

CMFRI SPECIAL PUBLICATION Number 58

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON SEA-CUCUMBERS

CENTRAL MARINE FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Indian Council of Agricultural Research

DR. SALIM ALI ROAD, POST BOX NO. 1603, TATAPURAM P.O.

ERNAKULAM, COCHIN AND 014

CMFRI SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS

- Pearl culture training: Long-term and short-term courses, 1977, 39pp.
- 2. Mariculture research and developmental activities. 1978, 48pp.
- 3. Summer Institute in breeding and rearing of marine prawns. 1978, 129pp.
- 4. Economics of the indigenous fishing units at Cochin: A case study. 1978, 24pp.
- Seminar on the role of small-scale fisheries and coastal aquaculture in integrated rural development, Madras, 6-9 December 1978. Abstracts, 1978, 44pp.
- Proceedings of the first workshop on technology transfer in coastal aquaculture held at Cochin, 23-24 July, and Mandapam, 27-28 July 1979, 1979, 96pp.
- Manual of research methods for crustacean biochemistry and physiology, 1981, 172pp.
- 8. Manual of research methods for fish and shellfish nutrition. 1982, 125pp.
- 9. Manual of research methods for marine invertebrate reproduction. 1982, 214pp.
- 10. Analysis of marine fish landings in India: A new approach, 1982, 42pp.
- 11. Approaches to finfish and shellfish pathology investigations. 1983, 43pp.
- 12. A code list of common marine living resources of the Indian seas. 1983. 150pp.
- 13. Application of genetics in aquaculture. 1983, 90pp.
- 14. Manual of research methods for invertebrate endocrinology, 1983, 114pp.
- 15. Production and use of Artemia in aquaculture. 1984, 74pp.
- Manual on marine toxins in bivalve molluscs and general consideration of shellfish sanitation. 1984, 100pp.
- Handbook of diagnosis and control of bacterial diseases in finfish and shellfish culture. 1984, 50pp.
- 18. Proceedings of the workshop on sea turtle conservation. 1984, 109pp.
- Mariculture research under the Centre of Advanced Studies in Mariculture. 1984, 136pp.
- 20. Manual on pearl culture techniques. 1984, 42pp.
- 21. A guide to prawn farming in Kerala. 1985, 96pp.
- 22. Water quality management in aquaculture. 1985, 96pp.
- 23. Hatchery production of penaeid prawn seed: Penaeus indicus. 1985, 41pp.
- 24. The present status of ribbonfish fishery in India. 1986, 49pp.
- A practical manual for studies of environmental physiology and biochemistry of culturable marine organisms. 1986, 45pp.
- 26. Theorems in environmental adaptation, 1986, 50pp.
- 27. Bibliography of the publications by the staff of CMFRI 1948-85. 1986, 168pp.
- The present status of our knowledge on the lesser sardines of Indian waters. 1986, 43pp.
- Exploitation of marine fishery resources and its contribution to Indian economy. 1986, 32pp.
- Seminar on potential marine fishery resources and its contribution to Indian economy. 1986, 32pp.

1 to 11 Out of Print

Contd. on back inside

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON SEA-CUCUMBERS

Compiled by

DR. D. B. JAMES

Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin 682 014



CENTRAL MARINE FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE
Indian Council of Agricultural Research
DR. SALIM ALI ROAD, POST BOX NO. 1603, TATAPURAM P.O.
ERNAKULAM, COCHIN 682 014, INDIA

RESTRICTED DISTRIBUTION

Published by: DR. P. S. B. R. JAMES

Director,

Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute,

Cochin - 682 014.

Edited by : Dr. K. RENGARAJAN

Senior Scientist,

Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute,

Cochin - 682 014.

Citation: JAMES, D. B. 1994. Annotated Bibliography on Sea-cucumbers. CMFRI

Spl. Publ., 58: 1 - 92 (Compiled).

Front Cover : Holothuria pardalis (Photo by Mr. P. Emmanuel Vijay Anand).

Back Cover : Thelenota ananas (Photo by Dr. D. B. James).

PRINTED IN INDIA
AT PAICO PRINTING PRESS, ERNAKULAM, COCHIN - 682 035

CONTENTS

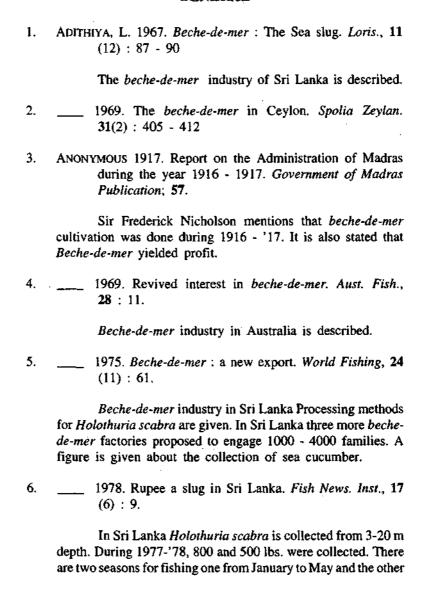
| Preface | iii |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Contents | iv |
| Introduction | 1 |
| Annotated Bibliography | |
| General | 2 |
| Taxonomy | 12 |
| Morphology | 34 |
| Anatomy | 35 |
| Biology | 35 |
| Ecology | 42 |
| Reproduction | 45 |
| Hatchery and Culture | 50 |
| Conservation and Management | 58 |
| Resources and Fishery | 59 |
| Processing and Quality Control | 70 |
| Marketing and Export | 77 |
| Author Index | 83 |

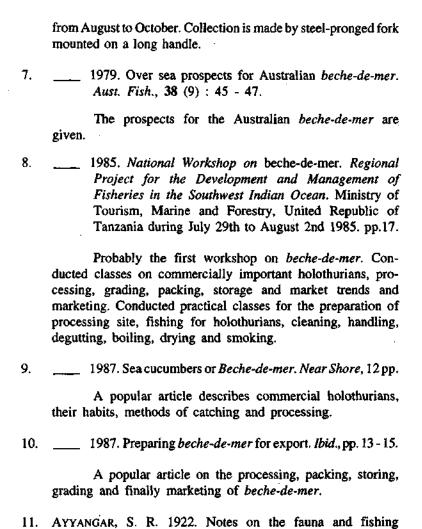
INTRODUCTION

Beche-de-mer is a little known subject with references widely scattered and not readily available for an average worker. Therefore it was felt essential to bring in all the scattered references at one place with a brief summary of each reference. A few references collected through cross reference are simply listed without annotations as it was not readily possible to the correct summary. The subject matter with 398 references is arranged under different headings such as General, Taxonomy, Morphology, Anatomy, Biology, Ecology, Reproduction, Hatchery and Culture, Conservation and Management, Resource and Fishery, Processing and Quality Control, and Marketing and Export. Many of the papers particularly the valuble reports of the FAO and the these approved by various Universities are also included to make the Bibliography comprehensive. Valuble information has been collected from the Administrative Reports of the Madras State Fisheries Department. Maximum references are under the heading Taxonomy. Though hatchery and culture techniques in sea-cucumbers are of recent orgin, more than 30 references have been collected on the subject and included. Every effort is made to make the Bibliography wide-based and complete.

The compilator is most grateful to Dr. P. S. B. R. James, Director, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin for kindly suggesting to take up this work and also for his interest and encouragement. He particularly thanks Miss. A. M. Clark formerly of the British Museum (Natural History) for generously providing some of the references on Reproduction, Hatchery and Culture from the Far Eastern Seas. He is also thankful to his colleague Shri P. Thirumilu for collecting some information from the Administrative Reports of the Madras State Fisheries Department. He sincerely thanks Dr. K. Rengarajan for critically scrutinising, editing and printing this Bibliography nicely and in time.

GENERAL





45 - 69.

Beche-de-mer industry which existed once in

Beche-de-mer industry which existed once in Lakshadweep is now closed.

industries of the Laccadives. Madras Fish. Bull., 15:

12. BEARDSLY, A. J. 1971. Beche-de-mer fishing. Comm. Fish. Revi., 33 (7 & 8): 64 - 68.

Gives a few remarks on beche-de-mer fishery.

13. BRADBURY, A. 1990. Sea-cucumber research in Washington State. Beche-de-mer Information Bulletin, 2:11-12.

The only commercially exploited holothurian in Washington State is *Stichopus californicus*. Underwater surveys made by taking 12 transects each measuring 83.61 sq.m. Tagging was also done using Floy tags.

14. BRUCE, C. 1983. Sea-cucumbers - extraordinary, but edible all the same. *Infofish.*, 6: 19 - 21.

Economically important holothurians in different languages with processing and marketing methods are mentioned. Recipes for *beche-de-mer* preparation are also given.

15. CHARI, S. T. 1964. The Indian beche-de-mer industry. Indian Seafoods, 1 (14): 11 - 13.

Some remarks on the Indian beche-de-mer industry are given.

 CHOPRA, B. 1931. On some decapod Crustacea found in the cloaca of Holothurians. Rec. Indian Mus., 33: 303-324.

The pea-crab *Pinnotheres decanensis* is reported from the cloaca of the commercially important holothurian *Holothuria* scabra from the Andamans.

CLARK, A. M. 1976 Echinoderms of coral reefs. In: O. A. Jones and R. E. Endean (Ed.) Biology and Geology of Coral Reefs. Academic Press, New York, 3 (2): 95 - 123.

Gives very interesting information on the habits of reef

dwelling echinoderms. Some of the species listed as useful for beche-de-mer are strictly not used for beche-de-mer.

18. COLLIER, C. 1830. On the *Trepang* or *Biche-de-Mer* or Sea slug of India the *Holothuria tubulosa* of naturalists. *Edinburgh* New Phil. J., 8: 46 - 52.

A very old paper which described the processing of beche-de-mer. First account on beche-de-mer from India.

 CONAND, C. AND N. A. SLOAN 1988. World fisheries for echinoderms. In: J. F. Caddy (Ed.) Scientific approaches to management of shellfish resources. Wiley, New York. pp. 647 - 663.

History of beche-de-mer fisheries, harvesting, trade, life-history of commercial species, resource assessment, fisheries regulation and future of sea-cucumber management are given.

20. ____ AND ___ 1988. Les holothuries espidochirotes du lagoon de nouvelle-Caledonie. These de Doctorat es Sciences, 288 p.

Detailed work on the reproductive biology of some holothurians from New Caledonia.

- 21. CUENOT, L. 1948. Anatomie, ethologie et systematique des echinoderris. In: Grasse (Ed.) Traite de Zoologie. Masson Paris, 2: 3 363.
- 22. CURTTS, V. A. 1980. Queensland beche-de-mer fishery summary: 1880 1980. Brisbane, Queensland Fisheries Service, p. 6.

Unpublished report on the beche-de-mer fishery of Queensland for one hundred years.

23. DAVIDSON, A. 1977. Seafood of Southeast Asia. Federal Publications Pvt. Ltd, Singapore.

A recipe for beche-de-mer preparation is given.

24. FAO, B. 1990. Pollution problems. Beche-de-mer *Information Bulletin*, 2:12.

In New Caledonia is caused by the fluids that come out during degutting and also by throwing the water in which they are boiled. A number of bivalves and thousands of sardines died due to the pollution. This toxin is tested against small fish by using fresh juice and cooking stock.

- 25. GENTLE, M. T. 1979. The fisheries biology of beche-de-mer. South Pacific Bull., 29: 25 27.
- 26. HORNELL, J. 1917. The Indian beche-de-mer industry: its history and recent revival. Madras Fish. Bull., 11, (4): 119 150.

A classical paper on Indian beche-de-mer, its history and revival. The history of the industry in India is traced back to the Chinese method of curing in earlier days. Defects in curing and trade are pointed out. The setting up of a Government factory at Tirupalakkudi is mentioned. Finally the prospects for the industry in India including Lakshadweep are given.

27. HYMAN, L. H. 1955. The Invertebrates: Echinodermata. The Coelomate bilateria, 4:1 - 763. McGraw - Hill. New York

Brief mention of beche-de-mer is mentioned in general manner.

28. JACOB, P. J. 1973. Sea-cucumbers. Seafood Export J., 5 (11): 21 - 26.

A popular article on sea-cucumbers. Some information is given on the *beche-de-mer* industry in the Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay. Processing method is also briefly described.

29. JAMES, D. B. 1983. Research on Indian echinoderms - A review. J. mar. biol. Ass. India., 25 (1 & 2): 91 - 108.

All the papers published on beche-de-mer from India are reviewed. Thorough survey of the sea-cucumber resources in the Gulf of Kutch is suggested. Detailed study on the resources and biology of commercially important holothurians is suggested.

