete mirabile not assessed.

Known distribution: Cayo caracolés (Puerto Rico).

Taxonomic decision: valid species belonging to the genus *Holothuria*, subgenus *Halodeima* (confirmed after examination of both syntypes).

Remarks: the tissue sampled from the ventral body wall is most possibly contaminated with tissue from the ventral tube feet given that we observed rods and perforated plates; hence the very few tables with more complete disc are possibly stemming from the tube feet. The tentacles have been cut away from the specimen and could not be examined.

Lectotypification is needed, especially since the label gives 'holotype' for both specimens The shortest specimen (38 mm; = syntype 1) is best conserved and should be designated lectotype.

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Halodeima stocki Cherbonnier, 1964 / Syntype 2

Halodeima stocki Cherbonier, 1964: 202, fig. 1a-z.

Holothuria (Halodeima) stocki; Rowe, 1969: 138.

Type data: EcHh 404; off Parguera, 0,3 miles, Cayo caracolés (Puerto Rico); 30 m depth; coll. J.H. Stock; 1963; well preserved; poorly relaxed; ventro-longitudinal section; part of posterior end cut away.

Anatomical description: 63 mm long; 7.5-9 mm wide; bivium could not be discerned from trivium; complete body wall brownish, mottled with beige; tentacle color could not be determined; dorsal appendages could not be determined; ventral tube feet white to beige; spreading of dorsal and ventral appendages could not be assessed; body wall 1-4 mm thick, rough to the touch; number of tentacles could not be determined; structure of the calcareous ring and attached structures could not be determined; gonad not observed; longitudinal muscles bifid, wide and flat, free at part of edges; respiratory trees longer than half of body length; cloaca 4 mm long; Cuvierian tubules absent.

Ossicle description: tentacles with samll and large rods, smooth to slightly rugose distally; dorsal body wall with tables with reduced disc, four pillars united by a single cross beam and ending in a crown in the form of a Maltese cross; ossicle assemblage of ventral body wall was not assessed; ossicle assemblage of dorsal appendages was not assessed; ventral tube feet with rods perforated distally, tables similar to those from the body wall and endplate; longitudinal and cloacal retractor muscles, cloaca, respiratory tree and gut devoid of ossicles; ossicle assemblage of gonad and rete mirabile not assessed.

Known distribution: Cayo caracolés (Puerto Rico).

Taxonomic decision: valid species belonging to the genus *Holothuria*, subgenus *Halodeima* (confirmed after examination of both syntypes).

Remarks: this is the longest of the two syntypes; given that its calcareous ring and its attached structures have been cut away, it is best to consider it non name-bearing, and hence designate it as paralectotype.

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

***HOLOTHURIA* Linnaeus, 1767**

The *Musée national d'Histoire naturelle* in Paris has type specimens of the following species originally recognised in the genus *Holothuria*:

Holothuria (Mertensiothuria) albofusca Cherbonnier, 1988

Holothuria (Thymiosycia) altaturicula Cherbonnier & Féral, 1984

Holothuria (Mertensiothuria) artensis Cherbonnier & Féral, 1984

Holothuria (Theelothuria) asperita Cherbonnier & Féral, 1984

Holothuria (Selenkothuria) bacilla Cherbonnier, 1988

Holothuria (Thymiosycia) conusalba Cherbonnier & Féral 1984

Holothuria (Stichothuria) coronopertusa Cherbonnier, 1980

Holothuria (Platyperona) crosnieri Cherbonnier, 1988

Holothuria (Lessonothuria) duoturricula Cherbonnier, 1988

Holothuria (Cystipus) dura Cherbonnier & Féral, 1981

Holothuria edulis Lesson, 1830

Holothuria flammea Quoy & Gaimard, 1833

Holothuria (Theelothuria) foresti Cherbonnier & Féral, 1981

Holothuria (Metriatyla) fuligina Cherbonnier, 1988

Holothuria fulva Quoy & Gaimard, 1833

Holothuria (Microthele) fuscogilva Cherbonnier, 1980

Holothuria glandifera Cherbonnier, 1955

Holothuria (Semperothuria) granosa Cherbonnier, 1988

Holothuria hilla Lesson, 1830

Holothuria (?Platyperona) insolita Cherbonnier, 1988

Holothuria Jousseaumei Cherbonnier, 1955

Holothuria lucifuga Quoy & Gaimard, 1833

Holothuria (Cystipus) mammosa Cherbonnier, 1988

Holothuria massaspicula Cherbonnier, 1955

Holothuria (Thymiosycia) milloti Cherbonnier, 1988

Holothuria monotuberculata Quoy & Gaimard, 1833

Holothuria ophidiana Quoy & Gaimard, 1833

Holothuria bacilla Cherbonnier, 1988)

Holothuria subrubra Quoy & Gaimard, 1833

Holothuria timama Lesson, 1830

Holothuria (Theelothuria) turriscelsa Cherbonnier, 1980

Holothuria (Theelothuria) viridia Cherbonnier, 1986

Holothuria (Selenkothuria) vittalonga Cherbonnier, 1988

Holothuria (Mertensiothuria) albofusca Cherbonnier, 1988 / Holotype

(SPECIMEN ON LOAN WHEN WE VISITED THE COLLECTION)

Holothuria (Mertensiothuria) albofusca Cherbonnier, 1988: 114, fig. 46A-O; Samyn *et al*., 2001: 104, 107; Samyn & Massin, 2003: 2489, figs 1A-E, 11A, 12A-B (colour plate); Samyn, 2003 : 45, 47; Thandar & Samyn, 2004: 255; Thandar, 2007:22, fig. 9.

Type data: EcHh 2753; Nossi-Bé (Madagascar); unknown depth; coll. G. Cherbonnier; X.1959; well preserved; well relaxed; unknown if dissected.

Anatomical description: to be made later.

Ossicle description: to be made later.

Known distribution: Madagaascar (Nosy Bé), Republic of South Africa (KwaZula Natal).

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after re-examination of the paratype (see below) and other voucher specimens).

Remarks: a complete re-description of this species can be found in Samyn & Massin (2003: 2489).

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria (Mertensiothuria) albofusca Cherbonnier, 1988 / Paratype

Holothuria (Mertensiothuria) albofusca Cherbonnier, 1988: 114, fig. 46A-O; Samyn *et al*., 2001: 104, 107; Samyn & Massin, 2003: 2489, figs 1A-E, 11A, 12A-B (colour plate); Samyn, 2003: 45, 47; Thandar & Samyn, 2004: 255; Thandar, 2007:22, fig. 9.

Type data: EcHh 2770; Nossi-Bé, Navetsy (Madagascar); unknown depth; coll. G. Cherbonner; X/1959; well preserved; well relaxed; specimen non-dissected.

Anatomical description: 120 mm long; 10-25 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium flattened; mouth ventral; anus terminal; dorsal body wall dark brown; ventral body wall dark beige; tentacles grey-beige; dorsal appendages brown; ventral tube feet beige; dorsal appendages spread in indistinct rows over bivium; distribution of tube feet in trivium in distinct rows; bivium and trivium not separated by lateral fringe of appendages; body wall ±1 mm thick, rough to the touch; 18 tentacles counted; structure of the calcareous ring and its attached structures and the whole internal anatomy was not assessed.

Ossicle description: tentacles with smooth to slightly rough rods of various sizes; dorsal body wall with tables with smooth disc with 4 central and a single ring of peripheral holes, 4 pillars united by a single cross beam and a simple narrow crown and smooth buttons generally perforated by three pairs of holes; ventral body wall with similar deposits as those from the dorsal body wall;; dorsal appendages with tables, buttons and rods; ventral tube feet with tables, buttons and perforated plates;longitudinal muscles with O-shaped ossicles; ossicle assemblage of cloacal retractor muscles, gonad, cloaca, respiratory tree, rete mirabile and gut was not assessed.

Known distribution: Madagaascar (Nosy Bé), Republic of South Africa (KwaZula Natal).

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after re-examination of the holotype and paratype and other voucher specimens).

Remarks: a complete re-description of this species can be found in Samyn & Massin (2003: 2489).

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria (Thymiosycia) altaturicula Cherbonnier & Féral, 1984 / Holotype

Holothuria (Thymiosycia) altaturricula Cherbonnier & Féral, 1984: 692, fig. 15A-I, pl. 3A (B/W plate); Féral & Cherbonnier, 1986: 92 (colour plate); Pawson, 1995: 189; Arakaki & Fagoonee, 1996: 122.

Type data: EcHh 3091; Station EH-196, St 250; South Reef Noumea (New Caledonia); 25 m depth; coll. Menou; 04.VII.1980; well preserved; well relaxed; ventro-longitudinal section; calcareous ring missing.

Anatomical description: 170 mm long; 40-60 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium flattened; position of mouth could not be determined; anus terminal; dorsal body wall beige-brown; ventral body wall beige-brown; tentacles white with tinge of green; dorsal appendages white; ventral tube feet white; dorsal appendages spread regularily over bivium; tube feet in trivium spread over complete area; bivium and trivium not separated by lateral fringe of appendages; body wall ±1 mm thick, rough to the touch; 16 tentacles counted; structure of the calcareous ring could not be determined; single short Polian vesicle; single short

stone canal; gonad ramified; longitudinal muscles bifid, wide, attached at edges; respiratory trees longer than half of body length; cloaca 50 mm long; Cuvierian tubules present.

Ossicle description: tentacles with rods, bifurcating distally or with perforation, margins undulating; dorsal and ventral body wall with tables with smooth disc with one central hole and one ring of peripheral holes, 4 pillars ending in a narrow crown and smooth buttons with undulating rim and with generally perforated by three pairs of holes; dorsal appendages with irregular perforated plates and tables with very hig spire united by 8 or more cross-beams and ending in a small crow; ventral tube feet with buttons nd perforated plates and tables with high spire; longitudinal and cloacal retractor muscles, gonad, cloaca, respiratory tree and gut devoid of ossicles.

Known distribution: Noumea, Uimé Reef (New Caledonia).

Taxonomic decision: *nomen inquirendum* (to be compared with the holotype of *H. samoana* Ludwig, 1875).

Remarks: the species is characterised by its high tack lack tables of the dorsal and ventral appendages. These deposits remind of *Theelothuria* rather than *Thymioscia*. Cherbonnier & Féral (1984) noted that the species has highest affinity with *H. samoana* Ludwig, 1875. The latter Rowe (*in* Rowe & Gates, 1995) removed from *Theelothuria* to *Platyperona*. Rowe (in Rowe & Gates, 1995) considers H. altaturicula to be a junior subjective synonym of *H. samoana* Ludwig, 1875.

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria (Mertensiothuria) artensis Cherbonnier & Féral, 1984 / Holotype

Holothuria (Mertensiothuria) artensis Cherbonnier & Féral, 1984: 678, fig. 9, pl. 1B.

Holothuria artensis; Samyn & Massin, 2003: 2496.

Type data: EcHh 3117; 11/7 S of Rat Island (New Caledonia); unknown depth; coll. Ph. Bouchet; microslides only

Anatomical description: cf. Cherbonnier & Féral, 1984.

Ossicle description: cf. Cherbonnier & Féral, 1984.

Known distribution: Ile Art, Archipel des Belep (New Caledonia).

Taxonomic decision: *nomen dubium.*

Remarks: Samyn & Massin (2003: 2496) noted that the specimen curated as the holotype of *H. artensis* can not be the type specimen because it clearly belongs to the genus *Bohadschia*. Given that only some unnumbered microslides of the holotype of *H. artensis* exist, we propose to assign *nomen dubium* status to the name and regard the illustration of the single specimen as the holotype, conform Art. 73.1.4.

On one of the original specimen labels, the name *Holothuria ratiensis* is put, which reflects the collection locality (Rat Island). However, the name *H. ratiensis* never entered the literature and is thus to be considered a *nomen nudum*.

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria (Theelothuria) asperita Cherbonnier & Féral, 1984 / Holotype

Holothuria (Theelothuria) asperita Cherbonnier & Féral, 1981: 389, fig. 19A-K; Lane *et al*., 2000: 489; Samyn, 2003: 78.

Type data: EcHh 3028; 14°01'N-14°02,8'N / 120°22,8' E – 120°24,3' E (station 21 (Philippines); 174-223 m depth; coll. J. Forest; MUSORSTOM Expedition; poorly-preserved; poorly relaxed; ventro-longitudinal dissection.

Anatomical description: 140 mm long; 17-25 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium flattened; mouth ventral; anus terminal; dorsal body wall mottled beige-brown; ventral body wall mottled beige-brown; tentacles dark brown; color of dorsal appendages could not be determined; color of ventral tube feet could not be determined; spreading of dorsal appendages and ventral tube feet could not be determined; bivium and trivium not separated by lateral fringe of appendages; body wall 3-5 mm thick, rough to the touch; number of tentacles could not be counted; radial plates posteriorly with deep indention; interradial plates as wide as radial ones; radial plates nearly twice as long as the interradial ones; 2 Polian vesicles; no stone canals observed; longitudinal muscles wide, bifid, free at edges; respiratory tree longer then half of the body length; cloaca 23 mm long; Cuvierian tubules absent.

Ossicle description: tentacles with rods of different sizes, slightly curved, slightly rugose and with undulating margin; dorsal body wall with tables with smooth undulating roundish disc with one central hole and one ring of peripheral holes, four pillars united by 3-5 cross beams ending in a narrow crown and buttons with smooth undulating margin and perforated by 4- 7 pairs of holes; ossicle assemblage of the ventral body wall was not assessed; dorsal appendages with tables similar to those of body wall, buttons similar but more stout than those of body wall and rods with distal and central perforated widening; ossicle

assemblage of ventral tub feet could not be assessed; longitudinal and cloacal retractor muscles, cloaca, respiratory tree and gut devoid of ossicles.

Known distribution: Station 21: 14°01'N-14°02,8'N / 120°22,8' E – 120°24,3' E (Philippines).

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after re-examination of the holotype).

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria (Selenkothuria) bacilla Cherbonnier, 1988 / Holotype

Holothuria (Selenkothuria) bacilla Cherbonnier, 1988: 62, fig. 23A-F; Samyn, 2003: 68; Samyn *et al*., 2005: 88.

Type data: EcHh 4045; Tuléar, Station 2/15 (Madagascar); unknown depth; coll. P. Galeron; 1972; well preserved; well relaxed; not eviscerated; dissected longitudinally, calcareous ring cut away

Anatomical description: 62 mm long; 11-14 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium slightly flattened; mouth ventral; position of anus terminal; dorsal body wall deep brown mottled with beige; ventral body wall reddish-brown; tentacles brown; ventral tube feet light beige; dorsal appendages light beige; dorsal appendages few, spread regularly over complete bivium; ventral tube dispersed regularly over trivium; bivium and trivium not separated by lateral fringe of appendages; body wall 0.5 mm thick, more or less rough to the touch; 19 tentacles counted; radial plates quadrangular, slightly indented posteriorly; shape and size of interradial plates could not be determined; number of tentacle ampullae could not be determined; presence of Polian vesicle(s) could not be determined; presence of stone canals could not be determined; gonad was not observed; longitudinal muscles bifid, narrow, flat, attachment at edges could not be determined; respiratory tree longer than 1/2 body length; cloaca 9 mm long; Cuvierian tubules absent.