30. ____ 1986. The holothurian resources. Marine fishery resources and management. CMFRI, Cochin, R & D Series, 10 pp. 4.

The importance of beche-de-mer, its utilization, present status of the industry and future prospects are given. Commercially important species of holothurians Holothuria (Metriatyla) scabra and Holothuria (Theelothuria) spinifera (Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay), Holothuria (Microthele) nobilis, Actinopyga mauritiana, A. echinites, A. miliaris, A. lecanora and Holothuria (Metriatyla) scabra (all species from Andamans), Thelenota ananas and A. mauritiana from Lakshadweep are given.

31. ____ 1988. The enigmatic echninoderms. Biology Education., 5 (2): 84 - 86.

General remarks on Beche-de-mer from India are given.

32. ____ 1989. A Handbook on beche-de-mer. Issued on the occasion of National Workshop on beche-de-mer held at Mandapam Camp during Feb. 23-25, 1989. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin. pp. 27 (In Tamil with English Summary).

This is the first Handbook in Tamil on sea-cucumbers with beautiful colour plates. It deals with all information needed for the fishermen and industry. Field key is given for commercially important species with brief notes on each species. Information on processing, packing, marketing, conservation and management are given. The recent breakthrough made by CMFRI in inducing H. scabra to spawn in the laboratory for the first time is given. At the end, export figures of the last ten years with full addresses of beche-de-mer importers in Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia are given.

33. ____ 1993. Sea-cucumber. Technical paper presented at the Business Session of INDAQUA, Madras. pp. 3.

General account of sea-cucumbers is presented along with information on new resources for the Indian beche-de-mer industry, potential species for processing, technology for seed production and sea-ranching programme are given.

34. _____ AND P. S. B. R. JAMES 1994. A hand-book on Indian Sea-cucumbers. CMFRI Spl. Publ., 59: 1 - 48.

Field identification characters of commercially important species of holothurians from Indian waters with key, fishery, resources, processing, marketing, trade, recipes of beche-de-mer, prospective buyers in international markets, etc. have been given.

 JAMES, P. S. B. R. 1990. The status of sea farming development in South Asia and options for India. Souvenir. A special issue of AFSIB Newsletter. Issued on the occasion of the Second Indian Fisheries Forum.

Controlled breeding of sea-cucumber in China and recent success in breeding sea-cucumbers in India are mentioned.

- 36. JAMES, R. H. 1977. Beche-de-mer in the Solomon Islands. S.P.C, 9th Regional Technical Meeting on Fisheries. Nowmea, WP 17: 12 p.
- 37. LIVINGSTONE, A. A. 1935. The life and uses of beche-de-mer.

 Aust. Mus. Mag., 5.

A popular article on the life of holothurians and also uses of beche-de-mer.

38. LOKANI, P. 1990. Beche-de-mer research and development in Papua New Guinea. Beche-de-mer Information Bulletin, 2:8-11.

Commercially important species: Holothuria nobilis, Actinopyga miliaris, A. echinites, A. mauritiana, H. scabra. Maximum price is paid to H. scabra and this accounts for 70% of the total beche-de-mer export.

 MEYER, W. G. 1992. Sea-cucumbers. Baja Explorer. Sept-Oct. 1992.

The cost of processed sea-cucumbers is US \$ 20.00 per kg in Japan and US \$ 17.00 elsewhere. The species endemic to sea of Cortez is *Isostichopus fuscus*. This is prefered to the Pacific Ocean counterpart and it accounts for 80% of the seacucumber export from Mexico.

40. MOTTET, M. G. 1976. The fishery biology and market preparation of sea-cucumbers. *Tech. Rep. Wash. Dep. Fish.*, 22: 1-48.

Some observations on the beche-de-mer preparation.

41. PIETERSZ, V. L. C. 1974. Beche-de-mer: valuble foreign exchange earner. A souvenir to mark the opening of the beche-de-mer processing factory, Mannar.

History of beche-de-mer trade in Sri Lanka and export figures of beche-de-mer in terms of quantity and value in recent years are given.

42. PITA, E. 1979. Tuvalu beche-de-mer Project: Quarterly report. SPC Fish. Newsl., 18: 15 - 17.

A brief report on the beche-de-mer project of Tuvalu.

43. RADHAKRISHNAN, N. 1989. The role of fisherwomen in the beche-de-mer industry. Paper presented at the National Workshop on beche-de-mer at Mandapam Camp.

Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin, Abstract. p. 15.

Presents some remarks on the role of women in beche-de-mer industry.

44. SACHITHANANTHAN, K. 1971. Beche-de-mer industry in the South Pacific Islands. Interim report to the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. 12 p. (Report).

Identification of commercially important species of holothurians, their collection, processing, packing and marketing to promote efficient exploitation of the existing resources in the South Pacific are given.

45. ____ 1972. South Pacific Islands Beche-de-mer fishery. A report prepared for the South Pacific Islands Development Agency, Rome. FAO, FI: DP/RAS/69/102/11.

Exploitable holothurians, non-commercial holothurians, processing methods, market information, organising the fishery in various areas such as Territory of Papua and New Guinea, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, New Hebrides, Fiji Islands and Micronesia surveyed are given.

 1974. Beche-de-mer of the South Pacific Islands: A handbook for fishermen. South Pacific Commission, Noumea, New Caledonia, 30 pp.

A small handbook with colour photographs of commercially important holothurians such as Microthele nobilis, Actinopyga miliaris, A. echinites, A. mauritiana, A. leconora, Thelenota ananas, Holothuria scabra, Bohadschia argus, B. marmorata, B. marmorata vitiensis, Halodeima atra and Stichopus variegatus taken in situ. Some remarks on the size and habits of the holothurians are also given. Halodeima edulis and Stichopus chloronotus are mentioned as non-commercial holothurians. Processing methods are given briefly. A new dryer known as Jaffna dryer is described in detail. Grading, packing and storing methods are also given.

47. _____ 1979. Beche-de-mer of the Tropical Pacific. Handbook for fishermen. South Pacific Commission, Noumea, New Caledonia. Handbook, 18: 1 - 29.

This is a revision of the earlier work published in 1974. Colour photographs of commercially important holothurians like Microthele nobilis, Actinopyga sp., Actinopyga ecchinites, A. lecanora, A. mauritiana, Thelenota ananas, Metriatyla scabra, Halodeima atra, Stichopus variegatus, Microthele axiologa, Thelenota anax, Stichopus chloronotus, Bohadschia argus and B. marmorata vitiensis are given with more details for each species. The names for each holothurian in other languages are given. Information on size, shape, colour, habits and value are given for each species. More details on equipment, processing method for Teatfish, packing, storing and grading are given. At the end, full addresses of beche-demer buyers are given. A very useful and informative booklet.

48. SAVILLE-KENT, W. 1893. In: W. H. Allen (Ed), The Great Barrier Reef of Australia - its products and potentialities. 387 pp. Though this is an old publication it gives lot of information on beche-de-mer of Australia.

49. SHENOY, A. S. 1977. Holothurians and its commercial utility. Seafood Export J., 9 (12): 17 - 23.

A popular article which gives an account on availability, mode of collection, processing and exports of sea-cucumbers.

50. SIME, F. 1992. Tongan gold (sea-cucumbers) exported to Asia, France and Canada. *Tonga Chronicle*.

Processed sea-cucumbers are sent not only to Asian destinations such as Hong Kong and Korea, but also to France and Canada. Only sea-cucumbers more than nine inches are collected. Sea-cucumbers have 43% protein, 2% fat and 21% minerals.

 VEILAWALAV, M. AND M. IZUMI 1987. Beche-de-mer Fishing and Processing. Training Course, 12-13 January 1987. Kavieng, Papua, New Guinea. UNDP/FAO/SPC. (Report).

Processing of beche-de-mer is give in detail.

52. VILLANI, S. 1981. Sul consumo alimentare umano di anemoni marine ed oloturie. Atti Soc. ital. Sci. ver., 35: 661 - 662.

Gives historical and dietary account.

TAXANOMY

53. APPLEGATE, A. L. 1984. Echinoderms of Southern Taiwan. Bull. Inst. Zool. Academia Sinica, 23 (1): 93 - 118.

Actinopyga echinites and A. mauritiana can be used for processing.

Though this is an old publication it gives lot of information on beche-de-mer of Australia.

49. Shenoy, A. S. 1977. Holothurians and its commercial utility. Seafood Export J., 9 (12): 17 - 23.

A popular article which gives an account on availability, mode of collection, processing and exports of sea-cucumbers.

50. SIME, F. 1992. Tongan gold (sea-cucumbers) exported to Asia, France and Canada. *Tonga Chronicle*.

Processed sea-cucumbers are sent not only to Asian destinations such as Hong Kong and Korea, but also to France and Canada. Only sea-cucumbers more than nine inches are collected. Sea-cucumbers have 43% protein, 2% fat and 21% minerals.

 VEILAWALAV, M. AND M. IZUMI 1987. Beche-de-mer Fishing and Processing. Training Course, 12-13 January 1987. Kavieng, Papua, New Guinea. UNDP/FAO/SPC. (Report).

Processing of beche-de-mer is give in detail.

52. VILLANI, S. 1981. Sul consumo alimentare umano di anemoni marine ed oloturie. Atti Soc. ital. Sci. ver., 35: 661-662.

Gives historical and dietary account.

TAXANOMY

53. APPLEGATE, A. L. 1984. Echinoderms of Southern Taiwan. Bull. Inst. Zool. Academia Sinica, 23 (1): 93 - 118.

Actinopyga echinites and A. mauritiana can be used for processing.

54. BELL, F. J. 1887 a. Report on a collection of Echinodermata from the Andaman Islands. *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1887: 139 - 145.

Fortyfive species of echinoderms are listed for the first time from Andamans, of which sixteen are holothurians. Holothuria cadelei is a synonym of Holothuria (Metriatyla) scabra which is commercially important. Other species of commercial value are Actinopyga mauritiana and A. miliaris.

55. ____ 1887 b. The echinoderm fauna of the Island of Ceylon. Scient. Trans. R. Publ. Soc., 2: 643 - 658.

Fortythree species of echinoderms belonging to 33 genera are reported. Of these Actinopyga mauritiana and A. miliaris are economically important. One new species Holothuria ondaatiei appears to be a synonym of Holothuria (Thymioscycia) hilla.

 CANNON, L. R. G. AND H. SILVER 1986. Sea-cucumbers of Northern Australia. Queensland Museum (Queensland Cultural Centre), P.O. Box 300, South Brisbane, Queensland 4101, Australia.

79 species are described with an indication where they are found. Figures of the body and spicules are given for some species. Picture keys (morphology and spicules) are given for the families and genera. Coloured illustrations for 34 species are given. A brief treatment of holothurian biology, beche-demer fishery and three Chinese recipes are given at the end.

CHAO, S. M. AND K. H. CHARW 1989. The shallow-water holothurians (Echinodermata: Holothurioidea) of Southern Taiwan. Bull. Inst. Zool. Academia Sinica, 28 (2): 107 - 137.

Commercially important holothurians are Thelenota ananas, Actinopyga echinites, A. mauritiana, Holothuria atra and Holothuria nobilis.

58. ____ 1990. First records of two holothurians (Echinodermata: Holothurioidea) from Taiwan. *Ibid*, **29** (1): 65 - 69.

Bohadschia argus and B. graeffi are recorded for the first time from Taiwan. They can be tried for beche-de-mer.

59. CHERBONNIER, G. 1951. Holothuries de l' Institut Royal des Scienness Naturelles de Belgique. *Mem. Inst. r. Sci. nat. Belg.*, 44 (2): 1 - 65.

A very important paper on holothurians with good spicule drawings. Commercially important holothurians are *Holothuria* (Metriatyla) scabra (Banda Sea), Actinopyga mauritiana (Hawai).

60. ____ 1952. Le Holothuries de Quoy et Gaimard. *Ibid.*, 44 (2): 1 - 50.

A very important paper which has reproduced the original colour paintings of Quoy and Gaimard. Good spicule diagrams are also given. Commercially important holothurians: Thelenota ananas, Actinopyga miliaris, A. mauritiana and Holothuria (Microthele) nobilis.

61. ____ 1954. Holothuries recoltes en Oceanie Française par G. Ranson en 1952. Bulletin du Museum., 26 (6): 685 - 690.

Only four species of holothurians are listed. Actinopyga mauritiana which is commercially important is listed from Tahiti.

62. 1955. Resultats scientifiques des campagnes de la 'Calypso' Les Holothuries de la Mer Rouge. Annls. Inst. Oceanography., Monaco, 30: 29 - 183.

| | A very good contribution on the holothurians from the Red Sea with good spicule diagrams. Commercially important holothurians: Actinopyga echinites, A. bannwarthi, A. serratidens, A. crassa, A. mauritiana, Theelothuria spinifera. |
|-----|---|
| 63. | 1963. Contributions to the knowledge of the Red Sea. No. 27. Les Holothuries de la Mer Rouge de L' Universite Hebraique de Jerusalem. Sea Fish Res. Stat. Bull., 34: 5-10. |
| | On the holothurians collected from Eylath (Gulf of Aqaba). Eight species of holothurians are listed, of which Actinopyga bannwarthi and Holothuria (Microthele) nobilis are commercially important. |
| 64. | 1967. Deuxieme contribution a l' etude des holothuries de la Mer Rouge collectees par des Israeliens. Israel South Red Sea Expedition. Reports Sea Fisheries Research Station Bulletin, 43: 55 - 68. |
| 65. | 1979. Description d' Actinopyga flammea nov. sp. et donnees nouvelles sur deux especes connues d' Holothuries Aspidochirotes (Echinodermes). Bull. Mus. natl. Hist. nat., Paris, 4e ser., 1 (1): 3 - 12. |
| 66. | 1980. Holothuries de Nouvelle-Caledonie. <i>Ibid., 4e ser.</i> , 2 (3) : 615 - 667. |
| 67. | AND J. P. FERAL 1984. Les holothuries de Nouvelle- Caledonie, deuxieme contribution (Premiere partie : Synallactidae et Holothuriidae). <i>Ibid.</i> , 4e ser., 6 (3) : 659 - 700. |
| 68. | 1984. Les holothuries de Nouvelle-Caledonie, deuxieme contribution (Deuxieme partie : Stichopodidae, Cucumariidae, Phyllophoridae, Synaptidae). <i>Ibid.</i> , 4e ser., 6 (4) : 827 - 851. |

69. ____ 1988. Echinoderms: Holothurides. Fauna de Madagascar, 70: 1 - 293.

A recent work on the holothurians of Madagascar in which 122 species, two genera and one new subgenus are described. Some of the species are economically important.

70. CLARK, A. M. 1952. The 'Manihine' Expedition to the Gulf of Aqaba 1948-1949. VII. Echinodermata. Bull. Brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool), 1: 203 - 214.

On echinoderms from the Red Sea. Commercially important holothurian is *Holothuria* (*Microthele*) nobilis from the Gulf of Aqaba.

71. ____ AND P. S. DAVIES 1966. Echinoderms of the Maldive Islands. Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 8 (13): 599 - 612.

Second paper from Maldives after the survey of Dr. Stanley Gardiner. Earlier misidentifications have been corrected. Twelve species of holothurians are listed from Maldives. Of these the commercially important species are Actinopyga mauritiana and Holothuria (Microthele) nobilis which is mentioned as common.

72. ____ 1971. Echinoderms from Diego Garcia. *Atoll. Res. Bull.*, 149: 89 - 92.

Echinoderms collected from Diego Garcia are listed. Of the holothurians listed *Actinopyga mauritiana*, *A. echinites* and *Holothuria* (*Microthele*) nobilis are economically important.

73. ____ 1980. Echinoderms of Hong Kong. In: B. S. Morten and C. K. Tseng (Ed.) Proceedings of the First International Marine Biological Workshop. The Marine flora and fauna of Hong Kong and Southern China, Hong Kong University Press, pp. 485 - 501.

Annotated echinoderm fauna list is given upto 30 metres depth. Economically important holothurians like Actinopyga obesa, Holothuria (Metriatyla) scabra are listed. Interesting notes on zoogeography are given. The faunal composition shows similarity to the fauna of the Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay.

74. _____ 1984. Echinodermate of the Seychelles. In: D. R. Stodart (Ed.) Biogeography and ecology of Seychelles Islands. Dr. W. Jenk Publishers. The Jagus, Boston, Lancaster, pp. 83-103.

A number of species of echinoderms from the Seychelles with general accounts of various groups. Photographs are given with notes on zoogeography. Commercially important holothurians: Actinopyga mauritiana most common mainly at the seaward edges of reef platforms, Holothuria (Microthele) nobilis common on the lagoon grass flats at Aldabra.

75. CLARK, H. L. 1921. The Echinoderm fauna of Torres Strait. Pap. Dep. mar. biol. Carnegie Instn. Wash., 10:1-223.

A very important work on the echinoderms of Torres Strait with beautiful colour paintings and good photographs. Some of the Families and Genera are revised. A small account on the beche-de-mer industry of Torres Strait region is given. Commercially important species of holothurians: Holothuria (Microthele) nobilis, Holothuria (Metriatyla) scabra, Actinopyga mauritiana, A. lecanora, A. echinites, A. miliaris and Thelenota ananas.

76. ____ 1932. Echinodermata (other than Asteroides) of the Great Barrier Reef Expedition 1928 - 1929. Scient. Rep. Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 4: 197 - 239.

Notable contribution on the echinoderms of the Great Barrier Reef with good photographs. Commercial species like

Holothuria (Metriatyla) scabra and Actinopyga miliaris are described.

77. ____ 1983. Echinoderms of Australia. *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harv.*, **55**: 1 - 596.

Most comprehensive work on the echinoderms of Australia with colour paintings and good photographs. Commercially important species like *Holothuria* (*Metriatyla*) scabra and Actinopyga lacanora are given.

78. ____ 1946. The echinoderm fauna of Australia. Publis. Carnegie Instn., 566: 1 - 567.

A comprehensive work summarises all the living and extinct echinoderms of Australia. Keys to various taxa are given. Flourishing beche-de-mer trade between Australia and China existed before the first World war. Commercially important species of holothurians: Holothuria (Microthele) nobilis, Holothuria (Metriatyla) scabra, Actinopyga mauritiana, A. lecanora, A. echinites, A. miliaris, Thelenota ananas, Holothuria (Theelothuria) spinifera. At the end the relationships of the Australian echinoderms with surrounding areas are given. Beche-de-mer industry of Torres Strait is given.

- 79. CONAND, C. AND P. CHARDY 1985. Les holothuries aspidochirotes du lagon de Nouvelle-Caledonie sontelles de bons indicateurs des structures recifales? *Proc.* 5th Int. Coral Reef Congress, Tahiti, 5: 291 - 296.
- 80. ____ 1986. Les resources halieutiques des pays insulaires due Pacific. Deuxieme partie : Les holothuries. FAO Doc. Tech. Paper, 272 (2) : 1 108.

A very important document on the commercially important holothurians and *beche-de-mer*. Methods for the estimation of resource are given. Information on reproduction

on commercially important species of holothurians, classification of beche-de-mer and export figures are given.

 1989. Aspidochirote holothurians of the New Caledonian lagoon: Biology, ecology and exploitation. ORSTOM, Paris.

From the New Cale lagoon, 48 species of holothurians are collected. Population biology of nine species, their biometry, reproduction, growth and mortality have been studied. They have annual sexual cycle, late sexual maturity and high fecundity. Several options for fishery management are discussed.

82. Daniel, A. and B. P. Halder 1974. Holothuroidea of the Indian Ocean with resources and their distribution. J. mar. biol. Ass. India., 16 (2): 412 - 436.

Area and regionwise distribution of holothurians in the Indian Ocean is given.

83. DOMANTAY, J. S. 1933. Littoral Holothuroidea of Port Galera
Bay and adjacent waters. *Nat. appl. Sci. Univ., Philipp.*,
3:41-101.

Shallow water holothurians of Port Galera Bay and surrounding waters are given with figures. Some of the species are of commercial importance.

84. ____ 1934. Philippine commercial holothurians. Philippine Jour. Com., 10.

All the holothurians of commercial value from philippines are listed.

85. ____ 1936. Philippine edible holothurians. The Searchlight, 1.

Lists all the edible holothurians from Philippines.

86. ____ 1953. Littoral holothurians of Zamboanga and vicinity. Philipp. J. Sci., 82: 109 - 131.

Shallow water holothurians of Zamboanga and vicinity are mentioned. Some of the holothurians are of commercial value.

87. ____ 1954. Some holothurians of Guam and vicinity. Natl. appl. Sci. Bull. Univ. Philipp., pp. 336 - 357.

On the holothurians of Guam and vicinity. Some of the holothurians are of commercial value.

88. ____ 1961. Littoral Holothurioidea of Hundred Islands and vicinity. *Philipp. J. Sci.*, 89 (1): 79 - 108.

On the shallow water holothurians of philippines. Commercially important holothurians: Holothuria (Microthele) nobilis, Actinopyga lecanora, A. echinites, A. mauritiana, A. miliaris. Spicule diagrams are given for the species.

89. ENDEAN, R. 1953. Queensland faunistic records III, Echinodermata (excluding Crinoides). Pan. Dep. Zool. Univ. Cd., 1 (3): 51 - 60.

From Queensland, echinoderms belonging to all the five classes are listed with some notes on their habitat. *Holothuria* (Metriatyla) scabra is stated to be the most common holothurian found throughout the year. Another economically important holothurian Actinopyga mauritiana is also recorded.

- EKMAN, S. 1918. Results of Dr. E. Mjobergs Swedish Scientific Expedition to Australia 1910 - 1913. XIX. Holothurioidea. K. svenska Vetensk Akad, Handl., 58 (6): 1 - 70.
- 91. ELANGANAYAGAM, P., V. K. GANESALINGAM AND K. SACHITHANANTHAN 1981. Studies on taxanomy and

ecology of holothurians in the Jaffna Lagoon. Proc. Southern Ass. Advt. Sci., 37 (1): 44.

Ten species are identified. Holothuria scabra is most abundant and H. impatiens is rare. H. spinifera and H. impatiens are found in deep waters.

- 92. ____ 1983. Studies on ecology and some aspects on biology of Sri Lankan holothurians (Echinodermata: Holothurioidea). M. Phil. Thesis, University of Jaffna.
 - 21 species of holothurians are described. Commercially important species: B. marmorata, B. vitiensis, Actinopyga echinites, A. serratidens, Holothuria scabra, H. nobilis, H. spinifera, Thelenota ananas. Some remarks are given on saponins.
- 93. ERWE, W. 1919. Holothurien aus dem Roten Meer. Mitt. Zool. Mus. Ber., 9: 177 189.

A small paper on the holothurians of the Red Sea. Some of the holothurians mentioned are economically important.

- 94. FERAL, J. P. AND G. CHERBONNIER 1986. Les holothurides. In: Guille, Laboute and Menou (Ed.) Guide des etoiles de mer, oursins et autres echinodermes du lagon de Nouvelle-Caledonie. ORSTOM, Paris, pp. 56 - 107.
- 95. FISHER, W. K. 1907. The Holothurians of the Hawaiian Islands. Proc. U.S. natn. Mus., 32: 637 - 744.

A very important document on the holothurians from Hawaii which gives several interesting details. Commercially important holothurians: Holothuria (Microthele) nobilis, Actinopyga mauritiana.

96. GIBBS, P. E., A. M. CLARK AND C. M. CLARK 1976. Echinoderms from the northern region of the Great

Barrier, Australia. Bull. Brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 30: 102 - 144.

A recent paper on the echinoderms of the Great Barrier Reef with some notes on their habits. Economically important holothurians: Holothuria (Metriatyla) scabra, Actinopyga miliaris.

97. GRAVELY, F. H. 1927. The littoral fauna of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Mannar: Echinodermata. Bull. Madras Govt. Mus. (Nat. Hist.,), 1 (1): 163 - 173.

Twentyeight species of echinoderms belonging to 22 genera are reported. *Holothuria* (*Metriatyla*) scabra the most commercially important holothurian from the Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay is reported.

98. HAACKE, W. 1880. Holothurien. In: K. Mobius (Ed.) Bitrage zur Meeresfauna der Insel Mauritius und der Seychelles, Berlin, pp. 46 - 48.

One of the oldest papers on holothurians of Mauritius and Seychelles. Some of the holothurians listed are economically important.

99. HEADING, S. G. 1940. Echinoderms from the Iranian Gulf: Holothuroidea. Danish Scient. Invest. Iran, Part 2:113-137.

One of the earliest papers on holothurians from the Persian Gulf. Fourteen species of holothurians are listed. *Holothuria* (*Theelothuria*) *spinifera* is the only commercially important holothurian listed.

- 100. JAEGER, C. F. 1833. De Holothuriis. Turici: 1 40.
- JAMES, D. B. 1969. Catalogue of echinoderms in the reference collection of the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute. Bull. Cent. Mar. Fish. Res. Inst., 7: 51 - 62.