Ossicle description: tentacles with slightly rugose rods, perforated distally; dorsal body wall with many small, occassionaly distally perforated, rugose rods; ventral body wall with few small, rugose, non-perforated rods; dorsal appendages devoid of ossicles; ventral tube feet with very few rods and fully formed end-plate; ossicle assemblage of anal papillae could not be determined; longitudinal muscles devoid of ossicles; cloacal retractor muscles with many, smooth, non-perforated, slender rods; cloaca devoid of ossicles; Gonad devoid of ossicles.

Known distribution: Madagascar and the Comoros.

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after re-examination of holotype and other voucher specimens); here listed as senior subjective synonym of *H. spinea* Cherbonnier, 1988; decision we take as so-called 'First reviser'.

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria (Thymiosycia) conusalba Cherbonnier & Féral 1984 / Holotype

(SPECIMEN ON LOAN WHEN WE VISITED THE COLLECTION)

Holothuria (Thymiosycia) consalba Cherbonnier & Féral, 1984: 695, fig. 16A-J, pl. 3B (B/W plate); Féral & Cherbonnier 1986: 94, text fig.; Pawson, 1995: 189; Rowe & Gates, 1995: 302; Rowe & Richmond, 1997: 304, pl. p. 305; Bussarawit & Thongtham, 1999: 35; Putchakarn & Sonchaeng, 2004:426.

Holothuria (Thymiosycia) arenicola; Gibbs *et al*., 1976: 138, pl. 1, fig. 4

Holothuria (Cystipus) inhabilis; Schoppe, 2000: 114, text fig. (color plate)(non *Holothuria inhabilis* Selenka, 1867).

Type data: to be made later.

Anatomical description: to be made later.

Ossicle description: to be made later.

Known distribution: to be made later.

Taxonomic decision: to be made later.

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria (Stichothuria) coronopertusa Cherbonnier, 1980 / Holotype

Holothuria (Stichothuria) coronopertusa Cherbonnier, 1980: 639, fig. 13A-R, pl. 1B.x.; Amezian, 2007: 342.

Type data: EcHh 3100; South of reef of Island Ndie (New Caledonia); 20-30 m depth; Coll. ORSTOM; 1979; well preserved; well relaxed; dissected longitudinally, calcareous ring cut away.

Anatomical description: 370 mm long; 45-100 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium flattened; mouth ventral; anus dorsal; dorsal body wall brown; ventral body wall white to beige; tentacles beige; dorsal appendages dark brown; ventral tube feet brown; dorsal appendages spread regularly over complete bivium; ventral tube feet spread regularly over complete trivium; bivium and trivium not separated by lateral fringe of appendages; body wall 1-2 mm thick, rough to the touch; 16 tentacles counted; radial plates with a concave posterior side, interradial plates half the width of radial ones; number of tentacle ampullae could not be determined; 2 Polian vesicles; presence of stone canals could not be determined; gonad in single tuft, tubules ramified; longitudinal muscles bifid, very wide, flat, attached at edges; respiratory tree longer than 1/2 body length; cloaca 50 mm long; Cuvierian tubules absent.

Ossicle description: tentacles with large stout, slightly rugose rods and small slender C-shaped rods; dorsal and ventral body wall with tables and buttons, table disc perforated by four central holes and one to two rings of peripheral perforations, rim of disc smooth to spiny, spire with four pillars united by one cross-beam, ending in an open crown, buttons rather irregular with undulating, smooth rim, perforated by 3-4 pairs of holes; dorsal appendages with tables and buttons similar to those of the body wall and with perforated rods; ventral tube feet with tables, buttons, perforated plates with two rows of holes and slender C-shaped rods; anal papillae with buttons, tables, perforated rods and C-shaped rods; respiratory trees with C-shaped rods; longitudinal and cloacal retractor muscle, gonad, cloaca and gut devoid of ossicles.

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after re-examination of holotype and other voucher specimens).

Known distribution: Ndie Island (New Caledonia), Natal (South Africa; Samyn, pers. observ.); Palau (Starmer, pers. comm.)

Remarks: C-shaped ossicles as found in the body wall of *H. coronopertusa* were long time thought to be restricted to the Stichopodidae. Recent molecular analysis on material from South Africa and Palau (Paulay, pers. comm.) has however confirmed that *coronopertusa* belongs to the genus *Holothuria*. This is also backed up by the observation that the gonad consists of only a single tuft.

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria (Platyperona) crosnieri Cherbonnier, 1988 / Holotype

Holothuria (Platyperona) crosnieri Cherbonnier, 1988: 103, fig. 42A-Q; Samyn, 2003: 65.

Type data: EcHh 3549; Station 463, Tulear (Madagascar); unknown depth; coll. Thomassin; 27.IX.1962; well preserved; well relaxed; dissected longitudinally.

Anatomical description: 19 mm long; 5.5-8 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium flattened; mouth ventral; anus dorsal; dorsal body wall light brown; ventral body wall white to beige; tentacle color could not be determined; dorsal appendages whitish; ventral tube feet yellowish; dorsal appendages conical, spread regularly over complete bivium; ventral tube feet spread regularly over complete trivium; bivium and trivium not separated by lateral fringe of appendages; body wall 1 mm thick, rough to the touch; number of tentacles could not be counted; radial plates with a slightly indented posterior side, interradial plates narrowever than radial ones; number of tentacle ampullae could not be determined; number of Polian vesicles could not be determined; presence of stone canals could not be determined; gonad not observed; longitudinal muscles bifid, very wide, flat, attached at edges. Cuvierian tubules absent.

Ossicle description: ossicle assemblage of tentacles could not be assessed; dorsal body wall with tables and buttons, table disc perforated by a central hole and one to three rings of peripheral perforations, rim of disc smooth, spire narrow and very high with up to 8 cross-beams ending in a very narrow crown, buttons with undulating, smooth rim, perforated by 4-8 pairs of holes; ventral body wall with tables only, disc perforated by a central hole and 1 to two rings of peripheral holes, rim smooth; spire high with 5-6 cross beams ending a narrow crown; dorsal appendages with tables, buttons and rods, tables as in body wall, buth with spire up to 10 cross beams and disc less wide, buttons as in body wall , rods straight, smooth with central and distal perforated widenings; ventral tube feet with tables, rods and perforated plates, table disc perforated by a central hole and one ring of peripheral holes, spire with 4-5 cross beams ending in a narrow crown, rods straight with distal and central perforated widenings, perforated plates with 3-4 rows of holes; longitudinal muscles and gut devoid of ossicles; osicle assemblage of cloacal retractor muscles, gonad, cloaca, respiratory tree and rete mirabile could not be determined.

Known distribution: Tuléar, Madagascar.

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after re-examination of the holotype).

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria (Lessonothuria) duoturricula Cherbonnier, 1988 / Holotype

Holothuria (Lessonothuria) duoturricula Cherbonnier, 1988: 119, fig. 48A-N; Samyn, 2003: 39.

Type data: EcHh 2655; N°AA-1, Ambatoloaka Beach, Nosi Be (Madagascar); collected in the intertidal; coll. G. Cherbonnier; 27.V.1960; well preserved; poorly relaxed; dissected ventro-longitudinally; calcareous ring was separated from the body.

Anatomical description: 50 mm long; 7-16 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium flattened; mouth ventral; anus terminal; dorsal body wall brown, mottled with beige; ventral body wall brown; tentacles brown; dorsal appendages beige; ventral tube feet light brown; dorsal appendages spread regularly over complete bivium; ventral tube feet in indistinct rows along the ambulacrae; bivium and trivium not separated by lateral fringe of appendages; body wall ±1 mm thick, rough to the touch; 23 tentacles counted; radial plates with a slightly indented posterior side, interradial plates narrower than radial ones, radial plates approximately two times longer than interradial ones; number of tentacle ampullae could not be determined; number of Polian vesicles could not be determined; presence of stone canals could not be determined; gonad not observed; longitudinal muscles bifid, very wide, flat, attached at edges. Cuvierian tubules absent.

Ossicle description: tentacles with rods, swollen at ends; dorsal body wall with tables and buttons, table disc perforated by a central hole and one circle of peripheral perforations, rim spiny, spire with short pillars with 0-1 crossbeams ending in a open spiny crown; buttons irregular,, twisted, with 4-8 holes; ventral tube feet with tables similar to those of body wall, regular buttons with 4-6 pairs of holes and perforated plates with up) to 6 rows of holes; longitudinal muscles, gut and cloaca devoid of ossicles; ossicle assemblage of dorsal appendages, cloacal retractor muscles, gonad, respiratory tree and rete mirabile could not be determined.

Known distribution: Nosi-Bé, Madagascar.

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after re-examination of the holotype).

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria (Cystipus) dura Cherbonnier & Féral, 1981 / Holotype

Holothuria (Cystipus) dura Cherbonnier & Féral, 1981: 385, fig. 17A-M; Samyn, 2003: 30; Laguerda-Figueras & Solis-Marin, 2009: 577.

Type data: EcHh 3000; Station 12: 14°00,8 N-120°20,5 E (Philippines); 210-187 m depth; coll. Forest J. (Mission MUSOROSTOM); 20.III.1976; well preserved; poorly relaxed; ventro-longitudinal dissection; calcareous ring and associated structures have been removed; specimen largely eviscerated.

Anatomical description: 120 mm long; 18-21 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium not distinctly flattened; mouth ventral; anus terminal; dorsal body wall white to light beige with brown patches; ventral body wall white to light brown; tentacles white to light beige; dorsal appendages white; ventral tube feet beige; dorsal appendages few, arrangement could not be determined; ventral tube feet few, arrangement could not be determined; bivium and trivium not separated by lateral fringe of appendages; body wall ±2 mm thick, rough to the touch; 15 tentacles counted; radial plates with a concave posterior side, interradial plates narrower than radial ones, radial plates approximately two times longer than interradial ones; 17 tentacle ampullae counted; number of Polian vesicles could not be determined; presence of stone canals could not be determined; gonad reduced, with unbranching tubules; longitudinal muscles bifid, wide, free at edges. Presence of Cuvierian tubules could not be assessed.

Ossicle description: tentacles with rods of various sizes, rugose, distally branching or perforated; dorsal body wall with few tables with undulating spiny and roundish disc perforated by one central hole and 1-2 rings of peripheral holes, four short pillars united by one cross beam ending in a narrow crown and abundant rugose buttons, often twisted given the appearance of a fenestrated ellipsoid, with undulating rim and with 4-6 pairs of holes; ventral body wall with buttons only, stouter but smaller and less twisted than those of the dorsal body wall, perforated with 3 to occassionally 4 pairs of holes; dorsal appendages with tables similar to those of body wall, buttons much less rugose and not twisted as those of body wall and perforated rod-like plates of various length;ventral tube feet with very few tables simlilar to those of body wall and numberous buttons with up to nine pairs of holes; anal papillae with ossicle assemblage similar to that of dorsal appendages; longitudinal and cloacal retractor muscles, gonad, respiratory tree and cloaca devoid of ossicles. Ossicle assemblage of Rete mirabile and gut was not assessed.

Known distribution: 14°00,8 N-120°20,5 E (Philippines).

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after re-examination of the holotype).

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria edulis Lesson, 1830 / Lectotype

Holothuria edulis Lesson, 1830: 125, pl. 46, fig. 2; Selenka, 1867: 341; Semper, 1868: 89, 278, pl. 31, fig. 7, pl. 32, fig. 4, pl. 33, fig. 3, pl. 36, figs 2, 5, 9, 10; Semper, 1869: 120; Ludwig, 1882: 137; Lampert, 1885: 81; Théel, 1886: 216; Ludwig, 1887: 1227; Ludwig, 1888: 807; Ludwig, 1889-92: 329; Saville-Kent, 1893: 233, 237; Sluiter, 1894: 103; Koehler, 1895: 281; Sluiter, 1895: 79 ; Bedford, 1898: 147; Ludwig, 1899: 559; Sluiter, 1901: 8; Koningsberger, 1904: 49; Koehler & Vaney, 1908: 7; Bedot, 1909: 60; Mitsukuri, 1912: 77; Pearson, 1913: 69, pl. 9, fig. 2; Erwe, 1913: 183; Clark, 1921: 177, pl. 19, fig. 1; Clark, 1923:

421; Clark, 1925: 103; Panning, 1928: 231, figs 35, 36; Schmidt, 1930: 465; Clark, 1932: 231 ; Domantay, 1936: 12, pl. 1, figs. 1-2; Pabish, 1936:101; Pabish, 1936: 2185 ; Clark, 1938: 519 ; Sella & Sella, 1940: 14, 39 ; Clark, 1946: 427 ; Dawydoff, 1952: 117; Endean, 1953: 56 ; Domantay, 1954: 342 ; Endean, 1956: 131 ; Endean, 1957: 253 ; Domantay, 1960: 87, fig. 6a-c; Domantay, 1962: 87, fig. 6a-c; Macnae & Kalk, 1962: 108 ; James, 1969: 61 ; Townsley & Townsley, 1972: 176; Daniel & Halder, 1974 : 428 ; Waren, 1980 : 295 ; Grosenbaugh, 1981 : 51 ; James, 1982 : 5 ; Tortonese, 1977 : 275 ; James, 1983 : 98; Brouns & Heijs, 1985: 175; Levin & Sayapina, 1988; 122; James, 1988: 404 Allen & Steene, 1994: 244 (colour plate) ; Fiege *et al.,* 1994: 86; Klinger *et al.,* 1994: 524ss; Colin & Arneson, 1995: 260, fig. 1231 (colour plate); Weinberg, 1997: 245 (colour plate); Klinger & Johnson, 1998: 467ss; Baine & Forbes, 1998: 4 (colour plate); Debelius, 1998: 300 (colour plate); Liao, 1998: 80; Uthicke, 1998: 532ss; Zulfigar & Tan Shau Whai, 1999: 76 ; Roberts *et al*., 2000: 264, fig. 3b; Marshall *et al.* 2001: 46, 47, 54; Zulfigar *et al*., 2001: 364; James, 2001: 7, fig. 13 (B/W photo); Skewes *et al*., 2002: 13; Chen, 2003: 20; Lane, 2004: 232; Rasolofonirina *et al.,* 2004: 137; Skewes *et al*., 2004: appendix 3-4; Mmbaga & Mgaya, 2006: 3ss.

Holothuria (Holothuria) edulis; Panning, 1935: 43,fig. 36a-d; Domantay, 1936: 398; Van den Spiegel & Jangoux, 1989: 225.