Actinopyga mauritiana (Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, the Red Sea), A. echinies (Andamans), A. miliaris (Lakshadweep), Microthele nobilis (Lakshadweep and the Red Sea), Holothuria spinifera (Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay), H. scabra (Gulf of Mannar, Gulf of Kutch) the commercially important holothurians are listed.

102. ____ AND J. S. PEARSE 1971. Echinoderms from the Gulf of Suez and northern Red Sea. J. mar. biol. Ass. India, 11 (1 & 2): 78 - 125.

Fortythree species of echinoderms are reported. Commercially important holothurians: Actinopyga mauritiana, Microthele nobilis. Comparison of the echinoderms of the Gulf of Suez and the Gulf of Aqaba and the migration of echinoderms into and through the Suez Canal are given.

103. ____ 1978 a. Studies on Indian Echinoderms - 6. Redescription of little known holothurians with a note on an early juvenile of *Holothuria scabra* Jaeger from Indian Seas. *Ibid.*, 18: 55 - 61.

A single juvenile specimen of *Holothuria scabra* of 30 mm collected along with algae from Palk Bay is described with spicule diagrams.

104. ____ 1978 b. Studies on the systematics of some shallow water asteroidea, ophiuroidea and holothuroidea of the Indian Seas. Ph.D. Thesis, Andhra University.

Commercially important holothurians: Holothuria (Theelothuria) spinifera (Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay), Holothuria (Metriatyla) scabra (Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay, Gulf of Kutch, Andamans), Holothuria (Microthele) nobilis (Andamans, Lakshadweep), Actinopyga mauritiana, (Andamans, Lakshadweep), A. lecanora, (Andamans) A. echinites (Andamans), A. miliaris (Lakshadweep, Andamans), Bohadschia marmorata (Andamans, Lakshadweep), Bohadschia argus

(Andamans), Bohadschia vitiensis (Andamans), Thelenota ananas (Lakshadweep). Some notes on their habitats along with their zoogeography are given.

105. ____ 1985. Echinoderm fauna of the proposed National Marine Park in the Gulf of Mannar. *Proc. Sym. Endangered Marine Animals and Marine Parks*, MBAI, 1: 403 - 406.

Comments on Holothuria scabra and Holothuria spinifera which are likely to be endangered, are given.

106. ____ 1986. Studies on Indian Echinoderms-12. Holothuria (Acanthotrapeza) pyxis Selenka, an interesting holothurian from the Andamans. J. Andaman Sci. Ass., 2 (1): 34 - 36.

The possibility of using *Holothuria* (Acanthotrapeza) pyxis for beche-de-mer due to its large size and thick body wall is pointed out.

107. _____ 1989 a. Zoogeography and systematics of commercially important species of holothurians used for beche-demer. Paper presented for the National Workshop on beche-de-mer at Mandapam Camp. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin. February, 1989. Abstract, p. 6.

Detailed account of taxonamy of the commercially important species of holothurians and their zoogeography are given.

108. ____ 1989 b. Echinoderms of Lakshadweep and their zoogeography. Bull. Cent. mar. Fish. Res. Inst., 43:97-144.

Five commercially important holothurians are described.

109. ____ 1991. Echinoderms of the Marine National Park, South Andaman. J. Andaman Sci. Ass., 7 (2): 19 - 25.

Commercially important species: Actinopyga mauritiana, A. miliaris, Bohadschia argus, B. vitiensis, Holothuria atra H. pyxis, H. scabra, Stichopus sp., S. chloronotus.

- 110. JAYASREE, V. 1988. Some aspects of eco-biology and chemistry of Holothuria leucospilota (Brandt) from Central West Coast of India. Ph. D. Thesis, Andhra University.
- 111. KOEHLER, R. AND C. VANEY 1905. Echinodermata of the Indian Museum. Part IV. An account of the littoral Holothurioidea collected by the R.I.M.S. Investigator. 55 pp.

A very important document on the shallow water holothurians of India. Some of the species collected from Andamans are economically important. Good spicule diagrams are given.

LAMPERT, K. 1885. Die Seewalzen (Holothurioidea). In: C. Semper (Ed.) Reisen in Archipel der Philippinen. Wiesbaden, 4 (3): 1 - 312.

Some of the holothurians mentioned are commercially important.

113. LAMPERT, P. 1984. British Columbia marine faunistic survey report: Holothurians from the Northeast Pacific. Can. Tech. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci., 1234: 1 - 33.

Holothurians of the Northeast Pacific are given.

114. LESSON, R. P. 1830. Centurie zoologique on choix d'animaux rares, nouveaux on imparfaitement connues. Paris, pp. 1 - 244.

Some of the holothurians are described as new species. Some of the species are used in *beche-de-mer* processing.

115. LEVIN, V. S. 1979. Aspidochirote holothurians of the upper sublittoral zone of Indo-West Pacific: Species composition and distribution. *Biol. Morva Vladivost.*, 5:17-23 (In Russian).

The shallow water holothurians belonging to Aspidochirotea from the Indo-West Pacific are given. Some of them are commercially important.

- 116. ____ 1982. Japanese sea-cucumber. U.S.S.R. Acad. Sci., Viadovostock 191 pp. (In Russian).
- 117. _____, V. I. KALININ AND V. A. STONIK 1984. Chemical characters and taxonomic revision of the holothurian *Bohadschia graeffei* (Semper) as refer to erection of a new genus. *Biol. Morva Vladivostok*, pp. 33 38 (In Russian).
- 118. LIAO, Y. 1975. The Echinoderms of Xisha Islands. I. Holothuroidea Guangdong Province, Oshima. Studia Marina Sinica, 10: 199 228.

One of the very few papers on the holothurians of China. All descriptions given in Chinese except for the new species which is given in English. Spicule diagrams are given. Commercially important holothurians: Thelenota ananas, T. anax, Actinopyga lecanora, A. mauritiana, A. miliaris, A. echinites, Holothuria (Microthele) nobilis.

- 119. ____ 1984. The aspidochirote holothurians of China. *Ibid.*, **23**: 221 248.
- 120. LUDWIG, H. 1887. Drei mitheilungen uber alte and neue Holothurienarten. Ab. preuss. Akad. Wise., 54:1-28.

Seventeen species of holothurians are reported from Sri Lanka. Commercially important holothurians: Holothuria (Metriatyla) scabra, Holothuria (Theelothuria) spinifera, Actinopyga echinites, A. miliaris, A.lecanora.

121. MARSH, L. H. 1986. Part VI. Echinoderms. Rec. West. Aust. Mus., Suppl., 25: 63-74.

The echinoderms of the Northwestern Australia Coast are listed. Commercially important holothurians: Holothuria (Microthele) nobilis, Actinopyga mauritiana.

122. MARY BAJ, M. 1980. Monograph on Holothuria (Metriatyla) scabra Jaeger. Mem. Zool. Surv. India, 16 (2): 1 - 75.

In two parts. The first part deals with the holothurians from the Indian seas with keys to genera and species and with spicule diagrams. The second part deals with the anatomy of *Holothuria* (*Metriatyla*) scabra in detail with sections of various organs. Directions for practical work are given with notes on evisceration and regeneration.

123. MITSUKURI, K. 1912. Studies on Actinopodus Holothuroidea. J. Coll. Sci. imp. Univ. Tokyo., 29 (2): 1 - 284.

A very important paper on the holothurians of Japan. Commercially important holothurians: Holothuria (Microthele) nobilis, Actinopyga mauritiana, A. echinites and Thelenota ananas

124. MORTENSEN, T. 1926. Cambridge Expedition to the Suez Canal in 1924. VI. Echinoderms. *Trans. zool. soc. Lond.*, 22 : 117 - 131.

On the echinoderms of Suez Canal. The migration of echinoders from the Gulf of Suez into Suez Canal is described. Actinopyga miliaris is the only commercially important holothurian.

125. MUKHOPADHYAY, S. K. AND T. K. SAMANTHA 1983. On a collection of shallow water holothurians from the Lakshadweep. Rec. Zool. Surv. India, 81: 299 - 314.

Twelve species of holothurians collected from the Lakshadweep are listed with brief description, habitat and spicule diagrams, commercially important holothurians: Actinopyga mauritiana, Thelenota ananas. A list of holothurians known from the Lakshadweep is given.

126. ____ 1988. On some holothurians from the Gulf of Mannar. *Ibid.*, **85** (1): 1 - 17.

Ten species of holothurians are described. Descriptions of *Holothuria ocellata* and *H. rigida* appear to be based as *Holothuria Scabra*.

127. ____ 1991. Echinodermata: Holothurioidea. State Fauna Series 2. Fauna of Lakshadweep. pp. 399 - 413.

Commercially important species: Actinopyga mauritiana, A. miliaris, Bohadschia marmorata, Holothuria atra, H. nobilis. Stichopus chloronotus, S. variegatus, Thelenota ananas.

128. PANNING, A. 1929-1935. Die Gattung Holothuria. Mitt. zool. St. Inst. Hamb., 44 (1929): 91 - 138; 45 (1934): 24 - 50; (93): 65 - 85; (1935): 85 - 107: 46 (1935): 1 -18.

A very important work on the genus *Holothuria*. The author has brought out all the published information on the genus *Holothuria* at one place and attempted revision. Unfortunately the revision proved to be artificial since closely related species were separated and unrelated species were grouped together. Good spicules drawings are reproduced. Many commercially important species are described.

129. PEARSON, J. 1903. Holothurioidea. In: W.A. Herdman (Ed.)
Report to the Government of Ceylon on the Pearl oyster

Fisheries of the Gulf of Mannar. London (Royal Society). suppl. rep., 5: 181 - 208. A very important paper on the holothurians of Sri Lanka though some of the new species proved to be synonymous with others. Commercially important holothurians: Holothuria scabra, Actinopyga mauritiana, A. serratidens. 130. ____ 1910 a. Littoral marine fauna of Kerimba Archipelago. Portuguese East Africa. Holothuroidea. Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1910: 167 - 182. Some of the species reported are economically important. 131. ____ 1910 b. Marine fauna of the Mergui Archipelago : Holothuroidea. Ibid., 1910: 183 - 194. On the holothurians of the Mergui Archipelago. Commercially important holothurians: Actinopyga lecanora, A. echinites. 132. ____ 1913. Notes on the Holothuroidea of the Indian Ocean. Spolia Zeylan, 9 (34): 49 - 101. Twentyfive species of holothurians belonging to the genus Holothuria are reported from various localities such as Suez Bay, Sri Lanka, Amboina, Maldives, Japan and

Sri Lanka.

Re-classification of the commercially important genera *Mulleria* (= *Actinopyga*) and *Holothuria* is suggested.

Seychelles. Holothuria (Theelothuria) spinifera is reported from

134. ____ 1914 b. Notes on the Holothuroidea of the Indian Ocean. *Ibid.*, **9** (35): 163 - 172.

Eight species of holothurians are recorded from Sri Lanka, Seychelles, Red Sea, Durban and Maldives. Commercially important species of holothurians: Actinopyga mauritiana, A. miliaris, A. lecanora, A. echinites and A. serratindens.

135. POPE, E. C. 1967. Lesser known echinoderms of the Great Barrier Reef. Aust. nat. hist., 15: 310 - 314.

A small, but interesting popular article with good photographs. A passing reference is made to beche-de-mer.

136. PRICE, A. R. G. 1982. Echinoderms of Saudi Arabia: Comparison between Echinoderm fauna of the Arabian Gulf, SE Arabia, Red Sea, Gulf of Aqaba and Gulf of Suez. Fauna Saudi Arabia, 4: 3 - 21.

Commercially important species of holothurians: Actinopyga bannwarthi, A. crassa, A. echinites, A. lecanora, A. plebeia, A. mauritiana, A. miliaris, A. serratidens, Holothuria (Metriatyla) scabra, Holothuria (Theelothuria) spinifera. Distribution Table is given.

137. ____ 1983. Echinoderms of Saudi Arabia. Echinoderms of the Arabian Gulf; coast of Saudi Arabia. *Ibid.*, 5: 28 - 108.

A good contribution on echinoderms of the Arabian Gulf Coast in which keys and information on various species with good figures are given.

138. ____ AND C. E. REID 1985. Indian Ocean echinoderms collected during the Sindbad Voyage (1980-81): 1. Holothurioidea. Bull. Brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 48 (1): 1 - 9.

Commercially important species: Actinopyga echinites, A. mauritiana, Holothuria atra, H. nobilis, Stichopus chloronotus.