Halodeima edulis; Pearson, 1913: 69, pl. 9, fig. 12; Ohshima, 1935: 144; Heding, 1939: 220; Panning, 1944: 65, fig. 32; Cherbonnier, 1951: 399, fig. 3; Cherbonnier, 1951: 81; Clark, 1952: 204 ; Cherbonnier, 1955: 142, pl. 29, fig. c; Cherbonnier, 1959: 250; Cherbonnier, 1963: 5 ; Chang & Liao, 1963: 67, fig. 12, pls 2, 6; Chang & Liao, 1964: 35, fig. a-c; Cherbonnier, 1967: 56; Cherbonnier, 1979: 861; Mergner, 1979: 481; Intes & Ménou, 1979: 12, 20 (map), 23 (BW plate).

Holothuria (Halodeima) edulis; Rowe, 1969: 138; Clark & Rowe, 1971: 176, pl. 27, fig. 14; Rowe & Doty, 1977: 231, figs 3a, 7b; Levin, 1979: 20; Levin, 1979b: 22; Roberts, 1979: 45ss; Cherbonnier, 1980: 632, fig. 9A-L; Levin, 1980: 52; Liao, 1980: 115; Mary Bai, 1980: 12, text fig. 9E; Humes, 1980: 72, 74, 86, 87; Grosenbaugh, 1981: 51; Price, 1981: 9; Price, 1982: 11; Hoskin & Waren, 1983: 24; James, 1983: 100; Price, 1983: 87, 91, fig. 48; Rowe, 1983: 156; Soota *et al*., 1983 : 519; Liao, 1984: 222; Thandar, 1984: 276; Reyes-Leonardo, 1984: 146, pl. 3, fgi. 1A-I; Conand & Chardy, 1985: 295; Reyes-Leonardo *et al.,* 1985: 272; James, 1985[1988]: 404; Price & Reid, 1985: 4; Cherbonnier, 1986: 43; James, 1986: 585 ; Marsh, 1986: 73 ;Cannon & Silver, 1986: 22, fig. 6f, text fig.; Cherbonnier & Féral, 1986: 87 (colour plate) ; George & George, 1987 : 246 ; Mokhopadhyay, 1988 : 6, fig. 4a-b ; Cherbonnier, 1988 : 75, fig. 29A-I ; Conand, 1989 : 23, fig. 2 ; Chambers, 1989: 89 ; Jangoux *et al.,* 1989 : 163; Kalashnikof, 1989: 64, fig. 2; Levin & Dao Tan Ho, 1989: 55; Féral, 1990: 367, fig. 279 (colour photo); Marsh *et al,* 1993: 64; Marsh, 1994: 10; Marsh, 1994: 57; Holland, 1994: 2; Kerr, 1994: 168; Sant, 1995: 27; James, 1995: 52, fig. 1F-G; Pawson, 1995: 188; Rowe & Gates, 1995: 291; Liao & Clark, 1995: 436, fig.252a-c; Gosliner *et al*., 1996: 279, fig. 1029 (colour plate); Massin, 1996: 19, fgi. 11A-G; Tsuda, 1997: 16 ; Liao, 1997; 101, fig. 56a-d; Rowe & Richmond, 1997: 304 (colour drawing); Conand, 1998: 1177, text fig.; Massin, 1999: 21, figs 14 (map), 110d (colour plate); Bussarawit & Thongtham, 1999: 35; Uthicke & Karez, 1999: 71ss; Forbes *et al*., 1999: 30 (colour plate); Schoppe, 2000: 111 (colour plate); Samyn, 2000 : 15; Lane *et al*. 2000: 488 ; Samyn &Vanden Berghe, 2000: 5, 17, 22; Desurmont, 2003: 10; Samyn, 2003 : 36, fig. 15A-E ; Paulay, 2003: 577; Putchakarn & Sonchaeng, 2004: 425; Marsh & Morrison, 2004: 303, 339; Rowe & Richmond, 2004: 3301; Thandar & Samyn, 2004 : 255; Kumara *et al*., 2005: 25; Sastry, 2005: 105; O'Loughlin *et al*., 2007: 43, fig. 5c-f; 45(color pictures): fig 45 (ossicle assemblage).

Trepang edulis; Jaeger, 1833: 24; Brandt, 1835: 57.

Holothuria fuscocinerea; Selenka, 1867: 337, pl. 19, fig. 86 (non *H. fuscocinerea* Jaeger, 1833); Poscidia, 1968: **xxx** ; Verbist, 1993: 116; Chen, 2003: 20.

Type data: EcHh 543; Moluccas, (Indonesia); unknonwn depth; coll. M.M. Lesson & Garnot during Expedition Duperrey; 1825; well preserved; well relaxed; ventro-longitudinal dissection.

Anatomical description: 160 mm long; 19-24 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium flattened; mouth ventral; anus terminal; dorsal body wall white grey-brown; ventral body wall grey-beige; tentacles light beige; dorsal appendages brownish; ventral tube feet brownish; dorsal appendages dispersed regularly all over bivium; ventral tube feet dispersed regularly all over trivium; bivium and trivium not separated by lateral fringe of appendages; body wall ±2 mm thick, smooth to the touch; 18 tentacles counted; structure of the calcareous ring was not assessed; number of tentacle ampullae could not be determined; number of Polian vesicles could not be determined; presence of stone canals could not be determined; gonad not observed; longitudinal muscles single, wide, attached at edges. Presence of Cuvierian tubules could not be assessed.

Ossicle description: tentacles with spiny rods of various sizes, large ones perforated distally; dorsal and ventral body wall with tables and button-like rosettes, tables with disc smooth, reduced, with four pillars united by a single cross beam and ending in a crown in the form of a Maltese crown; dorsal appendages with tables and rosettes similar to those of body wall and with rods; ventral tube feet with tables and rosettes as in body wall and in addition elongated button-like rosettes; longitudinal and cloacal retractor muscles, cloaca and respiratory tree devoid of ossicles; ossicle assemblage of gonad, rete mirabile and gut was not assessed.

Known distribution: Red Sea (Gulf of Suez, Shab Mahmoud, Gulf of Aqaba, Eilat, Dahab, Abu Zabad, Eritrea Entedebir), Kenya, Aden, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Tanzania, Madagascar, Oman (Muscat), Persian Gulf, Maldive Islands, Sri Lanka, India (Laccadive Islands, Gulf of Mannar, Andaman Islands, Nicobar Islands), Cocos Keeling Islands, Indonesia (Sumatra, Java, Makassar Strait, Sulawesi, Salayer, Komodo, Timor, Ceram, Pari Islands Ambon, Moluccas = type locality, Irian Jaya), Malaysia (Mainland, Shaba), Australia (GBR, NE coast, Tasman Sea, NW coast, QLD, NSW, WA, Dampier Archipelago; NT), Philippines (Bohol), Thailand, Vietnam, China, Japan, Mariana Islands (Guam, Saipan), Caroline Island (Chuuk (= Truck) Atoll, Tonoas Island, Yap), Papua New Guinea (Port Moresby, New Britain), Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, Loyalty Islands (Lifu), Vanuatu (= New Hebrides), Fiji, Line Islands (Fanning Island), Society Islands (Tahiti), Pitcairn Island**. (take out H. signata records, also from citation list)**

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after re-examination of the lectotype and other voucher specimens).

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria flammea Quoy & Gaimard, 1833 / Holotype

Holothuria flammea Quoy & Gaimard, 1833: 117, pl. 6, figs 5-6.

Stichopus flammeus; Brandt, 1835: 73; Selenka, 1867: 320.

Type data: EcHh 3270; Vanikoro (Phlippines), unknown depth; coll. Quoy & Gaimard; 1829; well preserved; well-relaxed; ventro-longitudinal dissection; specimen partly eviscerated.

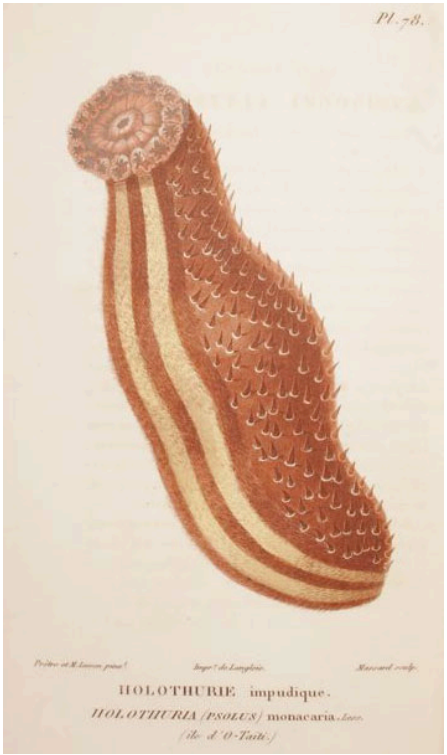
Anatomical description: 65 mm long; 15-25 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium flattened; mouth ventral; anus terminal; dorsal body wall beige brown, mottled with darker brown; ventral body wall beige-brown; tentacles beige; dorsal appendages beige-brown; ventral tube feet beige; dorsal papillae in distinct rows along the ambulacrae; ventral tube feet dispersed all over trivium, but mainly in ambulacrae; bivium and trivium not separated by lateral fringe of appendages; body wall 6-8 mm thick, rough to the touch; 15 small tentacles counted; radial plates with straight posterior side; radial plates twice as wide as interradial ones; radial plates 3 times longer than interradial ones; number of tentacle ampullae could not be determined; tentacle ampullae 4 mm long; number of Polian vesicles could not be determined; presence of stone canals could not be determined; gonad not observed; longitudinal muscles bifid, very wide, touching each other, attached at edges. Cuvierian tubules absent.

Ossicle description: tentacles with non-bifuracating rods of various sizes, slightly rugose distally; dorsal and ventral body wall witrh tables with roundish disc perforated by four central holes and one ring of peripheral holes, spire with one cross-beam, ending in a narrow simple crown, buttons regular, with smooth rim, and generally perforated by three pairs of holes; dorsal appendages with tables similar to those of the body wall and with buttons with 3-5 pairs of holes and with rod-like buttons; ventral tube feet with tables and buttons silmilar to those of the body wall and with in addition also perforated plates; longitudinal muscles with O-shaped ossicles; cloaca with smooth irregular rods; loacal retractor muscles and respiratory tree devoid of ossicles; ossicle assemblage of the gonad, rete mirabile and gut was not determined.

Known distribution: Vanikoro, Philippines.

Taxonomic decision: junior subjective synonym of *H. monacaria* Lesson, 1830 (taxonomic decision for synonymy based upon re-examination of holotype of *H. flammea* and description of *H. monacaria*) of which no more type material exists. The name *H. monacaria* is to be stabilized by the designation of a neotype.

Remarks: *Holothuria flammea* is redescribed by Cherbonnier (1952) whereby he notes that the species is, without doubt, a synonym of *Holothuria monacaria* Lesson, 1830 (see also the original label *on* the jar; the name *Stichopus monacaria* Lesson can still be read). *H. monacaria*, in turn, is generally regarded as one of the many subjective synonyms of *H. hilla*[2]. The ossicle assemblage of *H. flammea* indeed indicates that *H. flammea*, just as *H. hilla*, belongs to *Mertensiothuria*. However, it is unlikely that *H. flammea* is also a synonym of *H. hilla* (see also the redescription of *H. hilla* below) given that: (i) *H. flammea* does not present Cuvierian tubules whereas *H. hilla* generally is considered to possess these (see also remarks with *H. hilla* below) and (iii) the ossicles of the cloaca are irregular smooth slender rods in *H. flammea* whereas they are spiky rods in *H. hilla*.



[2] Based upon non-type material also collected by Lesson & Garnot in Borabora, Cherbonnier (1951) suggested that *H. monacaria* might be a synonym of *A. mauritiana*. This is very doubtful as Lesson (1830) clearly stated that *H. monacaria* has 16-20 tentacles and that the anus is devoid of teeth.

Figure 1 – Original drawing of *Holothuria monacaria Lesson, 1830.*

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria (Theelothuria) foresti Cherbonnier & Féral, 1981 / Holotype

Holothuria (Theelothuria) foresti Cherbonnier & Féral, 1981: 387, fig. 18A-J; Lane *et al*., 2000: 489; Samyn, 2003: 78.

Type data: EcHh 3024; Station 72 of Mission MUSORSTOM (Philippines), 122-127 m depth; coll.: J. Forest; 28.III.1976; well preserved; poorly relaxed; ventro-longitudinal dissection; calcareous ring and associated structures have been removed; specimen partly eviscerated.

Anatomical description: 140 mm long; 30-38 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium flattened; mouth sub-terminal; anus dorsal; dorsal body wall beige, mottled with brown; ventral body wall beige; tentacles beige-brown; dorsal appendages whitish; ventral tube feet whitish; dorsal papillae in distinct rows along the ambulacrae; ventral tube feet in distinct rows along the ambulacrae; bivium and trivium prominently separated by lateral fringe of appendages; body wall 5 mm thick, rough to the touch; tentacles small, number could not be counted; radial plates with slightly indented posterior side; radial plates 1/3 wider than interradial ones; radial plates 1,5-2 times longer than interradial ones; number of tentacle ampullae could not be determined; two Polian vesicles, 25 and 30 mm long; presence of stone canals could not be determined; gonad in single tuft with ramified tubules; longitudinal muscles bifid, wide, free at edges. Cuvierian tubules absent.

Ossicle description: tentacles with rods of various size, slightly curved with rim undulating and with distal ends occassionally bifurcating; dorsal and ventral body wall with tables with spiny disc with turned upward rim, very low spire ending in very spiny crown which is as wide as the disc, and fenestrated spheres with generally 3 pairs of holes; dorsal appendages and anal papillae with numberous fenestrated ellipsoids, some tables as in body wall, tack-like tables and stout centrally and distally widened perforated rods; ventral tube feet with ossicle assemblage similar to that of the dorsal appendage, however without tack like tables; gut cloaca with slender spiked rods; longitudinal and cloacal retractor muscles, gonad and respiratory tree devoid of ossicles; ossicle assemblage of the rete mirabile could not be determined.

Known distribution: only known from the type locality.

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after examination of the holotype).

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria (Metriatyla) fuligina Cherbonnier, 1988 / Holotype

Holothuria (Metriatyla) fuligina Cherbonnier, 1988: 133, fig. 54A-P; Samyn, 2003: 47, 55.

Type data: EcHh 2887; Station 694, Tuléar (Madagascar), unknown depth (intertidal according to original publication); coll.: B. Thomassin; 29.IV.1972; well preserved; poorly relaxed; ventro-longitudinal dissection; calcareous ring and associated structures have been removed; specimen eviscerated.