139. RAO, G. C. 1991. Distribution of plants and animals on rocky sea shores of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. J. Andaman Sci. Ass., 7 (2): 30 - 42.

Commercially important species: Holothuria atra, Actinopyga echinitis, Stichopus variegatus.

140. Rowe, F. W. E. 1969. A review of the Family Holothuroidae (Holothuroidea; Aspidochirotida). Bull. Brit. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 18 (4): 119 - 170.

Genus Holothuria is divided into several manageable sub-genera. Several economically important species are dealt with.

141. ____ AND J. E. DOTY 1977. The shallow water holothurians of Guam. *Micronesica*, 13 (2): 217 - 250.

Contribution on the holothurians of Guam with colour plates, spicule diagrams and keys to various taxa. Commercially important holothurians: Thelenota ananas, T. anax, Actinopyga mauritiana, A. echinites.

142. SATYAMURTI, S. T. 1976. The Echinodermate in the collection of the Madras Government Museum. Bull. Madras Govt. Mus. nat. Hist., New Series, 7 (3): 1 - 284.

A compilation on the echinoderms lebelled and deposited in the Madras Museum. Some of the holothurians like *Holothuria scabra* are economically important.

143. SELENKA, E. 1867. Beitrage zur Anatomie und Systematik der Holothurie. Z. wiss. Zool., 17: 281 - 374.

On holothurians with several new species. Some of them are economically important.

144. SEMPER, C. 1868. Holothurien. Reisen im Archipel der Philippines. 2. Wissenschaftliche Resultate. Weisbaden. 288 pp.

A very important work on the holothurians published more than one hundred years back with beautiful colour plates and remarkable resemblance to live specimens. Some of the species are new. Commercially important species: Actinopyga miliaris (Mozambique), Holothuria (Microthele) nobilis (Philippines).

145. SLOAN, N. A., A. M. CLARK AND J. D. TYLOR 1979. The echinoderms of Aldabra and their habits. *Bull. Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, (Zool.), 37 (2): 81 - 128

Echinoderms belonging to all the claases are listed with notes on their habits. Commercially important holothurians: Actinopyga echinites, A. mauritiana, A. miliaris, Thelenota ananas, Holothuria (Microthele) nobilis.

146. SLUTTER, C. P. 1901. Die Holothurien der Siboga Expedition. Siboga Exped., 44: 1 - 142.

A standard work on the holothurians of East Indies with colour plates. Commercially important holothurians: Holothuria (Metriatyla) scabra, Actinopyga echinites, A. miliaris, Thelenota ananas.

147. SOOTA, T. D., S. K. MUKHOPADHYAY AND T. K. SAMANTA 1983. On some holothurians from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Rec. Zool. Survey India*, 80: 507-524.

Eighteen species of holothurians are listed with brief description, distribution and remarks. Commercially important holothurians: Actinopyga mauritiana, Holothuria (Metriatyla) scabra. Holothuria (Lessonothuria) pardalis and Halodeima (Thumiosycia) impatiens are not commercially important, but mentioned as being extensively used for beche-de-mer preparation.

148. TIKADER, B. K. AND A. K. DAS 1985. Glimpses of animal life in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta. 170 pp.

Seven species of holothurians are mentioned of which Actinopyga mauritiana and Holothuria scabra are commercially important.

149. _____, A. DANIEL AND N. V. SUBBA RAO 1986. Sea shore animals of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta. 188 pp.

Eight species of sea-cucumbers are mentioned. Actinopyga echinites is commercially important.

150. THEEL, H. 1886. Holothurioidea. Part 2. Rep. Scient. Results Vov. HMS Challenger (Zool.), 39: 1 - 290.

A report on the shallow water holothurians collected by H.M.S. Challenger. Summarised all the work done upto that time with good spicule figures. Commercially important holothurians: Actinopyga mauritiana (Fiji Islands), Holothuria (Metriatyla) scabra (Mauritius, Torres Strait, Gulf of Siam, Fiji Islands, Singapore, Java, Port Natal), Actinopyga mauritiana (Navigator Islands, Fiji Island, Tahiti), Actinopyga lecanora (Mauritius), A. echinites, A. miliaris (Fiji Islands), Thelenota ananas.

- 151. TOKUHICA, S. 1915. On Stichopus japonicus in Nanao Bay. Suisan Kenkyushi, 10 (2): 33 37.
- 152. TORTONESE, E. 1979. Echinoderms collected along the eastern shore of Red Sea (Saudi Arabia). Atti Soc. ital. Sci. nat. Museo Oiv. Stor. nat. Milano, 120 (3 & 4): 314 319.

Fiftythree species of echinoderms collected near Jiddah are listed. Commercially important holothurians: Actinopyga mauritiana, A. serratidens, Holothuria (Metriatyla) scabra, Holothuria (Microthele) nobilis.

153. WAINIYA, W. 1988. On the taxonomy of commercial seacucumbers from Prachuap Khiri Khan-Surat Thani Provinces. Technical Paper No. 1/2531 Marine Fisheries Laboratory, Marine Fisheries Division, Department of Fisheries, pp. 1 - 28.

Taxonomic studies on commercial sea-cucumbers collected by research vessels from two coastal areas. Two commercial species are *Holothuria atra* and *H. scabra*. Description and illustration of commercial sea-cucumbers for the benefit of further studies are provided.

154. WALTER, A. 1885. Ceylon's echinodermen. Z. Naturw., 18: 365 - 384.

Sixteen species of echinoderms belonging to 13 genera with only two holothurians are listed. *Actinopyga* sp. recorded as *Mulleria* sp. is of economic value.

MORPHOLOGY

- 155. LAMBERTSON, J. O. 1978. Notes on morphology, ecology and distribution of *Thelenota anax H. L. Clark* (Holothuroidea, Stichopodidae). *Micronesica*, 14 (1): 115 122.
- 156. Moss, W. L. AND E. MURCHISON 1966. Calcified anal teeth and pharyngeal ring in the holothurian Actinopyga mauritiana. Acta Anot., 64: 446 461.
- 157. MUKHERJEE, S. K. AND T. K. SAMANTA 1977. Morphological variation of the genetic character in *Actinopyga mauritiana* (Quoy & Gaimard) (Holothuridae: Echinodermata). *Rec. Indian. Mus.*, 3 (4): 177 178.

Actinopyga mauritiana reported here is an economically important species.

153. WAINIYA, W. 1988. On the taxonomy of commercial seacucumbers from Prachuap Khiri Khan-Surat Thani Provinces. Technical Paper No. 1/2531 Marine Fisheries Laboratory, Marine Fisheries Division, Department of Fisheries, pp. 1 - 28.

Taxonomic studies on commercial sea-cucumbers collected by research vessels from two coastal areas. Two commercial species are *Holothuria atra* and *H. scabra*. Description and illustration of commercial sea-cucumbers for the benefit of further studies are provided.

154. WALTER, A. 1885. Ceylon's echinodermen. Z. Naturw., 18: 365 - 384.

Sixteen species of echinoderms belonging to 13 genera with only two holothurians are listed. *Actinopyga* sp. recorded as *Mulleria* sp. is of economic value.

MORPHOLOGY

- 155. LAMBERTSON, J. O. 1978. Notes on morphology, ecology and distribution of *Thelenota anax* H. L. Clark (Holothuroidea, Stichopodidae). *Micronesica*, 14 (1): 115 122.
- 156. Moss, W. L. AND E. Murchison 1966. Calcified anal teeth and pharyngeal ring in the holothurian Actinopyga mauritiana. Acta Anot., 64: 446-461.
- 157. MUKHERJEE, S. K. AND T. K. SAMANTA 1977. Morphological variation of the genetic character in *Actinopyga mauritiana* (Quoy & Gaimard) (Holothuridae : Echinodermata). *Rec. Indian. Mus.*, 3 (4): 177 178.

Actinopyga mauritiana reported here is an economically important species.

158. SPIEGEL, V. AND M. JANGOUX 1993. Fine structure and behaviour of the so-called Cuvierian organs in holothuroid genus *Actinopyga* (Echinodermata). *Acta Zoologica*, 74: 43 - 50.

In Actinopyga sp. the Cuvierian tubules are few in number. They cannot elongate and become sticky and are not expeled.

ANATOMY

159. MARY BAI, M. 1978. The anatomy and histology of *Holothuria* scabra Jaeger. J. mar. biol. Ass. India., 20 (1 & 2): 22 - 31.

The anatomy and histology of the common holothurian *Holothuria scabra* used for *beche-de-mer* is given.

BIOLOGY

160. ARAKAWA, K. Y. 1990. A handbook on the Japanese Seacucumber - Its Biology, Propagation and Utilization. Japanese Publisher, 118 pp.

This recent book gives detailed information on the biology of the Japanese sea-cucumber, feeding habits and digestion, movement, propagation, larval rearing and juvenile rearing are given in detail.

161. BASKER, B. K. 1989. Some observations on the biology of the holothurians Holothuria (Metriatyla) scabra and Holothuria (Theelothuria) spinifera. Paper presented at the National Workshop on beche-de-mer at Mandapam Camp. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin. February 1989. Abstract p. 7.

 SPIEGEL, V. AND M. JANGOUX 1993. Fine structure and behaviour of the so-called Cuvierian organs in holothuroid genus Actinopyga (Echinodermata). Acta Zoologica, 74: 43 - 50.

In Actinopyga sp. the Cuvierian tubules are few in number. They cannot elongate and become sticky and are not expeled.

ANATOMY

159. MARY BAI, M. 1978. The anatomy and histology of *Holothuria* scabra Jaeger. J. mar. biol. Ass. India., 20 (1 & 2): 22 - 31.

The anatomy and histology of the common holothurian *Holothuria scabra* used for *beche-de-mer* is given.

BIOLOGY

160. ARAKAWA, K. Y. 1990. A handbook on the Japanese Seacucumber - Its Biology, Propagation and Utilization. Japanese Publisher, 118 pp.

This recent book gives detailed information on the biology of the Japanese sea-cucumber, feeding habits and digestion, movement, propagation, larval rearing and juvenile rearing are given in detail.

161. BASKER, B. K. 1989. Some observations on the biology of the holothurians Holothuria (Metriatyla) scabra and Holothuria (Theelothuria) spinifera. Paper presented at the National Workshop on beche-de-mer at Mandapam Camp. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin. February 1989. Abstract p. 7. 158. SPIEGEL, V. AND M. JANGOUX 1993. Fine structure and behaviour of the so-called Cuvierian organs in holothuroid genus *Actinopyga* (Echinodermata). *Acta Zoologica*, 74: 43 - 50.

In Actinopyga sp. the Cuvierian tubules are few in number. They cannot elongate and become sticky and are not expeled.

ANATOMY

159. MARY BAI, M. 1978. The anatomy and histology of *Holothuria* scabra Jaeger. J. mar. biol. Ass. India., 20 (1 & 2): 22 - 31.

The anatomy and histology of the common holothurian *Holothuria scabra* used for *beche-de-mer* is given.

BIOLOGY

160. ARAKAWA, K. Y. 1990. A handbook on the Japanese Seacucumber - Its Biology, Propagation and Utilization. Japanese Publisher, 118 pp.

This recent book gives detailed information on the biology of the Japanese sea-cucumber, feeding habits and digestion, movement, propagation, larval rearing and juvenile rearing are given in detail.

161. BASKER, B. K. 1989. Some observations on the biology of the holothurians Holothuria (Metriatyla) scabra and Holothuria (Theelothuria) spinifera. Paper presented at the National Workshop on beche-de-mer at Mandapam Camp. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin. February 1989. Abstract p. 7.

A preliminary report on the biology of the holothurians Holothuria (Metriatyla) scabra and Holothuria (Theelothuria) spinifera.

162. BAKUS, G. J. 1973. The biology and ecology of tropical holothurians. In: O. A. Jones and R. Endean (Ed.) Biology and Geology of Coral Reefs. Academic Press, New York. Vol. 2: 325 - 389.

General information regarding the species used for beche-de-mer with some references are also given.

- 163. BERTOLINI, F. 1930 a. Regenera Zione dell' apparato digerente nelle oloturie. Rend. R. Acc. Lincer. cl. Sci. Fis. Mat. and nat. S, 6: 600 601.
- 164. _____ 1930 b. Regenerazione dell' apparato digerente nelle Stichopus regalis. Publ. Staz. Zool. Napoli, 10: 439 447.
- 165. ____ 1932. La autotomia dell' apparto digerente e la sur regenerazione nella oloturie. Att. Accad Nazion, Lincei. Ser. 6, Rendiconti cl. sci. Pis., 15: 893 896.
- 166. BUCKLEY, R. M. AND M. C. G. BUCKLEY 1992. Internal microtag identification systems for teleosts, holothurians and decapods. Paper presented at the 7th International Coral Reef Symposium in Guam. Abstract. p. 27.

Studies showed that fluorescent polymer (FP) tag retained in one sea-cucumber for 50 days.

167. CHOE, S. 1963. Biology of the Japanese common sea-cucumber Stichopus japonicus Selenka. Pausan National University, Pusan.

A very detailed paper with biology and propagation of the species.

168. CONAND, C. 1983. Methods of studying growth in holothurians (beche-de-mer) and preliminary results from a bechede-mer and tagging experiment in New Caledonia. Fish. Newsletter, 26: 31 - 38.

Some observations on tagging of holothurians Actinopyga mauritiana, A. echinites, Holothuria scabra, Stichopus variegatus, Holothuria nobilis and Thelenota ananas in the aquarium and the sea.

- 169. ____ 1988. Biologie et exploitation des holothuries en Nouvelle-Caledonie. Colloque sur les Ressources haieutiques cotieres du Pacifique, C.P.S., Noumea, WP 5:11 p.
- 170. CROZIER, W. J. 1918. The amount of bottom material ingested by holothurians (*Stichopus*). J. Exp. Zool., 20: 297 356.
- 171. DAWBIN, W. H. 1949. Autoevisceration and the regeneration of the viscera in the holothurian *Stichopus mollis* (Button). *Trans. Roy. Soc. New-Zealand*, 77: 497 523.
- 172. EBERT, T. A. 1978. Growth and size of the Tropical Seacucumber *Holothuria* (*Halodeima*) atra Jaeger at Enewetak Atoll, Marshall Islands. *Pacific Sci.*, 32 (2): 183 191.
- 173. FISH, J. D. 1967. The biology of Cucumaria elongata. J. Mar. Biol. Ass. U.K., 47: 129 143.
- 174. GENTLE, M. T. 1979. The fisheries biology of Beche-de-mer. S. Pac. Comm. Bull., 29: 25 27.
- 175. JAMES, D. B. 1988. Boring and fouling echinoderms of Indian waters. *In: Marine Biodeterioration*. Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., pp. 227 238.

A small specimen of *Holothuria scabra* of 30 mm length is reported from algal scrapings.

- 176. KILLE, F. R. 1931. Induced autotomy in *Thyone. Science*, 74: 396 pp.
- 177. ____ 1935. Regeneration in *Thyone briareus* Lesueur following induced autotomy. *Biol. Bull. mar. biol. lab. Woods Hole*, **69**: 82 208.
- 178. ____ 1936. Regeneration in Holothurians. Year Book Carnegie Inst. Wash., 35: 85 86.
- 179. LOKANI, P. 1992. First results of an internal tag retension experiment on sea-cucumber. *Beche-de-mer information Bulletin*, 4:9-12.

In this paper the sites of tagging, methods of tagging and effects of tagging on Actinopyga echinites, Thelenota ananas and Holothuria nobilis are described.

180. MARY BAI, M. 1971. Regeneration in the holothurian Holothuria scabra Jaeger, Indian J. Exp. Biol., 9: 467 - 471.

Regeneration in the holothurian Holothuria scabra after evisceration is given.

- 181. MOSHER, C. 1956. Observations on evisceration and visceral regeneration in the sea-cucumber *Actinopyga agassizi* Selenka. *Zoologica, New York*, 41: 17 26.
- 182. ____ 1965. Notes on natural evisceration of the sea-cucumber Actinopyga agassizi Selenka. Bull. mar. sci., 15: 255 - 258.
- 183. ____ 1989. Studies on regeneration in the holothurian Holothuria scabra Jaeger. Paper presented at the National Workshop on beche-de-mer at Mandapam Camp. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin, February 1989. Abstract, p. 8.
- 184. MITSUKURI, K. 1903. Notes on the habits and life-history of Stichopus japonicus Selenka. Annot. Zool Jpn., 5:1-22.

185. NAGABHUSHANAM, R., B. ASHOK KUMAR AND R. SAROJINI 1989. Toxicity evaluation of the holothurian (Holothuriaa leucospilota) toxin on the prawn Cardina rajadhari. Paper presented for the National Workshop on bechede-mer at Mandapam Camp. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin. February 1989. Abstract, pp. 8 - 9.

The size and sex dependent toxicity indicated that LC50 values decreased. Juveniles had the highest LC50 values followed by immature male, immature female, mature male and mature female. The males were found to be more tolerant than females in both immature and mature stages. Mature females were the most susceptible and the juveniles more tolerant among the test animals.

186. RAO, D. S., D. B. JAMES, K. G. GIRIJAVALLABHAN, S. MUTHUSWAMY AND M. NAJMUDDIN 1985. Bioactivity in echinoderms. *Mar. Fish. Infor. serv. T & E. Ser.*, 63: 10 - 12.

The toxicity of ten species of echinoderms including Holothuria (Metriatyla) scabra and Holothuria (Theelothuria) spinifera used for beche-de-mer were tested against fish fingerlings, white mice and rabit blood and they are found to be less toxic. The toxin broke down during boiling and therefore not harmful.

187. _____, ____, ____ AND _____ 1985 b. Biotoxicity in echinoderms. J. mar. biol. Ass. India, 27 (1 & 2): 88 - 96.

A detailed work on the toxicity of ten species of echinoderms. Holothuria (Theelothuria) spinifera exhibited high degree of toxicity to fish fingerlings and mice, and also showed strong action on the erythrocytes. In the case of fish bioassay all organs of Holothuria (Metriatyla) scabra and Holothuria (Theelothuria) spinifera were found to be less toxic.

- 188. ROLLEFSEN, S. 1965. Studies on the mast cell like morula cells of the holothurian Stichopus tremulus (Gun.). Arb. Univ. Bergen, Mali Mat Naturv., Serie 8: 1 12.
- 189. RUTHERFORD, J. C. 1973. Reproduction, growth and mortality of the holothurian *Cucumaria pseudocurata*. *Mar. Biol.*, 22: 167 176.
- 190. SARMA, N. S., A. S. R. ANJANEYULU, C. B. S. RAO AND Y. VENKATESWARLU 1987. Triterpene Glycosides and Aglycones of sea-cucumbers *Holothuria atra* and *Holothuria scabra* (Holothurideae). *Ind. Jour. Chem.*, 260: 715 721.

Triterpene Glycosides and Aglycones of the commercially most important *Holothurian scabra* are discussed.

- 191. SCOTT, J. W. 1914. Regeneration, variation and correlation in Thyone. Am. Nat., 48: 280 pp.
- 192. SEWELL, M. A. 1991. Measurment of size in live sea-cucumbers.

 Beche-de-mer Information Bulletin., 3: 4-5.

After a series of experiments the use of length to measure size is not recommended. Reasonable measure of weight can be obtained by emptying the alimentary canal, by allowing the animal in relaxation tank, by squeezing excess water and by bloting the water quickly.

193. SHELLEY, C. C. 1981. Aspects of the distribution, reproduction growth and fishery potential of holothurians beche-demer in the Papuan coastal lagoon. M.S. Thesis, University of Papua, New Guinea, 165 p.

Fishery potential of holothurians along with distribution, reproduction and growth from Papuan coastal lagoon is given.

194. ____ 1985. Growth of Actinopyga echinites and Holothuria scabra (Holothuroidea: Echinodermata) and their potential (as beche-de-mer) from Papua New Guinea.

In: Proceedings of the Fifth International Coral Reef Congress, Tahiti, 5: 297 - 302.

Growth and fishery potential in case of Actinopyga echinites and Holothuria scabra are given.

- 195. SMITH, G. N. 1971. Regeneration in the sea-cucumber *Leptosynapta* 1. The process of regeneration. *Jour. Expt. Zool.*, 177 (3): 319 329.
- 196. SWAN, E. F. 1961. Seasonal evisceration in the sea-cucumber *Parastichopus californicus* (Stimpson). *Science*, **133** (3458): 1078 1079.
- 197. ____ 1966. Growth, Autotomy and Regeneration. *In: Physiology of Echinodermata*. John Wiley and Sons. Inc. New York, pp. 397 434.
- 198. TORELLE, E. 1909. Regeneration in Holothuria. Zool. Anz., 35: 15: 22.
- 199. WIEDEMEYER, W. L. 1992. Feeding behaviour of two tropical holothurians Holothuria (Metriatyla) scabra (Jaeger 1833) and H. (Halodeima) atra (Jager 1833) from Okinawa, Japan. Paper presented at the 7th International Coral Reef Symposium in Guam. Abstract, p. 27.

Holothuria scabra and H. atra showed different feeding strategies and behaviour which were specific for seasons and habitats. H. scabra fed during the night when burrowed.

200. ____ 1992. The biology and behavioural ecology of small juveniles of the holothurian species Actinopyga echinites (Jaeger 1833). Thesis submitted to the University of Ryukyus, Okinawa, Japan.

The natural mortality of the animals (excluding predation effects) was low 0.6% during the first three months of the field experiments. The daily amount of sediment ingested

by the juveniles was estimated as 58.25% of their individual drained body weight. The author concludes that outdoor rearing of A. echinites juveniles and releasing of the specimens to the field might be feasible.

ECOLOGY

 GENTLE, M. T. 1979 a. Population ecology of commercial beche-de-mer (Echinodermata: Holothuroidea) in Fiji. SPC Fish. Newsl., 18: 13 - 15.

Survey was conducted on Barrier Reef near Suva to study the habitat requirement of commercial species of bechede-mer. Juveniles of M. nobilis were found in association with a pink coloured turtle grass stems. It is suggested that the larvae of M. nobilis have a specific settling response to turtle grass or alga.

- HARRIOTT, V. J. 1980. The ecology of holothurian fauna of Heron Reef and Moreton Bay. M.Sc. Thesis. University of Queensland, Australia, 153 pp.
- 203. JAMES, D. B. 1982. Ecology of intertidal echinoderms of the Indian Seas. J. mar. biol. Ass. India, 24 (1 & 2): 124 129.

Echinoderms characteristic of coral reefs, rocky coasts, sandy shores, muddy flats, algal beds and epizoic forms are given. Commercially important holothurians: Holothuria scabra, Actinopyga mauritiana, A. miliaris, A. lecanora, A. echinites.

204. _____ 1986. Zoogeography of shallow water echinoderms of Indian Seas. In: P. S. B. R. James (Ed.) Recent Advances in Marine Biology. Today and Tommorrow Printers and Publishers, New Delhi, pp. 569 - 591.

by the juveniles was estimated as 58.25% of their individual drained body weight. The author concludes that outdoor rearing of A. echinites juveniles and releasing of the specimens to the field might be feasible.

ECOLOGY

GENTLE, M. T. 1979 a. Population ecology of commercial beche-de-mer (Echinodermata: Holothuroidea) in Fiji. SPC Fish. Newsl., 18: 13 - 15.

Survey was conducted on Barrier Reef near Suva to study the habitat requirement of commercial species of bechede-mer. Juveniles of M. nobilis were found in association with a pink coloured turtle grass stems. It is suggested that the larvae of M. nobilis have a specific settling response to turtle grass or alga.

- 202. HARRIOTT, V. J. 1980. The ecology of holothurian fauna of Heron Reef and Moreton Bay. M.Sc. Thesis. University of Queensland, Australia, 153 pp.
- 203. JAMES, D. B. 1982. Ecology of intertidal echinoderms of the Indian Seas. J. mar. biol. Ass. India, 24 (1 & 2): 124 129.

Echinoderms characteristic of coral reefs, rocky coasts, sandy shores, muddy flats, algal beds and epizoic forms are given. Commercially important holothurians: Holothuria scabra, Actinopyga mauritiana, A. miliaris, A. lecanora, A. echinites.

204. ____ 1986. Zoogeography of shallow water echinoderms of Indian Seas. In: P. S. B. R. James (Ed.) Recent Advances in Marine Biology. Today and Tommorrow Printers and Publishers, New Delhi, pp. 569 - 591.