Anatomical description: 35 mm long; 10-13 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium flattened; mouth ventral; anus terminal; dorsal body wall dark grey; ventral body wall white to beige; tentacles greyish; dorsal appendages grey; ventral tube feet grey; dorsal appendages few, dispersed regularily over complete bivium; ventral tube feet, few, in distinct rows along the ambulacrae; bivium and trivium not separated by lateral fringe of appendages; body wall 3 mm thick, rough to the touch; tentacles small, number could not be counted; radial plates with slightly indented posterior side; radial plates wider than interradial ones; radial plates 1,5-2 times longer than interradial ones; number of tentacle ampullae could not be determined; two Polian vesicles, 5,5 and 7 mm long; presence of stone canals could not be determined; gonad not observed; longitudinal muscles bifid, wide, free at edges. Cuvierian tubules absent.

Ossicle description: tentacles with curved and spiny rods of various sizes; dorsal body wall with tables with disc with smooth undulating rim, four central holes and several rings of peripheral holes, short spire ending in a small spiny crown and nodulous buttons with 3-8 pairs of holes; ventral body wall with buttons similar but shorter (up to 5 pairs of holes) than those of dorsal body wall and tables with disc with only 1-2 rings of peripheral holes; ossicle appendage of dorsal appendages could not be assessed; ventral tube feet with buttons and tables similar to those of the ventral tube feet and in addition perforated rods with central and distal widening; longitudinal muscles devopid of ossicles; cloaca and respiratory tree with spiny plate-like rods and plates; ossicle assemblage of cloacal retractor muscles, gonad, rete mirabile and gut could not be assessed.

Known distribution: only known from the type locality.

Taxonomic decision: junior subjective synonym of *Holothuria scabra* Jaeger, 1833

Remarks: Cherbonnier (1988) also mentions a single paratype (EcHh 2895), that specimen was however not found in the Paris collection.

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria fulva Quoy & Gaimard, 1833 / Holotype

Holothuria fulva Quoy & Gaimard, 1833: 135; Selenka, 1867: 341; Cherbonnier, 1952: 32, pl. 3, fig. 2, text fig. 11a-c.

Type data: EcHh 3284; Port du Roi George (Australia); depth unknown; coll.: Quoy & Gaimard; 1829; well preserved; well relaxed; ventro-longitudinal dissection; calcareous ring in bad shape; specimen eviscerated.

Anatomical description: 220 mm long; ± 28 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium somewhat flattened; mouth terminal; anus terminal; dorsal body wall beige-brown; ventral body wall beige-brown; tentacles cream; dorsal appendages beige with a hinge of red; ventral tube feet beige; dorsal appendages dispersed regularily over complete bivium; ventral tube feet dispersed regularily over complete trivium; bivium and trivium not separated by lateral fringe of appendages; body wall 3 mm thick, rough to the touch; tentacles large, 14 counted; radial plates with slightly indented posterior side; radial plates three times wider than interradial ones; radial plates two times longer than interradial ones; number of tentacle ampullae could not be determined; number of Polian vesicles could not be determined; number of stone canals could not be determined; gonad not observed; structure of longitudinal muscles could not be determined; presence of Cuvierian tubules could not be determined.

Ossicle description: Ossicle assemblage of tentacles could not be assessed; dorsal and ventral body wall with tables with smooth squarish disc with one central and one ring of peripheral holes, four pilars united by 1 cross beam ending in a narrow spiny crown and buttons with smooth rim with generally 3 pairs of holes; dorsal appendages and anal papillae with tables and buttons as in body wall and with centrally thickened and perforated rods; ventral tube feet with tables as in body wall, enlarged buttons with up to 8 perforated holes and centrally and distally thickened perforated rods; ossicle assemblage of longitudinal and cloacal retractor muscles, gonad, cloaca, respiratory tree, rete mirabile and gut was not assessed.

Known distribution: only known from the type locality.

Taxonomic decision: junior subjective synonym of *Holothuria (Thymiosycia) impatiens* (Forsskål, 1775) (confirmed after re-examination of the holotype).

Remarks: this form comes closest to *Holothuria impatiens* var. *lutea* Clark, 1921.

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria (Microthele) fuscogilva Cherbonnier, 1980 / Holotype

Holothuria (Microthele) fuscogilva Cherbonnier, 1980: 628: fig. 7a-l , pl. 1C (black and white plate); Conand, 1981: 523, figs 1c, c'; Conand & Chaudrt, 1985: 295; Cannon & Silver, 1986: 24; Féral & Cherbonnier, 1986: 88; Vandenspiegel & Jangoux, 1989: 225; Conand, 1989: 26, fig. 1; Férak, 1990: 366,textfig.; Kerr *et al*., 1992: 208, pl. 1h, figs 3c-d, 4d; Liao & A.M. Clark, 1995: 448; Pawson, 1995: 188; Gosliner *et al*., 1996: 2789, fig. 1030; Liao, 1997: 119, fig. 68a-l; Conand, 1998: 1181, textfig. + map; James, 1998: 15; Forbes *et al*., 1999: 41, colour plate + map; Reichenbach, 1999: 103ss; Ramofafia *et al*., 2000: 1046ss; Ramofafia & Byrne, 2001: 13ss; Battaglene *et al*., 2002: 31ss; Kinch, 2002: 5; Skewes *et al*., 2002: 13; Desurmont, 2003: 12; Ramofafia et al., 2003: §(!ss; James, 2004: 123; Uthicke *et al*., 2004: 837ss, figs 1B-G, 2A-D; Samyn *et al*., 2005; 15; Mmbaga & Mgaya, 2006: 3ss; Purcell & Tekanene, 2006: 29.

Holothuria fuscogilva; Adams, 1992: 13; Conand & Byrne, 1993:3ss; Kerr *et al*., 1993: 782ss; Allen & Steene, 1994: 244; Holland, 1994: 2; Richard et al., 1994: 94; Sant, 1995: 27; Conand & Tuwo, 1996: 18; James, 2001: 5, fig. 2 (photo); Chen, 2003: 20; Lane, 2004: 232; Rasolofonirina *et al*., 2004: 137; Shiell, 2005: 8.

Microthele nobilis; Panning, 1941: 10, figs 7-8; Panning, 1944: 58: figs 27, 28a-i. (non *H. nobilis* Selenka, 1867); Chang & Liao, 1963: 65, pl. 2, fig. 5.

Holothuria (Microthele) nobilis; Massin, 1999: 33, figs 24a-e, 25a-k, 26a-d, 27, 110g-h (colour plates); Schoppe, 2000: 115, colour plate.

Type data: EcHh 3078; New Caledonia; 10-20 m depth; coll. ORSTOM; 1979; well preserved; well relaxed; ventro-longitudinal dissection; calcareous ring and attached structures separated from specimen; specimen eviscerated.

Anatomical description: 186 mm long; 45-105 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium with distinct sole; mouth ventral; anus terminal; dorsal body wall white-beige, irregularly mottled with light brown; ventral body wall white-beige; tentacles brownish; dorsal appendages white-beige; ventral tube feet white-beige; dorsal appendages dispersed regularily over complete bivium; ventral tube feet dispersed regularily over complete trivium; bivium and trivium separated by a prominent lateral fringe of appendages; body wall 11 mm thick, rough to the touch; tentacles rather small, number not counted; anus bordered by small anal teeth; radial plates with slightly indented posterior side; radial plates 1,5 times wider than interradial ones; radial plates roughly two times longer than interradial ones; number of tentacle ampullae could not be determined; one Polian vesicles observed; number of stone canals could not be determined; gonad ramified; longitudinal muscles narrow, bifid and free at edges; Cuvierian tubules present.

Ossicle description: tentacles with rods of various sizes with distal ends rugose; dorsal and ventral body wall with tables with smooth slightly undulating disc perforated by one central hole and one ring of peripheral holes, four short pillars united by a single cross beam ending in a spiny crown and fenestraed ellipsoid and some nodulous buttons; dorsal appendages with tables and buttons similar in shape to those of the body wall and in addition irregular perforated plates; ventral tube feet with tables similar as body wall, smooth buttons buttons with up to 9 pair of holes and large perforated plates with 3-5 rows of holes; longitudinal and cloacal retractor muscles, cloaca, respiratory tree and gut devoid of ossicles; ossicle assemblage of gonad and rete mirabile could not be assessed.

Known distribution: East Africa, Mozambique, India (Gulf of Mannar, Laccadives) ; Maldives, Indonesia (Sulawesi), New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Guam, Kiribati.

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after re-examination of the holotype).

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria glandifera Cherbonnier, 1955 / Holotype

Holothuria glandifera Cherbonnier, 1955: 319, figs 1a-s, 2a-p.

Holothuria (Lessonothuria) glandifera; Rowe, 1969: 149; Clark & Rowe 197: 176; Price, 1982: 11; Pawson, 1995: 188; Samyn, 2003: 39; ? Kamura *et al*., 2005 : 25.

Holothuria pardalis (var. ?); Heding, 1940 : 123, fig. 6 (non *Holothuria pardalis* Selenka, 1867).

Type data: EcHh 4089; Tahiti; unknown depth; coll. Mission Ranson; 1952; well preserved; well relaxed; ventro-longitudinal dissection.

Anatomical description: 33 mm long; 9-13 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium with distinct sole; mouth sub-terminal; anus terminal; dorsal body wall mottled brown-beige; ventral body wall brown; tentacles brownish; dorsal appendages dark brown; ventral tube feet dark brown; dorsal appendages dispersed regularily over complete bivium; ventral tube feet dispersed regularily over complete trivium; bivium and trivium not separated by a lateral fringe of appendages; body wall 2 mm thick, rough to the touch; tentacles rather small, number could not be determined; radial plates with slightly indented posterior side and with a well-marked median hole at the anterior side; radial plates 2 times wider than interradial ones; radial plates roughly more than two times longer than interradial ones; number of tentacle ampullae could not be determined; number of Polian vesicles could not be determined; number of stone canals could not be determined; gonad not observed; longitudinal muscles wide, bifid and attached at edges; Cuvierian tubules absent.

Ossicle description: tentacles with slender smooth rods of various size; dorsal body wall with tables with smooth, slightly raised upward disc, with one central hole and one ring of peripheral holes, four pillars united by up to 3 crossbeams and ending in a narrow crown and often twisted buttons with 3-6 holes in one or two rows; dorsal appendages with tables and buttons similar to those of body wall and stout curved rods with distal perforations; ventral tube feet with often reduced tables and twisted buttons and curved rods with distal perforations; longitudinal and cloacal retractor muscles, cloaca, respiratory tree and gut devoid of ossicles; ossicle assemblage of gonad and rete mirabile was not assessed.

Known distribution: Tahiti, ? Sri Lanka, Bahrein.

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after examination of the holotype).

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria glandifera Cherbonnier, 1955 / Paratype

Holothuria glandifera Cherbonnier, 1955: 319, figs 1a-s, 2a-p.

Holothuria (Lessonothuria) glandifera; Rowe, 1969: 149; Clark & Rowe 197: 176; Price, 1982: 11; Pawson, 1995: 188; Samyn, 2003: 39; ? Kamura *et al*., 2005: 25.

Holothuria pardalis (var. ?); Heding, 1940 : 123, fig. 6 (non *Holothuria pardalis* Selenka, 1867).

Type data: EcHh 4089; Tahiti; unknown depth; coll. Mission Ranson; 1952; well preserved; well relaxed; ventro-longitudinal dissection.

Anatomical description: 24 mm long; 8-14 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium with distinct sole; mouth ventral; anus terminal; dorsal body wall mottled brown-beige; ventral body wall brown; tentacles brownish; dorsal appendages dark brown; ventral tube feet dark brown; dorsal appendages dispersed regularily over complete bivium; ventral tube feet dispersed regularily over complete trivium; bivium and trivium not separated by a lateral fringe of appendages; body wall 1 mm thick, rough to the touch; tentacles rather small, number could not be determined; radial plates with slightly indented posterior side and with a well-marked median hole at the anterior side; radial plates 2 times wider than interradial ones; radial plates roughly more than two times longer than interradial ones; number of tentacle ampullae could not be determined; single Polian vesicle; number of

stone canals could not be determined; gonad not observed; longitudinal muscles wide, bifid and attached at edges; Cuvierian tubules absent.

Ossicle description: dorsal body wall with tables with smooth undulating rim, one central hole and one ring of peripheral holes, four pillars ending in a narrow crown and irregular buttons with generally 3 pairs of holes; longitudinal muscle devoid of ossicles; ossicle assemblage of tentacles, ventral body wall, dorsal and ventral appendages, cloacal retractor muscles, gonad, cloaca, respiratory tree, rete mirabile and gut was not assessed.

Known distribution: Tahiti, ? Sri Lanka, Bahrein.

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after examination of the holotype).

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria (Semperothuria) granosa Cherbonnier, 1988 / Holotype

Holothuria (Semperothuria) granosa Cherbonier, 1980: 66, fig. 25A-K; Samyn, 2003:77.

Type data: EcHh 2727; Station 1/16, Tuléar, Luce, North of Fort-Dauphin (Madagascar); intertidal; coll. A. Crosnier; 1960; well preserved; poorly relaxed; ventro-longitudinal dissection with anal side severely damaged; calcareous ring removed from specimen; specimen partly eviscerated.

Anatomical description: 82 mm long; ± 20 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium ot flattened; mouth terminal; anus terminal; dorsal body wall beige mottled with brown; ventral body wall beige-brown; tentacles black; dorsal appendages brown; ventral tube feet brown; dorsal appendages dispersed regularily over complete bivium; ventral tube feet dispersed regularily over complete trivium; bivium and trivium not separated by a lateral fringe of appendages; body wall 2 mm thick, smooth to the touch; tentacles rather small, 13 counted; radial plates with slightly indented posterior side; radial plates roughly 2 times wider than interradial ones; radial plates roughly of same length as interradial ones; number of tentacle ampullae could not be determined; three Polian vesicles, 12-19 mm long; number of stone canals could not be determined; gonad not observed; longitudinal muscles narrow and flat, bifid, attached at edges; Cuvierian tubules not observed.

Ossicle description: tentacles with nearly uniform sized rugose rods; dorsal body wall with tables with reduced smooth disc, high spire ending in a Maltese cross and rugose rods; ventral body wall with rugose rods only; longitudinal and cloacal retractor muscles, cloaca, respiratory tree and gut devoid of ossicles; ossicle assemblage of dorsal and ventral appendages and rete mirabile was not assessed.

Known distribution: île Sainte Luce (Madagascar).

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after re-examination of the holotype).

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria hilla Lesson, 1830 / Holotype

Holothuria (Fistularia) hilla Lesson, 1830: 226.

Holothuria (Fistularia) Lilla: 227, pl. 78. (lapsus calami).

Holothuria hilla; Cherbonnier, 1951: 532, fig. 1; Tortonese, 1953: 42, fig. 5; Cherbonnier, 1955: 153, pl. 32, fig. g-r; Macnae & Kalk, 1958: 36ss; Kalk, 1958: 213ss; Kalk, 1959: 7, 22; Macnae & Kalk, 1962 104ss; James, 1969: 62; Cherbonnier, 1963: 5; Cherbonnier, 1966: 56; Nagabhushanam & Rao, 1972: 290; Lawrence, 1980: 202; Grosenbaugh, 1981: 51; Branch & Branch, 1981: 249; Kropp, 1982: 446, 449; James, 1983: 98; James, 1983: 93; James, 1988: 404; Zoutendijk, 1989: 2; Colin & Arneson, 1995: 262, fig. 1234 (colour plate); James, 1995: 273; Weinberg, 1997: 246 (colour plate); Solis-Marin et al., 1997: 256; Hickman, 1998: 47 (colour plate); Lioa, 1998: 80; Kerr et al., 1998: 786; Conand, 1999: 10ss; Baine & Forbes, 1998: 4; Zulfigar & Tan Shau Hwai, 1999: 76; Roberts et al., 2000: 264, fig. 3d; James 2001: 7, fig. 15, (B/W photo); Zulfigar et al., 2001: 364; Conand & Mangion 2002: 28.

Holothuria (Holothuria) hilla; Vandenspiegel & Jangoux, 1989: 225.

Holothuria (Thymiosycia) hilla; Rowe, 1969: 147; Clark & Rowe, 1971: 178, pl. 28, fig. 9; A.M. Clark & Taylor, 1971: 91; Liao, 1975: 214; Rowe & Doty, 1977: 232, figs 4b, 8b; Levin, 1979: 22; Sloan et al., 1979: 123; Levin, 1980: 53; Liao, 1980, 115; Mary Bai, 1980: 13, textfig. 9l; Tortonese, 1980: 107; Humphreys, 1981: 35; Price, 1981: 9; Price, 1982: 11; fig. 51a-d'; Mukhopadhyay & Samanta, 1983: 307, fig. 8A-C; Price, 1983: 93; Rowe, 1983: 158; Leonardo & Cowan, 1984: 38, textfig; .Reyes-Leonardo, 1984a: 147, pl. 4 fig. 2a-f; Liao, 1984: 222; A.M. Clark, 1984: 99; Conand & Chaudry, 1985: 295; Richard, 1985: 457; James, 1985 [1988]: 404; Price & Reid, 1985: 6; Marsh, 1986: 73; Cannon & Silver, 1986: 25, fig. 7e, textfig.; Féral & Cherbonnier, 1986: 92 (colour plate); Cutress & Rowe, 1987: 267, figs 2c, 6e; George & George, 1987: 247; Cherbonnier, 1988: 85, fig. 34A-L; Mukhopadhyay, 1988: 8, fig. 7a-b1; Jangoux et al., 1989: 163; Conand, 1989: 28; Chao & Chang, 1989: 118, figs 17, 30D; Pauley, 1989: 27; James, 1989: 126; Levin & Dao Tan Ho, 1989: 57; Imaoka, 1991: 178, fig. 3A-D; James,

1991: 23; Mukhopadhyay, 1991: 407; Kerr et al., 1993: 782ss; Marsh et al., 1993: 64; Kerr, 1994: 169; Marsh, 1994a: 11; Marsh, 1994b: 57; Rowe & Gates, 1995: 302; Liao & A.M. Clark, 1995: 463, fig. 276a-d; James, 1995a: 59, pl. 1D, fig. 2G-H; Pawson, 1995: 189; Massin, 1996b: 30, fig. 20A-G; Gosliner et al., 1996: 280, fig. 1032 (colour plate); Liao, 1997: 141, fig. 83a-d; Rowe & Richmond, 1997: 304 (colour drawing); Liao, 1998: 80; Erhardt & Beansch, 1998: 1084 (colour plate); Forbes et al., 1999; 42, textfig + colour plate + map; Bussarawit & Thongtham, 1999: 35 ; Massin, 1999: 55 figs 44 (map), 11D (colour plate); Samyn, 2000: 15; Lane et al., 2000: 489; Samyn & Vanden Berghe, 2000: 28; Schoppe, 2000: 113, colour plate; Putchakarn & Sonchaeng, 2004: 426; Sastry et al., 2004: 64; James, 2004: 123; Marsh & Morrison, 204: 303, 339; Thandar & Samyn, 2004: 255: Kumara et al., 2005: 25; Solis-Marin et al., 2005: 133; Sastry, 2005: 110.

Holothuria (Mertensiothuria) hilla; Samyn & Massin, 2003: 2500, figs 5A-E, 11C, 12F (colour plate); Samyn, 2003: 45, fig. 53A (map); Rowe & Richmond, 2004: 3301; Samyn et al., 2005: 15.

Type data: EcHh 542; Borabora (Tahiti); depth not given; coll. Lesson & Garnot (Exp. Dupperey, 1825); well preserved; well relaxed; ventro-longitudinal dissection; calcareous ring damaged due to dissection; specimen partly eviscerated.

Anatomical description: 85 mm long; 10-15 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium not distinctively flattened; mouth ventral; anus terminal; dorsal body wall cream; ventral body wall cream; tentacle colour could not be determined; dorsal appendages cream; ventral tube feet cream; position of dorsal appendages could not be determined; position of ventral tube feet could not be determined; bivium and trivium not separated by a lateral fringe of appendages; body wall 1,5-3 mm thick, smooth to the touch; tentacles cut from the spcecimen, number could not be determined; structure of calcareous ring could not be adequately assessed, the radial plates with slightly indented posterior side; number of tentacle ampullae could not be determined; number of Polian vesicles could not be determined; number of stone canals could not be determined; gonad not observed; longitudinal muscles narrow and flat, bifid, free at edges; Cuvierian tubules not observed.

Ossicle description: dorsal and ventral body wall with tables and buttons, tables with smooth disc, perforated by four central holes and one ring of peripheral holes, spire low with one cross-beam, ending in a narrow crown, buttons with 3-4 pairs of holes; dorsal tube feet with tables and buttons similar to those of body wall and with rod-like buttons; ventral tube feet with tables and buttons as in body wall and with perforated plates; cloaca with spiky rods; longitudinal muscles with O-shaped deposits and buttons with two holes; cloacal retractor muscles devoid of ossicles; ossicle assemblage of the tentacles, gonad, respiratory tree, rete mirabile and gut was not assessed

Known distribution: cannot be assessed (see remarks).

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after examination of the holotype)

Remarks: The original illustration of *H. hilla* (cf. figure 2) does not fit with what current researchers (see for instance Erhardt & Baensch, 1998: 1084) call *H. hilla*. However, the ossicle assemblage fits neatly with the currently applied concept of *H. hilla* (see for instance Samyn et al, 2003 (p. 2501).

To establish the distribution pattern of *H. hilla,* all known records of should be evaluated against the original drawing of Lesson.

Figure 2 – Original drawing of *H. hilla*; remark the very clearly drawn transversal banding, the many tube feet and the coloration pattern.

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria (?Platyperona) insolita Cherbonnier, 1988 / Holotype

Holothura (Platyperona) insolita Cherbonnier, 1988: 101, fig. 41A-M; Samyn, 2003: 65.

Type data: EcHh 3548; Tuléar, Station 450 (Madagascar); depth not provided; coll. Thomassin, date not given; well preserved; poorly relaxed; ventro-longitudinal dissection; specimen eviscerated; generally in poor shape.

Anatomical description: 24 mm long; 7-10 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium flattened; mouth ventral; position of anus could not be determined; dorsal body wall grey beige; ventral body wall white to beige with transversal narrow brown bands anteriorly and minutes spots over the rest of the body; tentacle colour yellow-brown; dorsal appendages white; ventral tube feet white; dorsal appendages few, dispersed all over bivium; ventral tube feet few, dispersed over complete trivium; bivium and trivium not separated by a lateral fringe of appendages; body wall <1 mm thick, rough to the touch; tentacles small, number could not be determined; radial plates with concave posterior side, interradial plates as wide as radial ones; radial plates 1,5-2 x as long as interradial ones; number of tentacle ampullae could not be determined; single Polian vesicles observed; single contorted, stone canal observed; gonad was not observed; longitudinal muscles narrow, largely transparent, free at edges; Cuvierian tubules not observed.

Ossicle description: tentacles with few slender unbranched rods; dorsal and ventral body wall with tables with round disc perforated by one central hole and one ring of peripheral holes, with spire united by 1 to 2 crossbeams ending in a narrow crown, dorsal appendages with tables similar to those of the body wall, but with 1-3 cross-beams, and rods; ventral tube feet with tables similar to those of the body wall and with rod-like buttons; longitudinal muscles, respiratory tree and gut devoid of ossicles; ossicle assembalge of cloacal retractor muscles, gonad, cloaca and rete mirabile were not assessed.

Known distribution: only known from the type locality.

Taxonomic decision: *nomen inquirendum* (to be compared with *Mesothuria* spp.).

Remarks: Cherbonnier (1988) mentions that he found buttons in the anal region. Given the small size of the specimen, we however did not take tissue from that region. We can thus not confirm Cherbonnier's observation. Actually, it is our impression that this species possibly does not belong to the genus *Holothuria*.

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

***Holothuria Jousseaumei* Cherbonnier, 1955 / Syntype 1**

Holothuria jousseaumei Cherbonnier, 1954: 255; Cherbonnier, 1955: 147, pl. 34, fig. a-p ; Cherbonnier, 1967: 57, 61 ; Daniel & Halder, 1974: 417 ; Tortonese, 1977: 275.

Holothuria (Cystipus) jousseaumei; Rowe, 1969: 156; Clark& Rowe, 1971:176; Samyn, 2003: 30, 35, 121.

Type data: EcHh 582; Red Sea; depth not provided; coll. M. Botta, 1837; well preserved; well relaxed; ventro-longitudinal dissection with anal side severely damaged.

Anatomical description: 58 mm long; 12-20 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium flattened; mouth ventral; anus terminal; dorsal body wall light beige; ventral body wall light beige; tentacle colour brownish; dorsal appendages light beige; ventral tube feet light beige; dorsal appendages dispersed all over bivium but with one clear row along lateral side of ambulacrum; ventral tube feet in distinct rows; bivium and trivium not separated by a lateral fringe of appendages; body wall 1 mm thick, rough to the touch; tentacles small, peltate with shallow indentions, number could not be determined; radial plates with slightly convex posterior side, interradial plates only slightly narrower than radial ones; radial plates 1,5 x as long as interradial ones; number of tentacle ampullae could not be determined; number of Polian vesicles could not be determined; number of stone canals could not be determined; gonad in single tuft with ramified, well-developed long brown tubes; longitudinal muscles narrow, free at edges; Cuvierian tubules not observed.

Ossicle description: tentacles with few slender, smooth rods; dorsal and ventral body with tables and buttons, tables with very low spire ending in a very nodulous crown giving a morula-like impression or with a more narrow crown, buttons with 2-8 pairs of perforations (generally with 4), very nodulous both marginally and medianly; dorsal appendages with reduced tables, elongated smooth buttons with up to 10 pairs of perforations, rods widened and perforated distally and centrally, and perforated plates; ventral tube feet with ossicle assemblage as in dorsal assemblage , but without perforated plates; longitudinal and cloacal retractor muscles, gut, respiratory tree, cloaca and gonad devoid of ossicles;ossicle assemblage of rete mirabile was not assessed.

Known distribution: Red Sea (Djibouti, Entedebir, Gulf of Aqaba), Seychelles (Mahé).

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after examination of the type series).

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

***Holothuria Jousseaumei* Cherbonnier, 1955 / Syntype 2**

Holothuria jousseaumei Cherbonnier, 1954: 255; Cherbonnier, 1955: 147, pl. 34, fig. a-p ; Cherbonnier, 1967: 57, 61 ; Daniel & Halder, 1974: 417 ; Tortonese, 1977: 275.

Holothuria (Cystipus) jousseaumei; Rowe, 1969: 156; Clark& Rowe, 1971:176; Samyn, 2003: 30, 35, 121.

Type data: EcHh 583; Red Sea; depth not provided; coll. Mr. Jousseaume & Mr. Contière, 1897; well preserved; well relaxed; specimen not dissected.

Anatomical description: 61 mm long; 20-25 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium flattened; mouth ventral; anus terminal; dorsal body wall light beige; ventral body wall light beige; tentacle colour brownish; dorsal appendages light beige; ventral tube feet light beige; dorsal appendages dispersed all over bivium but with one clear row along lateral side of ambulacrum; ventral tube feet in distinct rows; bivium and trivium not separated by a lateral fringe of appendages; body wall rough to the touch; tentacles size, number and shape not assessed; structure of calcareous ring not assessed; structure and number of tentacle ampullae not assessed; number of Polian vesicles could not be determined; number of stone canals could not be determined; gonad not assessed; structure of muscles not assessed; presence of Cuvierian tubules not assessed.

Ossicle description: cf syntype 1.

Known distribution: Red Sea (Djibouti, Entedebir, Gulf of Aqaba), Seychelles (Mahé).

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after examination of the type series).

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria Jousseaumei Cherbonnier, 1955 / Syntype 3

Holothuria jousseaumei Cherbonnier, 1954: 255; Cherbonnier, 1955: 147, pl. 34, fig. a-p ; Cherbonnier, 1967: 57, 61 ; Daniel & Halder, 1974: 417 ; Tortonese, 1977: 275.

Holothuria (Cystipus) jousseaumei; Rowe, 1969: 156; Clark& Rowe, 1971:176; Samyn, 2003: 30, 35, 121.

Type data: EcHh 581; Red Sea; depth not provided; coll. Mr. Jousseaume, 1893; well preserved; poorly relaxed; specimen not dissected.

Anatomical description: 45 mm long; 15-16 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium flattened; mouth ventral; anus terminal; dorsal body wall light beige; ventral body wall light beige; tentacle colour brownish; dorsal appendages light beige; ventral tube feet light beige; dorsal appendages dispersed all over bivium but with one clear row along lateral side of ambulacrum; ventral tube feet in distinct rows; bivium and trivium not separated by a lateral fringe of appendages; body wall rough to the touch; tentacles size, number and shape not assessed; structure of calcareous ring not assessed; structure and number of tentacle ampullae not assessed; number of Polian vesicles could not be determined; number of stone canals could not be determined; gonad not assessed; structure of muscles not assessed; presence of Cuvierian tubules not assessed

Ossicle description: cf syntype 1.

Known distribution: Red Sea (Djibouti, Entedebir, Gulf of Aqaba), Seychelles (Mahé).

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after examination of the type series).

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria Jousseaumei Cherbonnier, 1955 / Syntype 4

Holothuria jousseaumei Cherbonnier, 1954: 255; Cherbonnier, 1955: 147, pl. 34, fig. a-p ; Cherbonnier, 1967: 57, 61; Daniel & Halder, 1974: 417 ; Tortonese, 1977: 275.

Holothuria (Cystipus) jousseaumei; Rowe, 1969: 156; Clark& Rowe, 1971:176; Samyn, 2003: 30, 35, 121.

Type data: EcHh 584; Djibouti; depth not provided; coll. Mr. Jousseaume & Mr. Contière, 1897; well preserved; poorly relaxed; specimen not dissected.