Commercially important species of holothurians: Actinopyga echinites (Sri Lanka, Andaman & Nicobar Islands), A. lecanora, A. mauritiana (Lakshadweep and Maldives, Sri Lanka, Andaman and Nicobar Islands), A. miliaris (Lakshadweep and Maldives, Sri Lanka, Andaman and Nicobar Islands), A. serratidens (Lakshadweep and Maldives, Sri Lanka), Bohadschia argus (Sri Lanka, Andaman and Nicobar Islands), B. graeffei (Lakshadweep and Maldives), B. marmorata (Lakshadweep and Maldives, Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay on Indian side, Sri Lanka, Andaman and Nicobar Islands), B. tenuissin (Lakshadweep and Maldives, Sri Lanka), B. vitiensis (Sri Lanka, Andaman and Nicobar Islands), Holothuria (Microthele) nobilis (Lakshadweep and Maldives, Sri Lanka, Andaman and Nicobar Islands), Holothuria (Metriatyla) scabra (Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay on Indian side, Sri Lanka, Andaman Nicrobar Islands), Holothuria (Theelothuria) spinifera (Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay on Indian side, Sri Lanka), Thelenota ananas (Lakshadweep and Maldives). The above mentioned species are listed in the Distributional Tables and some remarks are given on their zoogeography.

205. ____ 1987. Animal Association in Echinoderms. All India Symposium on Aquatic Organisms. A. V. V. M. Sri Pushpam College, Poondi, p. 13.

The association of the commercially important holothurians *Holothuria* (*Metriatyla*) scabra and species of *Actinopyga* with the crabs *Pinnotheres decanensis* and *Lissocarcinus orbicularis* respectively are given.

206. ____ 1989. Ecology of commercially important species of holothurians from India. Paper presented for the National Workshop on Beche-de-mer at Mandapam Camp. Abstract, p. 6.

Ecology is important for proper exploitation of the species. Notes on the habitats of commercially important species of holothurians given.

- 207. JESPERSEN, A. AND Y. LUTZEN 1971. On the ecology of the aspidochirote sea-cucumber Stichopus tremulus (Gunnerus). Norw. J. Zool., 19: 117 132.
- 208. JONES, S. AND S. MAHADEVAN 1966. Notes on Animal Association 5. The pea-crab Pinnotheres decanensis Chopra inside the respiratory tree of the sea-cucumber Holothuria scabra Jaeger J. mar. biol., Ass. India., 7 (2): 377 380.

Female specimens of the crab Pinnotheres decanensis collected from Holothuria scabra are described.

209. KERR, A. M. 1992. Effects of typhoon - generated waves on windward and leeward assemblages of holothuroids. Paper presented at the 7th International Coral Reef Symposium in Guam. (Abstract): 27 - 28.

Holothuria atra and Actinopyga echinites live on the open unsheltered substrata and diurnally cryptic species were greatly reduced on the other reef flat of the windward side. No species decreased on the leeward outer and inner reefs.

210. _____, E. M. STOFFEL AND R. L. YOON 1993. Abundance and distribution of holothuroids (Echinodermata: Holothuroidea) on a windward and leeward fringing coral reef, Guam, Mariana Islands. *Bull. Mar. Sci.*, **52** (2): 28.

During the survey 19 species were recorded. Holothuria atra was the most common species and comprised of 92% of the holothurians collected. The next two most abundant species were Actinopyga ethinites (3%) and H. leucospilota (2%). Significant inverse correlation exists between Holothuria atra and three holothurians viz., A. mauritiana, H. nobilis and Stichopus chloronotus.

211. MITSUKURI, K. 1903. Notes on the habits and life history of Stichopus japonicus. Annot. Zool. Jap., 5:1-22.

212. MUKHERJI, D. D. 1932. Ecological observations and instances of commensalism of an Ophioid fish with echinoderms from Andaman Islands. *Rec. Indian Mus.*, 34: 567 - 569.

Female crab of the genus *Pinnotheres* are reported from *Holothuria scabra*. Some Carapid fish are also reported from other holothurians.

213. MONDY, E. O. AND M. E. COWAN 1980. Observations on the behaviour and symbiotic relationship of the Pearlfish *Encheliophis vermicularis* (Osteichthys: Carapidae). *Kalikasan*, 9 (2-3): 309 - 312.

Pearlfish recorded for the first time from Holothuria scabra.

214. NAGABHUSHANAM, A. K. AND G. C. RAO 1972. An ecological survey of the marine fauna of Minicoy Atoll (Laccadive Archipelago, Arabian Sea). Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin, 48 (2): 265 - 324.

Marine fauna belonging to all groups from sponges to marine mammals are listed with their habitat. Sixteen species of holothurians are listed. Commercially important holothurians: Holothuria (Microthele) nobilis, Actinopyga mauritiana, A. miliaris and Thelenota ananas.

215. Tyler, P. A., D. S. M. BILLETT AND J. D. GAGE 1987. The ecology and reproductive biology of *Cherbonniera* utriculus and *Molpadia blakei* from the Northeast Atlantic. J. Mar. Biol. Ass. U.K., 67: 385 - 397.

REPRODUCTION

216. CAMERON, J. L. AND P. V. FANKBONER 1986. Reproductive biology of the commercial sea-cucumber *Parastichopus californicus* (Stimpson) (Echinodermata: Holothuroidea),
I. Reproductive periodicity and spawning behaviour. *Can. J. Zool.*, 64: 168 - 175.

212. MUKHERJI, D. D. 1932. Ecological observations and instances of commensalism of an Ophioid fish with echinoderms from Andaman Islands. *Rec. Indian Mus.*, 34: 567 - 569.

Female crab of the genus *Pinnotheres* are reported from *Holothuria scabra*. Some Carapid fish are also reported from other holothurians.

213. MONDY, E. O. AND M. E. COWAN 1980. Observations on the behaviour and symbiotic relationship of the Pearlfish *Encheliophis vermicularis* (Osteichthys: Carapidae). *Kalikasan*, 9 (2-3): 309 - 312.

Pearlfish recorded for the first time from Holothuria scabra.

214. NAGABHUSHANAM, A. K. AND G. C. RAO 1972. An ecological survey of the marine fauna of Minicoy Atoll (Laccadive Archipelago, Arabian Sea). *Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin*, **48** (2): 265 - 324.

Marine fauna belonging to all groups from sponges to marine mammals are listed with their habitat. Sixteen species of holothurians are listed. Commercially important holothurians: Holothuria (Microthele) nobilis, Actinopyga mauritiana, A. miliaris and Thelenota ananas.

215. Tyler, P. A., D. S. M. BILLETT AND J. D. GAGE 1987. The ecology and reproductive biology of *Cherbonniera* utriculus and *Molpadia blakei* from the Northeast Atlantic. J. Mar. Biol. Ass. U.K., 67: 385 - 397.

REPRODUCTION

CAMERON, J. L. AND P. V. FANKBONER 1986. Reproductive biology of the commercial sea-cucumber *Parastichopus californicus* (Stimpson) (Echinodermata: Holothuroidea),
 I. Reproductive periodicity and spawning behaviour. *Can. J. Zool.*, 64: 168 - 175.

217. CONAND, C. 1982. Reproductive cycle and biometric relations in a population of Actinopyga echinites (Echinodermata: Holothuroidea) from the lagoon of New Caledonia, Western Tropical Pacific. In: J. M. Lawrence (Ed.) Echinoderms. Proceedings of the International Conference, Tampa Bay, Balkema, pp. 437 - 442.

Distribution, abundance, biometry, reproduction and stages of maturity, size at first maturity of *Actinopyga echinites* from New Caledonia are given.

218. ____ 1981. Sexual cycle of three commercially important holothurian species (Echinodermata) from the lagoon of New Caledonia. *Bull. Mar. Sci.*, 31 (3): 523 - 544.

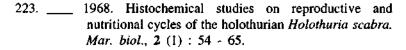
Detailed studies on reproduction have been conducted on stages of maturity and fecundity of holothurians for the first time.

- 219. FRANKLIN, S. E. 1980. The reproductive biology and some aspects of the population ecology of the holothurians Holothuria leucospilota (Brandt) and Stichopus chloronotus (Brandt). Ph.D. Thesis, Univ. of Sydney pp. 253.
- 220. JAYASREE, V. AND P. V. BHAVANARAYANA 1989. Reproduction in Holothruria leucospilota (Brandt) from Anjuna, Goa. Paper presented at the National Workshop on beche-demer at Mandapam Camp. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin, February 1989. Abstract, p. 9.

Holothuria leucospilota spawns during October to January and from June to September. The reproductive tubules are found to be longer in males when compared to the females. The spawning appears to be infleunced by low temperature and salinity.

- 221. KISHIMOTO, T. AND H. KANATANI 1980. Induction of oocyte maturation by disulfide reducing agent in the seacucumber Stichopus japonicus. Bev. Growth Differ., 22 (2): 163 167.
- 222. KRISHNAN, S. 1967. Biochemical and cytochemical observations of the nucleic acids in the gonads of *Holothuria scabra*. Acta Biol. Med. Soc. Sci. Cedan., 11: 307 - 313.

Some observations on the biochemical and cytochemical nature of the nucleic acids in the gonads of *Holothuria* scabra are given.



Histochemical studies on the reproductive and nutritional cycles of the holothurian *Holothuria scabra* are given.

- 224. ____ 1970. Studies on reproductive and nutritional cycles of the *Holothuria scabra* Jaeger. *Ph.D. Thesis, University of Madras*, pp. 96.
- 225. ____ AND S. KRISHNASWAMY 1970. Studies on the transport of sugars in holothurian *Holothuria scabra. Mar. Biol.*, 5: 303 307.
- 226. ____ 1971. Autoradiograph studies on the sugar transport in the sea-cucumber *Holothuria scabra*. *Ibid.*, 10: 189 191.
- 227. _____ 1989. Studies on reproductive and nutritional cycles of the holothurian Holothuria (Metriatyla) scabra Jaeger. Paper presented at the National Workshop on bechedemer at Mandapam Camp. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin. February 1989. Abstract, p. 7.

Holothurian breeds twice in an year. Seasonal changes in the organic components such as proteins, carbohydrates, lipids and nucleic acids from the gonads are given.

228. Krishnaswamy, S. and S. Krishnan 1967. A report on the reproductive cycle of holothurian *Holothuria scabra* Jaeger. *Curr. Sci.*, **36** (6): 155 - 156.

Holothuria scabra breeds in July and October. Greater breeding activity is seen in July.

- 228. LEVIN, V. S. 1984. Protection and reproduction of Stichopus japonicus in Far Eastern Reserve. pp. 58 65. In:
 T. S. Beniaminson et al. (Ed.) Animal Kingdom of the Soviet Far-East Marine Reserve. Coll. pap. Accad. Sci. USSR Far-E Sci. Centre, Vladivoskot. (In Russian).
- 230. MARUYAMA, Y. K. 1980. Artificial induction of oocyte maturation and development in the sea cucumbers *Holothuria leucospilota* and *Holothuria pardalis. Biol. Bull.*, **158**: 339 348.

Mature eggs were obtained by using dithiotheritol (DTT) a maturation inducing harmone of starfish. After insemination mature eggs obtained with DTT treatment developed into typical auricularia larvae.

231. ____ 1985. Holothuria oocyte maturation induced by radial nerve. Biol. Bull., 168: 249 - 262.

Water extracts of radial nerves from five species of seacucumbers induced oocyte maturation. The radial nerve factor stimulates the follicle cells to produce a secondary factor and later in turn directly induces oocyte maturation.

232. ____ 1986. Induction of sea-cucumber oocyte maturation by starfish radial nerve extracts. *Jour. Exptl. Zoology*, pp. 238 - 248.

- 233. MARY BAI, M. 1971. Studies on Holothuria scabra Jaeger. Ph. D. Thesis, University of Madurai. pp. 68.
 - Detailed work on the anatomy and reproductive biology of *Holothuria scabra*. Information on the histology of various organs is also given.
- 234. MOKRETSOVA, N. D. 1978. Biologie de la reproduction du trepang Stichopus japonicus Selenka comme base de la biotechnique de son elevage. Compte-rendu de these Vladivostok DVNT, Acad. Sc., U.R.S.S. (In Russian).
- 235. MORTENSEN, T. 1921. Studies on the development and larval forms of echinoderms. 266 pp. Copenhagen.
- 236. ____ 1931. Contributions to the study of the development and larval forms of Echinoderms I & II. K. dansk Vidensk. Skr. (naturv. math). (9) 4 (1): 1 39.
- 237. ____ 1937. Contributions to the study of the development and larval forms of Echinoderms III. *Ibid.*, (9) 7 (1): 1 65.
- 238. ORGCHER, R. G. AND E. D. GOMEZ 1985. Reproductive periodicity of *Holothuria scabra* Jaeger at Calatagen, Batazens, Philippines. Asian Mar. Biol., 2: 21 - 29.
- 239. SHUI, X. AND CO-WORKERS 1985. Effects on the sperm density of sea-cucumber *Apostichopus japonicus* (Selenka) and the duration of fertility of spawned eggs on the fertilization. *Mar. Sci.*, 9 (5).
- 240. TANAKA, Y. 1958. Seasonal chages occurring in the gonad of Stichopus japonicus. Bull. Fac. Fish. Hokkaido Univ., 9: 29 36.