Anatomical description: 17 mm long; 5-6 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium flattened; mouth ventral; anus terminal; dorsal body wall light beige; ventral body wall light beige; tentacle colour brownish; dorsal appendages light beige; ventral tube feet light beige; spreading of tube feet on bivium and trivium could not be determined; bivium and trivium not separated by a lateral fringe of appendages; body wall rough to the touch; tentacles size, number and shape not assessed; structure of calcareous ring not assessed; structure and number of tentacle ampullae not assessed; number of Polian vesicles could not be determined; number of stone canals could not be determined; gonad not assessed; structure of muscles not assessed; presence of Cuvierian tubules not assessed

Ossicle description: cf syntype 1.

Known distribution: Red Sea (Djibouti, Entedebir, Gulf of Aqaba), Seychelles (Mahé).

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after examination of the type series).

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria Jousseaumei Cherbonnier, 1955 / Syntype 5

Holothuria jousseaumei Cherbonnier, 1954: 255; Cherbonnier, 1955: 147, pl. 34, fig. a-p ; Cherbonnier, 1967: 57, 61 ; Daniel & Halder, 1974: 417 ; Tortonese, 1977: 275.

Holothuria (Cystipus) jousseaumei; Rowe, 1969: 156; Clark& Rowe, 1971:176; Samyn, 2003: 30, 35, 121.

Type data: EcHh 580; Djibouti; depth not provided; coll. Mr. Jousseaume, 1894; well preserved; poorly relaxed; specimen dissected; complete eviscerated.

Anatomical description: 42 mm long; 7-615 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium flattened; mouth ventral; anus terminal; dorsal body wall light beige; ventral body wall light beige; tentacle colour brownish; dorsal appendages light beige; ventral tube feet light beige; spreading of tube feet on bivium and trivium could not be determined; bivium and trivium not separated by a lateral fringe of appendages; body wall rough to the touch; tentacles size, number and shape not assessed; structure of calcareous ring not assessed; structure and number of tentacle ampullae not assessed; number of Polian vesicles could not be determined; number of stone canals could not be determined; gonad not assessed; structure of muscles not assessed; presence of Cuvierian tubules not assessed

Ossicle description: cf syntype 1.

Known distribution: Red Sea (Djibouti, Entedebir, Gulf of Aqaba), Seychelles (Mahé).

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after examination of the type series).

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria Jousseaumei Cherbonnier, 1955 / Syntype 6

Holothuria jousseaumei Cherbonnier, 1954: 255; Cherbonnier, 1955: 147, pl. 34, fig. a-p ; Cherbonnier, 1967: 57, 61 ; Daniel & Halder, 1974: 417 ; Tortonese, 1977: 275.

Holothuria (Cystipus) jousseaumei; Rowe, 1969: 156; Clark& Rowe, 1971:176; Samyn, 2003: 30, 35, 121.

Type data: EcHh 585; Djibouti; depth not provided; coll. Mr. Jousseaume & Mr. Contière, 1897; well preserved; poorly relaxed; specimen not dissected.

Anatomical description: 40 mm long; 16-19 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium flattened; mouth ventral; anus terminal; dorsal body wall light beige; ventral body wall light beige; tentacle colour brownish; dorsal appendages light beige; ventral tube feet light beige; tube feet on bivium sdspersed regularily; tube feet on trivium could in distinct rows; bivium and trivium not separated by a lateral fringe of appendages; body wall rough to the touch; tentacles size, number and shape not assessed; structure of calcareous ring not assessed; structure and number of tentacle ampullae not assessed; number of Polian vesicles could not be determined; number of stone canals could not be determined; gonad not assessed; structure of muscles not assessed; presence of Cuvierian tubules not assessed.

Ossicle description: cf syntype 1.

Known distribution: Red Sea (Djibouti, Entedebir, Gulf of Aqaba), Seychelles (Mahé).

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after examination of the type series).

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria lucifuga Quoy & Gaimard, 1833 / Holotype

Holothuria lucifuga Quoy & Gaimard, 1833: 134; Cherbonnier, 1952: 29, fig. 10, pl. 3, fig. 8; A.M. Clark, 1963: 383-384, Opinion 762, 1966: 15, 17.

Stichopus lucifugus; Panning, 1931: 107.

Type data: EcHh 3278; New Ireland (Papoua New Guinea); coll. Quoy & Gaimard, 1829; depth unknown; well preserved; poorly relaxed; ventro-longitudinal dissection; calcareous ring and anal side partly cut away.

Anatomical description: 28 mm long; 9 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium flattened; mouth terminal; anus terminal; dorsal body wall brown; ventral body wall beige; tentacle colour brownish; dorsal appendages brown; ventral tube feet beige; tube feet on bivium dispersed regularily; tube feet on trivium dispersed regularily; bivium and trivium not separated by a lateral fringe of appendages; body wall rough to the touch; body wall 2 mm thick; tentacles small, 13 counted; structure of calcareous ring not assessed; structure and number of tentacle ampullae not assessed; number of Polian vesicles could not be determined;

number of stone canals could not be determined; gonad not assessed; longitudinal muscles bifid, wide and attached at edges; Cuvierian tubules not observed.

Ossicle description: tentacles with rugose rods; dorsal and ventral body wall with rugose rods, occassionaly branced distally; dorsal appendages with rods only; respiratory tree with smooth rods that are occassionaly branched distally; cloaca with smooth rods; longitudinal muscles devoid of ossicles; ossicle assemblage of the ventral tube feet, cloacal retractor muscles, gonad, gut and rete mirabile was not assessed.

Known distribution: known only from the type locality.

Taxonomic decision: senior subjective synonym of *Holothuria (Selenkothuria) moebii* Ludwig, 1883 (taxonomic decision based on the examination of the holotype of *H. lucifuga* and the description of *H. moebii* Ludwig, 1883 and other voucher specimens) (see also Cherbonnier, 1952). The name *H. lucifuga* Quoy & Gaimard, 1833 has – unfortunately – been suppressed under the plenary powers of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (Opinion 762), suite to a request by A.M. Clark (1963).

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria (Cystipus) mammosa **Cherbonnier, 1988 / Holotype**

Holothuria (Cystipus) mammosa Cherbonnier, 1988: 123, fig. 50A-Q; Samyn, 2003: 30, 35.

Type data: EcHh 3550; Nossi-Bé, Ambaro Bay (Madagascar); coll. Crosnier, 4.XII.1964; 24 m depth; well preserved; well relaxed; eviscerated; dorso-longitudinal dissection.

Anatomical description: 68 mm long; 18-43 mm wide; morphology of the bivium and the trivium could not be assessed; dorsal body wall beige-grey; ventral body wall white-yellow; tentacle colour beige; dorsal appendages beige; arrangement of tube feet could not be assesd on bivium and on trivium; bivium and trivium not separated by a lateral fringe of appendages; body wall rough to the touch; body wall 1.5 mm thick; tentacles small, number could not be determined; calcareous ring with quadrangular radial plates with straight posterior side; intrradial plates two times narrower and three times shorter than radial ones; structure and number of tentacle ampullae not assessed; number of Polian vesicles could not be determined; number of stone canals could not be determined; gonad not assessed; longitudinal muscles bifid, wide and attached at edges; Cuvierian tubules not observed.

Ossicle description: tentacles with straight, unbranched, slightly spined rods; dorsal body wall with tables with round very nodulous disc with low spire ending in a nodulous crown and with nodulous buttons with generally three pairs of holes; ventral body wall with tables with round nodulous disc and low spire ending in a narrow crown and with nodulous buttons perforated with 3 pairs of perforations; ventral tube feet with morula-like tables, very small nodulous buttons and plates; cloaca and cloacal retractor muscles with distally perforated rods;longitudinal muscles devoid of ossicles; ossicle assemblage of dorsal appendages, gonad, rete mirabile and gut was not assessed.

Known distribution: known only from the type locality (Tuléar, Madagscar).

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after re-examination of the holotype).

Remarks: no tissue was taken from the dorsal papillae, but the typical large and very nodulous tables and plates can be found on the picture of the dorsal body wall.

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria massaspicula **Cherbonnier, 1954 / Syntype 1**

Holothuria massaspicula Cherbonnier, 1954: 254; Cherbonnier, 1955: 146, pl. 33a-l; Daniel & Halder, 1974: 417

Holothuria (Holothuria) massaspicula; Rowe, 1969: 153; Clark & Rowe, 1971: 176; Price, 1982: 11; Samyn, 2003: 39.

Holothuria tubulosa; Erwe, 1919: 185 (non Holothuria tubulosa Gmelin 1788*).*

Type data: EcHh 586; Suez; coll. M. Letourneux, 1880; unknown depth; well preserved; poorly relaxed; ventro-longitudinal dissection.

Anatomical description: 145 mm long; 30-35 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium flattened; dorsal body wall clear beige to clear brown; ventral body wall white-beige; tentacle colour uniform beige; dorsal appendages brownish; ventral tube feet yellowish; dorsal and ventral tube feet dispersed all over surface; bivium and trivium separated by a prominent lateral fringe of appendages; body wall rough to the touch; body wall <1 mm thick; tentacles small, 20 counted; calcareous ring with quadrangular radial plates with slightly indented posterior side; interradial plates as wide as radial ones; radial plates up to twice as long as interradial ones; 20 small tentacle ampullae counted; number of Polian vesicles could not be determined; single stone canal observed; gonad not observed; longitudinal muscles bifid, wide and free at edges; Cuvierian tubules not observed.

Ossicle description: tentacles with rods of various sizes; large ones stout, rugose and perforated; dorsal body wall with tables with spiny disc perforated by 2-4 central holes and 0-1 ring of peripheral holes, with low spire ending in a spiny crown, very rugose buttons perforated with 4-6 pairs of holes; ventral body wall with very few tables and numerous rugose buttons perforated by 3-7 pairs of perforations; dorsal appendages with tables similar to those of body wall, elongated rugose buttons and rods perforated and widened distally and centrally; anal papillae with curved smooth, distally branching rods and button-like rods; longitudinal muscles of longitudinal and cloacal retractor muscles devoid of ossicles; ossicle assemblage of ventral tube feet, gonad, cloaca, respirartory tree, gut and rete mirabile was not assessed.

Known distribution: known only from the type locality (Suez).

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after re-examination of all the syntypes), belonging to the subgenus *Holothuria*.

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria massaspicula **Cherbonnier, 1954 / Syntype 2**

Holothuria massaspicula Cherbonnier, 1954: 254; Cherbonnier, 1955: 146, pl. 33a-l; Daniel & Halder, 1974: 417

Holothuria (Holothuria) massaspicula; Rowe, 1969: 153; Clark & Rowe, 1971: 176; Price, 1982: 11; Samyn, 2003: 39.

Holothuria tubulosa; Erwe, 1919: 185 (non Holothuria tubulosa Gmelin 1788*).*

Type data: EcHh 586; Suez; coll. M. Letourneux, 1880; unknown depth; well preserved; poorly relaxed; ventro-longitudinal dissection.

Anatomical description: 115 mm long; 16-21 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium flattened; dorsal body wall clear beige to clear brown; ventral body wall white-beige; tentacle colour uniform beige; dorsal appendages brownish; ventral tube feet yellowish; dorsal and ventral tube feet dispersed all over surface; bivium and trivium separated by a prominent lateral fringe of appendages; body wall rough to the touch; body wall ±2 mm thick; tentacles small, 17 counted; calcareous ring with quadrangular radial plates with slightly indented posterior side; interradial plates as wide as radial ones; radial plates up to twice as long as interradial ones; 20 small tentacle ampullae counted; single Polian vesicles observed; single stone canal observed; gonad not observed; longitudinal muscles bifid, wide and free at edges; Cuvierian tubules not observed.

Ossicle description: cf. syntype 1.

Known distribution: known only from the type locality (Suez).

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after re-examination of all the syntypes), belonging to the subgenus *Holothuria*.

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria massaspicula **Cherbonnier, 1954 / Syntype 3**

Holothuria massaspicula Cherbonnier, 1954: 254; Cherbonnier, 1955: 146, pl. 33a-l; Daniel & Halder, 1974: 417

Holothuria (Holothuria) massaspicula; Rowe, 1969: 153; Clark & Rowe, 1971: 176; Price, 1982: 11; Samyn, 2003: 39.

Holothuria tubulosa; Erwe, 1919: 185 (non Holothuria tubulosa Gmelin 1788*).*

Type data: EcHh 586; Suez; coll. M. Letourneux, 1880; unknown depth; well preserved; poorly relaxed; ventro-longitudinal dissection.

Anatomical description: 75 mm long; 12-20 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium flattened; dorsal body wall clear beige to clear brown; ventral body wall white-beige; tentacle colour uniform beige; dorsal appendages brownish; ventral tube feet yellowish; dorsal and ventral tube feet dispersed all over surface; bivium and trivium separated by a prominent lateral fringe of appendages; body wall rough to the touch; body wall ±2 mm thick; tentacles small, 17 counted; calcareous ring with quadrangular radial plates with slightly indented posterior side; interradial plates as wide as radial ones; radial plates up to twice as long as interradial ones; 20 small tentacle ampullae counted; single Polian vesicles observed; single stone canal observed; gonad not observed; longitudinal muscles bifid, wide and free at edges; Cuvierian tubules not observed.

Ossicle description: cf syntype 1, but the mid ventral body wall presents stout, rugose button-like rods.

Known distribution: known only from the type locality (Suez).

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after re-examination of all the syntypes), belonging to the subgenus *Holothuria*.

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria (Thymiosycia) milloti Cherbonnier, 1988 / Holotype

(SPECIMEN ON LOAN WHEN WE VISITED THE COLLECTION)

Holothuria (Thymiosycia) milloti Cherbonnier, 1988: 84, fig. 33A-M; Samyn, 2003: 81, 86

Type data: will be determined later.

Anatomical description: will be made later.

Ossicle description: will be made later.

Known distribution: will be made later.

Taxonomic decision: will be made later.

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria monotuberculata Quoy & Gaimard, 1833 / Holotype

Holothuria monotuberculata Quoy & Gaimard, 1833: 131, pl. 432, fig 1.

Stichopus monotuberculatus; Cherbonnier, 1952: 22, textfig. 6a-t, pl. 3, fig. 4; Cherbonnier, 1955: 161; Cherbonnier, 1959: 250; Cherbonnier, 1967: 57; Stock, 1968: 92; James, 1969: 61; James & Pearse, 1969: 102 ; Clark & Rowe, 1971: 178; Tortonese, 1979: 275; Humes, 1980: 37, 72, 120; Price, 1982: 11; Marsh *et al.*, 1993: 64; Rowe & Gates, 1995: 325; Massin, 1996: 163, figs 9A-K, 10A-F, pl. 1C, D (colour plate); Rowe & Richmond, 1997: 306; Liao, 1998: 80; Massin *et al.,* 2002: 95; Samyn, 2003, figs 37A-K, 55D (map), pl. 4C (colour plate); Rowe & Richmond, 2004: 3305.

Stichopus cf montuberculatus; Samyn, 2000: 15; Samyn & Vanden Berghe, 2000: 18, 31, pl. 2E (colour plate); Marsh & Morrison, 2004: 339 .

Stichopus variegatus; Clark, 1920: 147; Clark, 1946: 418; Codoceo, 1974: 53; Castilla & Rozbaczylo, 1987: 211.

? Stichopus monotuberculatus; Erhardt & Moosleitner, 1997: 1186 (colour plate); Paulay, 2003: 577.

Stichopus chloronotus; Di Salvo *et al*., 1988: 460 (non *Stichopus chloronotus* Brandt, 1835).

Type data: EcHh 1206; Mauritius; coll. Quoy, Gaimard & Durville, 1829; unknown depth; poorly preserved; well relaxed; eviscerated; ventro-longitudinal dissection.

Anatomical description: 52 mm long; 7-20 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium flattened; dorsal body wall beige, slightly mottled with brown; ventral body wall beige; tentacles beige; color of dorsal appendages could not be determined; ventral tube feet beige; arrangement of dorsal appendages could not be determined due to contraction of specimen; ventral tube feet dispersed all over surface; bivium and trivium not separated by a lateral fringe of appendages; body wall rough to the touch; body wall < 1 mm thick; tentacles small, 18 counted; radial plates with slightly indented posterior side; interradial plates narrower than radial ones; size and number of tentacle ampullae could not be determined; Polian vesicles not observed; stone canals not observed; gonad not observed; longitudinal muscles bifid and wide; Cuvierian tubules not observed.

Ossicle description: tentacles with curved spiny rods, occassionaly bifurcating; dorsal body wall with tables with smooth disc perforated by four large holes and 0-1 ring of peripheral holes, low spire ending in spiny crown and roesttes of various forms; ventral body wall with tables similar to those of the dorsal body wall but with their disc larger and more spiny and with C-shaped rods; dorsal and ventral appendages with tables, perforated plates and rods with perforated and enlarged median process; longitudinal muscles with smooth, occasionaly branching rods; ossicle assemblage of cloacal retractor muscles, gonad, cloaca, respiratory tree, rete mirabile and gut were not assessed.

Known distribution: Madagascar, Mauritius, Rodrigues, Red Sea (Djibouti, Gulf of Suez, Ethiopia), Persian Gulf, Australia (NE ; W, NW and N coast, QLD, NSW, WA, NT, Tasman Sea), Tonga, Mariana Islands (Guam)

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after re-examination of all the holotype and other voucher specimens).

Remarks: *S. monoturberculatus* and *S. herrmanni* replace *S. variegatus* which is now considered as a synonym of *S. horrens.* In the literature there are many citations of *S. variegatus* that cannot be allocated to S. monotuberculatus or S. herrrmanni.

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria ophidiana Quoy & Gaimard, 1833 / Holotype

Holothuria ophidiana Quoy & Gaimard, 1833: 134; Cherbonnier, 1952: 31, pl. 3, fig. 5, text fig. 11d-e.

Type data: EcHh 3281; Port Dorey (New Guinea); col. Quoy & Gaimard, 1829; depth unknown; wemm preserved; poorly relaxed; ventro-longitudinal dissection; eviscerated.

Anatomical description: 58 mm long; 12 mm wide; curvature of bivium and trivium could not be determined; dorsal body wall beige; ventral body wall beige; tentacles beige; color of dorsal appendages beige; ventral tube feet beige; arrangement of dorsal appendages could not be determined (probably scattered); arrangement of ventral tube feet could not be determined (probably scattered); bivium and trivium not separated by a lateral fringe of appendages; body wall rough to the touch; body wall 3 mm thick; tentacles small, 7 counted (many cut away); radial plates with slightly indented posterior side; width of interradial plates 2/3 that of radial ones; radial plates twice as long as interradial ones; number of tentacle ampullae could not be determined; tentacle ampullae small; Polian vesicles not observed; stone canals not observed; gonad not observed; longitudinal muscles bifid, wide and thick, free at edges; Cuvierian tubules not observed.

Ossicle description: tentacles with smooth to slightly rugose, unbranched rods of different size**;** dorsal and ventral body wall with tables with smooth round disc with one central and one ring of peripheral holes, four pilars united by 1 cross beam ending in a narrow crown and buttons with smooth rim, perforated generally by 3 pairs of holes; dorsal and ventral appendages with tables and buttons as in body wall and with centrally thickened and perforated rods; longitudinal and cloacal retractor muscles and cloaca devoid of ossicles; ossicle assemblage of gonad, respiratory tree, rete mirabile and gut was not assessed

Known distribution: known from the type locality only.

Taxonomic decision: junior subjective synonym of *Holothuria (Thymiosycia) impatiens* (Forsskål, 1775) (confirmed after re-examination of the holotype).

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

***Holothuria (Selenkothuria) spinea* Cherbonnier, 1988 / Holotype**

Holothuria (Selenkothuria) spinea Cherbonnier, 1988: 56, fig. 20A-N; Samyn, 2003: 69.

Type data: EcHh 2832; Nossi-Bé, Ambariobe (Madagascar); unknown depth; coll. J. Millot; X.1959; well-preserved; well-relaxed; not eviscerated; dissected longitudinally, posterior side cut away, calcareous ring cut away.

Anatomical description: 63 mm long; 5-10 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium slightly flattened; mouth ventral; position of anus could not be determined; dorsal body wall beige with brown areas; ventral body wall yellowish; tentacles white; ventral tube feet beige; dorsal appendages beige; dorsal appendages spread irregularly over complete bivium; ventral tube feet in distinct rows in ambulacra; bivium and trivium not separated by lateral fringe of appendages; body wall 0.5 mm thick, smooth to the touch; 13 tentacles counted; radial plates quadrangular, slightly indented posteriorly; interradial plates as wide as radial plates; radial plates + 2 times as long as interradial plates; number of tentacle ampullae could not be determined; 1 large Polian vesicle; no stone canals observed; gonad not observed; longitudinal muscles bifid, wide, flat, attached at edges; respiratory tree longer than 1/2 body length; cloaca 7 mm long; Cuvierian tubules absent.

Ossicle description: tentacles devoid of ossicles; dorsal body wall with many small, rugose, non-perforated rods; ventral body wall with few small, rugose, non-perforated rods; dorsal appendages with only reduced end-plate; ventral tube feet with only fully formed end-plate; ossicle assemblage of anal papillae could not be determined; longitudinal muscles devoid of ossicles; cloacal retractor muscles with many, smooth, non-perforated, slender rods; cloaca devoid of ossicles; Gonad devoid of ossicles.

Known distribution: Nosi- Bé and Tuléar (Madagascar).

Taxonomic decision: junior subjective synonym of *Holothuria bacilla* Cherbonnier, 1988 (decision taken after re-examination of the holotypes of both species).

Remarks: Cherbonnier (1988) described table ossicles from the body wall. These, so he stated, where 'peu nombreuses (une ou deux par cm^2)'. We have searched in vain for these ossicles and must conclude that they are but contamination. This finding led to the decision that *H. spinea* Cherbonnier, 1988 is a subjective synonym of *H. bacilla* Cherbonnier, 1988; the latter we give priority by using our rights of First Reviser.

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

***Holothuria subrubra* Quoy & Gaimard, 1833**

Holothuria subrubra Quoy & Gaimard, 1833: 136; Hoffman, 1874: 55.

Bohadschia subrubra; Cherbonnier, 1952: 36, fig. 14A-J; Rowe, 1969: 130; Clark & Rowe, 1971; 176 ; Cherbonnier, 1988: 40, fig. 13A-K ; Rowe & Richmond, 1997: 302 ; Massin *et al*., 1999, 166, figs3A-G, 4A-P, 5A-G, pl. 1A, C, D; Conand, 1999: 19, 20; Samyn, 2000: 15; Samyn & Vanden Berghe, 2000: 4, 17, 20; Marshall *et al*., 2001 : 46; Flamang *et al.,* 2002: 1109; Samyn, 2003: 24, fig. 10A-D; Rasolofonirina *et al.,* 2004: 137; Thandar & Samyn, 2004: 255; Pouget, 2005: 23; Samyn *et al.,* 2005: 15; Conand et al., 2005: 20.

Bohadschia sp.; Rowe & Richmond, 1997: 302 (text).

Bohadschia aff. *subrubra;* Conand, 1999 : pl. 2.

Bohadschia cf. *subrubra*; Conand, 1999 : 12, 39.

Type data: EcHh 3283; Ilôt des Cerf (Mauritius); coll. Quoy et Gaimard (Expedition d'Urville), 1829; unknown depth; poorly preserved; poorly relaxed; eviscerated; ventro-longitudinal dissection.

Anatomical description: measurements could not be taken reliably; curvature of body could not be assessed; position of mouth and anus could not longer be determoined; tentacles light brown; dorsal body wall brownish; ventral body wall white-beige; dorsal appendage brown; ventral tube feet beige; arrangement of dorsal appendages could not be determined; ventral tube feet spread regularily over trivium; bivium and trivium not separated by lateral fringe of appendages; body wall thickness could not be assessed; rugosity of body wall could not be determined; size, structure and number of tentacles could not be determined; structure of calcareous ring impossible to assess; number and size of tentace ampullae, polian vesicle(s) and stone canal(s) impossible to asses; gonad not observed; longitudinal muscles appear narrow; Cuvierian tubules not observed

Ossicle description: ossicles could not be described, as the tissue sampled during our visit is lost.

Known distribution: Mauritius, Kenya, Tanzania, Madagascar (Tuléar); Comoros Archipelago (Mayotte, Grande Comore), South Africa.

Taxonomic decision: valid species.

Remarks: the specimen is in such a poor state that it was virtually impossible to provide a redescription. Such is available in Massin *et al.* (1999).

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria timama **Lesson, 1830 / Holotype**

Holothuria timama Lesson, 1830: 118, pl. 43; Lampert, 1885: 94; Théel, 1886: 240; Clark A.M., 1963: 383ss; Opinion 762, 1966: 15ss; Melville & Smith, 1987: 301.

Holothuria timana (lapsus calami); Panning, 1931: 117; Cherbonnier, 1951a: 295; Cherbonnier, 1951b: 396, figs 1a-r, 2a-g.

Holothuria (Metriatyla) timana; Rowe & Gates, 1995: 295; Marsh & Morrison, 2004: 339.

Holothuria (Metriatyla) scabra; Vandenspiegel, Ovaere, Massin, 1992: 168, figs 2, 3A-E, 4A-G (non *H. (M.) scabra* Jaeger, 1833).

Holothuria scabra var. *versicolor* Conand, 1986: 19; Conand, 1991: 170; Conand & Byrne, 1993: 3ss; Conand, 1998: 1180, textfig. + map; Conand, 1999: 10ss; Forbes *et al*., 1999: 38 (colour plate); Hamel *et al*., 2001: 146ss, fig. 4B; Conand, 2004: 14, fig. 1(4); Baine, 2004: 120; Rasoloforinina *et al*., 2004: 137; Tuwo, 2004: 51; Uthicke *et al*., 2005: 261ss, fig. 1B-D; Purcell, 2005: 31, fig. 2b; Ivy & Giraspy, 2006: 28ss, figs 1-4.

?*Holothuria scabra* var. *versicolor*; Schoppe, 2000: 119 (colour plate); Pouget, 2005: 23.

Holothura aculeata; Cherbonnier, 1951a: 298 (non *H. aculeata* Semper, 1868); Catala, 1979: 245, fig; 91 (colour plate) (non *H. aculeata* Semper, 1868); Rowe & Gates, 1995: 295 (cited as a synonym of *H. timana* (sic) (= *H. lessoni* Massin *et al*., 2009.).

Holothuria (Metriatyla) aculeata; Rowe, 1969: 160 (*partim*, records from East Indies only); Clark & Rowe, 1971: 176 (*partim*, records from East Indies only); Marsh *et al*., 1993: 64; Marsh, 1994: 11.

Holothuria (Metriatyla) lessoni Massin *et al.* 2009: 41, figs 1A-D, 3A-G, 4A-H, 5A-C)

Type data: EcHh 544; Xaiego Island (Indonesia); unknown depth; coll. Lesson & Garnot; 1829; only buccal aparatous remains.

Anatomical description: cannot be provided given the state of the holotype.

Ossicle description: cannot be provided as no tissue available on the holotype.

Known distribution: see Massin *et al.* 2009: 46, tab. 1.

Taxonomic decision: *nomen dubium* replaced by *Holothuria (Metriatyla) lessoni* Massin *et al.*, 2009.

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria (Theelothuria) turriscelsa **Cherbonnier, 1980 / Holotype**

Holothuria (? Theelothuria) turriscelsa Cherbonnier, 1980: 644, fig. 15A-L, Pl. 1E.

Holothuria (Theelothuria) turriscelsa; Féral & Cherbonnier, 1986: 92, fig. 40M ; Kerr *et al*., 1992: 209, fig. 3f, pl. 1d; Pawson, 1995: 189; Erhardt & Baensch, 1998: 1089, colour plate; Massin, 1999: 53, figs 42a-l, 43 (map); Samyn, 2000: 15; Samyn & Van den Berghe, 2000: 5, 17, 27, pl. 2A-B (colour plate); Samyn, 2003: 78, figs 31A-G, 54F (map).

Type data: EcHh 3084; East side of Thio & Cap Berg (New Caledonia); coll. ORSTOM, 1979 (at night); 15-20 m depth; well preserved; well relaxed; ventro-longitudinal dissection; calcareous ring and attached structures removed from specimen.

Anatomical description: 195 mm long; 35-74mm wide; bivium arched; trivium distinctly flattened; mouth ventral; anus terminal; dorsal body wall dark brown; ventral body wall clear brown; tentacles yellow-beige; ventral tube feet beige; dorsal appendages beige; dorsal appendages spread regularly over complete bivium; ventral tube feet spread regularly over trivium; bivium and trivium not separated by lateral fringe of appendages; body wall 4,5-5 mm thick, smooth to the touch; 17 tentacles counted (two or three cut away); radial plates with straight posterior side; interradial plates 2 times narrower than radial plates; radial plates 1,5 times as long as interradial plates; number of tentacle ampullae could not be determined; number of Polian vesicles could not be determined; no stone canals observed; gonad not observed; longitudinal muscles bifid, wide, flat, attached at edges; respiratory tree longer than 1/2 body length; cloaca 7 mm long; Cuvierian tubules present.

Ossicle description: tentacles with curved spiny rods, occassionally perforated distally; dorsal and ventral body wall with tables with disc perforated by four central holes and 1-3 rings of peripheral holes, spiny rim, 4 pillars, 1-2 cross beams ending in a narrow spiny crown and very nodulouse buttons perforated by up to 6 pairs of holes; dorsal and ventral appendages with tables as in body wall and with large rods widened and perforated distally and centrally; longitudinal and cloacal retractor muscles, cloaca and gut devoid of ossicles; ossicle assemblage of gonad and rete mirabile was not assessed.

Known distribution: Indonesia (Sulawesi), Mariana Islands (Guam), New Caledonia, Society Islands, Kenya (Pemba Island, Kiunga Marine reserve), Tahiti.

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after examination of holotype and other voucher specimens); here designated senior subjective synonym of *Holothuria viridia* Cherbonnier, 1986.

Remarks: The gut of the specimen contains reddish mud; this probably explains the somewhat darker than usual coloration of the specimen.

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria (Theelothuria) viridia **Cherbonnier, 1986**

Holothuria (Theelothuria) viridia Cherbonnier, 1986: 247, fig. 1A-Q; Samyn 2003: 78.

Type data: EcHh 3543; Maribago, Mactan Island, Cébu (Philippines); coll. Ph. Bouchet, 12.VI.1985 (at night); 5-8 m depth; well preserved; well relaxed; ventro-longitudinal dissection; calcareous ring and attached structures removed from specimen.

Anatomical description: 132 mm long; 27-50 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium distinctly flattened; mouth ventral; anus terminal; dorsal body wall deep grey; ventral body wall white; tentacles white-beige; ventral tube feet brown-black; dorsal appendages black circled with white; dorsal appendages spread regularly over complete bivium; ventral tube feet spread regularly over trivium; bivium and trivium not separated by lateral fringe of appendages; body wall 9 mm thick, smooth to the touch; 20 tentacles counted (one cut away); radial plates with slight posterior notch; interradial plates 2 times narrower than radial plates; radial plates 1,5-2 times as long as interradial plates; number of tentacle ampullae could not be determined; number of Polian vesicles could not be determined; no stone canals observed; gonad not observed; longitudinal muscles bifid, wide, cylindrical, attached at edges; respiratory tree longer than 1/2 body length; cloaca 25 mm long; Cuvierian tubules absent.

Ossicle description: tentacles with curved spiny rods, occassionally perforated distally; dorsal and ventral body wall with tables with disc perforated by four central holes and 1-2 rings of peripheral holes, spiny rim, 4 pillars, 1-2 cross beams ending in a narrow spiny crown and very nodulouse buttons perforated by up to 6 pairs of holes; dorsal and ventral appendages with tables as in body wall and with large perforated-plate like rods widened and perforated distally and centrally; longitudinal and cloacal retractor muscles, cloaca and gut devoid of ossicles; ossicle assemblage of gonad and rete mirabile was not assessed.

Known distribution: only known from the type locality.

Taxonomic decision: junior subjective synonym of *H. turriscelsa* Cherbonnier, 1980 (taxonomic decision based upon re-examination of the holotypes of both species and other voucher specimens)

Remarks: it is remarkable that Cherbonnier (1986) compared his *H. viridia* with H. *foresti* and *H. asperita* and NOT with *H. turriscelsa* from which it does not differ apart from the fact that *H. turriscelsa* possesses Cuvierian tubules. This absence of Cuvierian tubules in *H. viridia* is however an artefact caused by the collectors as Cherbonnier clearly states that the animal has been completely eviscerated by the collectors in order to facilitate the search for eventual parasites.

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Holothuria (Selenkothuria) vittalonga **Cherbonnier, 1988 / Holotype**

Holothuria (Selenkothuria) vittalonga Cherbonnier, 1988: 58, fig. 21A-K) ; Samyn, 2003: 68.

Type data: EcHh 3547; Station 1/16, Tuléar (Madagascar); coll. P Galeron, 1972; unknown depth; well preserved; well relaxed; calcareous ring removed from specimen; anal side severely damaged by dissection.

Anatomical description: 105 mm long; 23-34 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium distinctly flattened; mouth ventral; anus terminal; dorsal body wall yellow-beige with two narrow longitudinal black lines on the ambulacrae; ventral body wall yellow-beige; tentacles brown; ventral tube feet yellow-beige; dorsal appendages yellow; dorsal appendages spread regularly over complete bivium; ventral tube feet spread regularly over trivium; bivium and trivium not separated by lateral fringe of appendages; body wall 2,5 mm thick, smooth to the touch; 12 tentacles counted; structure of the calcareous ring could not be determined; number of tentacle ampullae could not be determined; number of Polian vesicles could not be determined; number and size of stone canals could not be determined; gonad small, very thin, yellowish unramified tubules; longitudinal muscles bifid, wide, attached at edges; respiratory tree longer than 1/2 body length; cloaca 15 mm long; Cuvierian tubules present; very small.

Ossicle description: tentacles with straight rods with lateral extensions and sometimes some distal perforations; dorsal and ventral body wall with rods with lateral extensions occasionally branching distally and with distal perforations; ventral tube feet with rods as in body wall whereby some also perforated laterally; longitudinal and cloacal retractor muscles, gonad, respiratory tree and gut devoid of ossicles; ossicle assemblage of dorsal appendages, anal papillae and cloaca could not be assessed.

Known distribution: known only from the type locality

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after examination of holotype).

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Stichopus Brandt, 1835

The *Musée national d'Histoire naturelle* in Paris has type specimens of the following species originally recognised in the genus *Stichopus*:

Stichopus noctivagus Cherbonnier, 1980

Stichopus noctivagus Cherbonnier, 1980 / Holotype

Stichopus noctivagus Cherbonnier, 1980: 654, fig. 19A-P, pl. 1A (B/W plate); Féral & Cherbonnier, 1986: 96 (colour plate); Kerr et al., 1992: 213, pl. 1C (colour plate); Allen & Steene, 1994: 245 (colour plate); Colin & Arneson, 1995: 262, fig. 1239 (colour plate); Pawson, 1995: 180; ? Gosliner *et al*., 1996: 281, fig. 1033 (colour plate); Erhardt & Baensch, 1998: 1094 (colour plate); Massin, 1999: 65, figs 53a-m, 54 (map), 112a (colour plate); Chao, 2002: 4, fig. 11 (colour plate); Paulay, 2003: 577; Samyn, 2003: 88; Marsh & Morrison, 2004: 303, 339.

Type data: EcHh 3073; Cap Bégat (New Caledonia); coll. Unknown, unknown date (at night); 20 m depth; well preserved; well relaxed; ventro-longitudinal dissectioncalcareous ring and attached structures removed; eviscerated

Anatomical description: 120 mm long; 17-29 mm wide; bivium arched; trivium distinctly flattened; mouth ventral; anus terminal; dorsal body wall beige with dark circles around dorsal papillae; ventral body wall beige; tentacles dark brown; ventral tube feet beige; dorsal appendages dark brown, papillae with white tip; dorsal appendages spread regularly over complete bivium; ventral tube feet spread over trivium, but mainly along ambulacrae; bivium and trivium not separated by lateral fringe of appendages; body wall 2 mm thick, rough to the touch; 18 large tentacles counted; radial plates with posterior median prolongation; radial plates 2-3 times wider than interradial ones; number of tentacle ampullae could not be determined; single Polian vesicle observed; number and size of stone canals could not be determined; gonad in single tuft; tubules ramified; longitudinal muscles bifid, narrow, very flat attached at edges; cloaca 8 mm long; Cuvierian tubules absent

Ossicle description: tentacles with curved spiny rods of various sizes, smallest ones generally smooth; dorsal and ventral body wall with tables with disc perforated by four central holes and few other perforations, rim smooth and undulating, 4 pillars, 1-2 cross beams ending in a narrow spiny crown; dorsal papillae with C- and S-shaped rods, tables as in body wall as well as tack-like tables with rather low spire and with curved rods; ventral tube feet with tables as in body wall as well as with large perforated plates and rods with lateral, perforated extension; rete mirabile with irregular branching rods; longitudinal and cloacal retractor muscles, gonad and cloaca devoid of ossicles; ossicle assemblage of respiratory tree was not assessed.

Known distribution: Indonesia (Sulawesi), Philippines, Taiwan, Australia (Dampier Archipelago, Mariana Islands (Guam), Palau Islands, Papua New Guinea, New Caledonia, (?) Hawaiian Islands.

Taxonomic decision: valid species (confirmed after examination of the holotype).

For original description click here.

Find out more about this species by typing its name in the search engine e-species (information not verified by us).

Conclusion

Overall we investigated 59 specimens belonging to 45 different species. The table below summarises our main findings.

Cherbonnier's name	Present disposition
Actinopyga albonigra Cherbonnier & Féral, 1984	*Actinopyga albonigra* Cherbonnier & Féral, 1984
Actinopyga bacilla Cherbonnier, 1988	*Nomen inquirendium*: = *Actinopyga echinites* Jaeger, 1833?
Actinopyga fusca Cherbonnier, 1980	*Actinopyga fusca* Cherbonnier, 1980
Actinopyga spinea Cherbonier, 1980	*Actinopyga spinea* Cherbonier, 1980 **(Yet to examine)**
Bohadschia cousteaui Cherbonnier, 1954	*Bohadschia cousteaui* Cherbonnier, 1954
Bohadschia drachi Cherbonnier, 1954	*Pearsonothuria graeffei* (Semper, 1868)
Bohadschia maculisparsa Cherbonnier & Féral, 1984	*Bohadschia maculisparsa* Cherbonnier & Féral, 1984
Bohadschia mitsioensis Cherbonnier, 1988	*Nomen inquirendum:* = *Bohadschia marmorata* Jaeger, 1833?
Halodeima stocki Cherbonnier, 1964	*Holothuria (Halodeima) stocki* Cherbonnier, 1964
Holothuria (Mertensiothuria) albofusca Cherbonnier, 1988	*Holothuria (Mertensiothuria) albofusca* Cherbonnier, 1988 **(Holotype yet to examine; paratype examined)**
Holothuria (Thymiosycia) altaturicula Cherbonnier & Féral, 1984	*Nomen inquirendum*: = *Holothuria samoana* Ludwig, 1875?
Holothuria (Mertensiothuria) artensis Cherbonnier & Féral, 1984	*Nomen dubium* (note also that *Holothuria ratiensis* is a *nomen nudum*)
Holothuria (Theelothuria) asperita Cherbonnier & Féral, 1984	*Holothuria (Theelothuria) asperita* Cherbonnier & Féral, 1984
Holothuria (Selenkothuria) bacilla Cherbonnier, 1988	*Holothuria (Selenkothuria) bacilla* Cherbonnier, 1988
Holothuria (Thymiosycia) conusalba Cherbonnier & Féral 1984	*Holothuria (Thymiosycia) conusalba* Cherbonnier & Féral 1984 **(Yet to examine)**
Holothuria (Stichothuria) coronopertusa Cherbonnier, 1980	*Holothuria (Stichothuria) coronopertusa* Cherbonnier, 1980
Holothuria (Platyperona) crosnieri Cherbonnier, 1988	*Holothuria (Platyperona) crosnieri* Cherbonnier, 1988
Holothuria (Lessonothuria) duoturricula Cherbonnier, 1988	*Holothuria (Lessonothuria) duoturricula* Cherbonnier, 1988
Holothuria (Cystipus) dura Cherbonnier & Féral, 1981	*Holothuria (Cystipus) dura* Cherbonnier & Féral, 1981
Holothuria edulis Lesson, 1830	*Holothuria (Halodeima) edulis* Lesson, 1830
Holothuria flammea Quoy & Gaimard, 1833	Junior subjective synonym of *Holothuria (Mertensiothuria) monacaria* Lesson, 1830
Holothuria (Theelothuria) foresti Cherbonnier & Féral, 1981	*Holothuria (Theelothuria) foresti* Cherbonnier & Féral, 1981
Holothuria (Metriatyla) fuligina Cherbonnier, 1988	junior subjective synonym of *Holothuria (Metriatyla) scabra* Jaeger, 1833
Holothuria fulva Quoy & Gaimard, 1833	junior subjective synonym of *Holothuria (Thymiosycia) impatiens* (Forsskål, 1775)
Holothuria (Microthele) fuscogilva Cherbonnier, 1980	*Holothuria (Microthele) fuscogilva* Cherbonnier, 1980
Holothuria glandifera Cherbonnier, 1955	*Holothuria (Lessonothuria) glandifera* Cherbonnier, 1955
Holothuria (Semperothuria) granosa Cherbonnier, 1988	*Holothuria (Semperothuria) granosa* Cherbonnier, 1988
Holothuria hilla Lesson, 1830	*Holothuria (Mertensiothuria) hilla* Lesson, 1830 (species concept does not fit with the one currently in use)
Holothuria (?Platyperona) insolita Cherbonnier, 1988	*nomen inquirendum*: = *Mesothuria* spp.
Holothuria Jousseaumei Cherbonnier, 1955	*Holothuria (Cystipus) jousseaumei* Cherbonnier, 1955
Holothuria lucifuga Quoy & Gaimard, 1833	Suppressed name; replaced by *Holothuria (Selenkothuria) moebii* Ludwig, 1883.
Holothuria (Cystipus) mammosa Cherbonnier, 1988	*Holothuria (Cystipus) mammosa* Cherbonnier, 1988

Holothuria massaspicula Cherbonnier, 1955	*Holothuria (Holothuria) massaspicula* Cherbonnier, 1955
Holothuria (Thymiosycia) milloti Cherbonnier, 1988	*Holothuria (Thymiosycia) milloti* Cherbonnier, 1988 **(Yet to examine)**
Holothuria monotuberculata Quoy & Gaimard, 1833 (valid species)	*Stichopus monotuberculatus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1833)
Holothuria (Selenkothuria) spinea Cherbonnier, 1988	Junior subjective synonym of *Holothuria bacilla* Cherbonnier, 1988
Holothuria subrubra Quoy & Gaimard, 1833	*Bohadschia subrubra* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1833) (tissues to be located!!!)
Holothuria timama Lesson, 1830	Suppressed name; replaced by *Holothuria (Metriatyla) lessoni* Massin *et al*., 2009
Holothuria (Theelothuria) turriscelsa Cherbonnier, 1980	*Holothuria (Theelothuria) turriscelsa* Cherbonnier, 1980
Holothuria (Theelothuria) viridia Cherbonnier, 1986	junior subjective synonym of *Holothuria (Theelothuria) turriscelsa* Cherbonnier, 1988
Holothuria (Selenkothuria) vittalonga Cherbonnier, 1988	*Holothuria (Selenkothuria) vittalonga* Cherbonnier, 1988
Stichpus noctivagus Cherbonnier, 1980	*Stichpus noctivagus* Cherbonnier, 1980

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References

References can be located on the 'PEET website' available under the following link:
http://www.guammarinelab.com/peetcukes/systematicslit.html

Dedication

This report is dedicated to Dr. G. Cherbonnier, in recognition of his spectacular contribution to echinoderm, holothuroids in particular, taxonomy.

Gustave Cherbonnier (1909 – 1995)