HATCHERY AND CULTURE

241. Anonymous 1976. A study of the artificial breeding and cultivation of Stichopus japonicus (Selenka). Stud. Mar. Sinica., 11: 173 - 181. During 1972-'73 Stichopus japonicus was induced to spawn by thermal stimulation. 1.7 lakh juveniles were produced, reared in concrete ponds and fed with dried powder of various algae like Enteromorpha, Sargassum, Rhodomela, etc. Green mud scraped from the surface of rocks which is rich in diatoms and organic debris was also given. Sexual maturity reached within two years. 242. ____ 1977. Raising sea-cucumbers. China Pictorial, 6: 2. Settlement of Pentactula stage is given in detail. A two year old sea-cucumber could reach a length of 230 mm and a weight of 248 g. 243. ____ 1978. Culture of sea-cucumber at Andaman. CMFRI Newsletter, 8:1 - 2. Experiments conducted at Port Blair in 1978 are described. About 500 juveniles of Holothuria (Metriatyla) scabra varying from 65 to 160 mm were stocked in an closed area of 1500 sq.m. In seven months the sea-cucumbers were found to grow to 190-290 mm in length. 244. ____ 1983. Takarao morise Kawamura namako (Artificial Production of Holothurian Larvae). Rep., 12: 200 - 204 (In Japanese). 245. ____ 1989. Indians try breeding sea-cucumbers. Fish Farming International, 16 (7): 93.

A general article giving some information on the bechede-mer industry in India. Some details are given on the attempts made by Indian Scientists to produce seed of Holothuria (Metriatyla) scabra at Tuticorin.

246. _____ 1991. Training manual on breeding and culture of scallop and sea-cucumber in China. Prepared for the Scallop and Sea-cucumber Breeding and Culture Training Course conducted by the Yellow Sea Fisheries Research Institute in Qingdao, People's Republic of China and organised by the Regional Seafarming Development and Demonstration Project (RAS/90/002). Training Manual, 9: 1 - 84.

The manual describes and discusses on taxanomy, biology, morphology, ecology, artificial breeding, rearing of postlarvae and juveniles of *Stichopus japonicus* and predator control, etc. with emphasis on culture aspects.

- 247. BURKE, R. D., D. G. BRAND AND B. W. BISGROVE, 1986. Structure of the nervous system of the auricularia larva of *Parastichopus californicus*, *Biol. Bull.*, 170:450-460.
- 248. BYRNE, M. AND C. CONAND 1992. Request for information on spawning behaviour of tropical holothuians. Beche-demer Information Bulletin, 4: 4-5.

Information is sought on the following aspects of spawning behaviour of holothurians: name of the species, number of species, loacality, time, stage of lunar cycle, tide, depth and other echinoderms spawning.

- 249. CHANG, F. AND OTHERS 1957. A preliminry report on the artificial rearing and propagation of *Stichopus japonicus* Selenka. *Zool. Mag.*, 2 (2): 65 73.
- 250. CHEN, Z. AND OTHERS 1978. A study on the artificial rearing and cultivated technique of *Stichopus japonicus*. *Ibid.*, 120 (2): 9 13.

CHEN, C. P. AND C. S. CHIAN 1990. Larval development of the sea-cucumber Actinopyga echinites (Echinodermata: Holothuroidea). Bull. Inst. Zool. Academic Sinica, 29 (2): 127 - 133.

Gonad-matured adults of A. echinites were induced to spawn by ultra-violet (UV) irradiated warm seawater. The embryos hatched at 14 h after semination when reared at 25-28°C under continuous lighting of fluorescent light (100 lux). The larvae were fed with the alga Isochrysis galbana at 10° to 10° cells/ml. The larvae grew to the auricularia with hydrocoel at 10 days, to the doliolaria at 15 days and to the pentactula with one podium at 16 days. The pentactula settled on the substratum and became juveniles.

- 252. HUILIN, S. 1988. The effect of some factors on survival and growth of juvenile sea-cucumber. *Jour. Fish. Res.*, 12 (3): 259 267.
- 253. IMAI, T., D. INABA, R. SATO AND M. HATANAKA 1950. The artificial rearing of the transparent flagellate larvae of Stichopus japonicus. Tohoku Daigaku Nogakubu Kenkyo Iho, 2 (2): 269 277. (In Japanese with English Summary).

The duration for various larval stages is given. The survival rate of Auricularia larvae was found to be 5-25%. The mortality in Doliolaria, Pentactula and young stages is found to be very low. The young ones grow to 3-4 mm length in two months. Densely covered eel grass was found to be a favourable ground for the natural propagation of the sea cucumber.

254. INABA, D. 1937. Artificial rearing of sea-cucumbers. Suisan Kenkyushi, 35 (2): 241 - 246 (In Japanese).

Artificial fertilization in *Stichopus japonicus* is given. Mature testis is yellowish white and 300 mm in length. Mature ovary is semi-transparent and orange yellow in colour and of

the same size as testis. Ova are distinguished into four types. First cleavage took place after two hours of fertilization.

255. ____ AND Y. K. MARAYAMA 1988. Holothuroidea. In: Developmental biology of invertebrates. Baifuken, Tokyo. pp. 399 - 409.

Development of the holothurian Labidoplax digitata is given with beautiful figures. Auricularia nudibranchiata and A. paradoxa are figured. This species is not used for beche-demer.

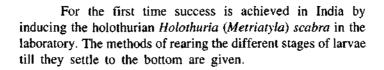
256. ISHIDA, M. 1979. Studies on production of juvenile cucumbers. Susan Shikenjo, pp. 1 - 17, 1977. (In Japanese).

Temperature stimulation gave good results to induce spawning. Larvae were fed on *Monochrysis* or *Phytocerus*. For mass production in one tonne tank five lakh Auricularia were fed with *Monochrysis*. Eightyfive thousand sea-cucumbers were produced. Dried green algae were used to feed juvenile sea-cucumbers. The juvenile sea-cucumber changes body colour and shape according to feeding condition.

257. JAMES, D. B. 1989. A review of the hatchery and culture practices in Japan and China with special reference to the possibilities of culture of holothurians in India. Paper presented at National Workshop on beche-de-mer at Mandapam Camp, CMFRI, Cochin. Abstract, pp. 10-11.

Japanese are the pioneers in the hatchery and culture of holothurians. The holothurian *Stichopus japonicus* is cultured in Japan and China. Their methods of work and their relevance to Indian conditions are described.

258. _____, M. E. RAJAPANDIAN, B. K. BASKER AND C. P. GOPINATHAN 1989. Breakthrough in the hatchery of the holothurian Holothuria (Metriatyla) scabra. Ibid., p. 11.



259. _____, ____, AND _____ 1988. Successful induced spawning and rearing of the holothurian *Holothuria* (Metriatyla) scabra Jaeger at Tuticorin. Mar. Fish. Infor. Serv., T & E. Ser., 87: 30-33.

The breakthrough achieved in inducing *Holothuria* (*Metriatyla*) scabra to spawn in the laboratory for the first time in India is reported. The various types of larvae have been reared till they settled down to the bottom.

260. _____ 1993. Sea-cucumber Culture. In: Sea-weed, Sea-urchin and Sea-cucumber. Handbook on Aquafarming. The Marine Products Export Development Authority, Kochi, pp. 33 - 47.

Techniques for the production of seeds in *Holothuria* scabra are given. Some experiments on the culture of the same species are given.

261. _____, A. D. GANDHI, N. PALANISWAMY AND J. X. RODRIGO 1994. Hatchery techniques and culture of sea-cucumber *Holothuria scabra. CMFRI Spl. Publ.*, 57: 1 - 40.

The laboratory and hatchery techniques to induce spawning, rearing of larvae, production of seeds, culture of seacucumbers, feeding of larvae and juveniles, maintenance of culture pens and farms, site selection, farm management, economics, etc. are given.

262. KORAYASHI, S. AND S. USHIMA 1983. Research on the propagation of Japanese common sea-cucumber. III. Sukoka Prefectural, Buzen Fisheries Experimental Station Report, 3: 81 - 86.

- Research efforts on the propagation of Stichopus japonicus is given.
- 263. ODA AND Y. USHIMA 1984. Research and propagation of the Japanese common sea-cucumber. *Ibid.*, 4.
 - Research on the propagation of Stichopus japonicus is given.
- 264. LALMOHAN, R. S., D. B. JAMES AND S. KALIMUTHU 1989. Mariculture potential in Lakshadweep. In: Survey of Fisheries Potential of Lakshadweep. Bull. Cent. Mar. Fish. Res. Inst., 43: 243 - 247.

Culture possibilities of holothurians from Lakshadweep indicated. *Holothuria* (*Microthele*) *nobilis* appears to be the best for culture.

- L1, F. 1983. The artificial breeding and cultivation of Apostichopus japonicus (Selenka). Zool. Mar. Drugs, 6 (2): 103 - 105.
- LIAO, Y. 1986. Prospects for the artificial culture of seacucumber Apostichopus japonicus (Selenka). Mar. Sci.,
 10 (6): 55 57.
- MOKRETSOVA, N. D. 1973. Artificial rearing in Peter, the Great Bay. Rybone. Khoz., Moskva, 11: 7 - 8. (In Russian).
- Mu, S. AND OTHERS 1986. Releasing propagation for the artificial seeding of Apostichopus japonicus (Selenka). Trans. Oceanol., 2 (3): 44 - 49.
- 269. PRESTON, G. 1990. Beche-de-mer resource management studies in Guam. Beche-de-mer Information Bulletin, 1.

Holothuria nobilis, Actinopyga maurtiana and Thelenota ananas are induced to spawn by thermal stimulation, but development of the larvae to juveniles is not achieved.

- 270. QIAO, J. 1988. Pond culture study of the sea-cucumber Stichopus japonicus (Selenka). Mar. Sci., 4:1-5.
- 271. SHUI, X. AND OTHER 1984. A study on artificial culturing of sea-cucumber seed. The effect of artificially prepared feed for larval sea-cucumber. Fish. Sci., 3 (3): 18 23 (In Chinese).

The juvenile sea-cucumbers were fed with powder prepared from Sargassum thunbergii.

272. ____ 1985. Preliminary report on the artificial ripening of parental sea-cucumber. *Ibid.*, 4 (3): 28 - 32 (In Chinese).

Artificial ripening of Apostichopus japonicus is given.

273. _____ , Q. Hu AND Y. CHEN 1986. A study on technology for rearing of postlarvae and juveniles of sea-cucumbers in high density tanks. *Oceanol. Limnol. Sin.*, 17 (6): 513 - 520.

Methods to rear postlarvae and juveniles of seacucumbers in high density tanks are discussed.

274. SHUXU, X. AND G. GONGCHAO 1981. Experiments on southward transplantation and artificial breeding of the seacucumber (*Stichopus japonicus*). *J. Fish. China.*, 5 (2): 147 - 155 (In Chinese).

Stichopus japonicus was transplanted from Northern China to Southern China for the purpose of artificial breeding and culture. Both adults and juveniles developed well in indoor concrete tanks at temperature 27-29°C in summer. After four months the adults attained sexual maturity. They spawned twice in April. More than twenty thousand juveniles were produced. In four months time they reached a size of 20 mm. Food of the larvae mainly consisted species of Dicrateria, Platymonas,

Nitzschia, Dumaleilla and Terulopsis among them Dicratera shanjiamgensis is the most preferred diet.

- 275. SHUI, X. L. AND OTHERS 1985. Preliminary report on artificial ripening of parental sea-cucumber. Fish. Sci., 4 (3): 28
 32 (In Chinese).
- 276. XILLIN, S., H. QINGMING AND C. YUAN 1986. Oceanologia and limnulogia Sinica, 17 (6): 520 p.
- 277. YANAGIBASHI, S. T. YANAGISAWA AND K. KAWASAKI 1984. A study on the rearing procedure for the newly settled young of a sea-cucumber *Stichopus japonicus* with special reference to the supplied food items. *Aquaculture*, pp. 6 14.

Settlement of pelagic larvae is influenced by the presence of their foods: epibenthic diatoms. Those fed on frozen epibenthic diatoms grow two times faster than those fed on ephibenthic ditoms adheared to the plates. When they attain 0.1 g weight two species of *Sargassum* were dried and given. The young ones attained 1 g weight in six months after fertilization.

278. ZHANG, Y., M. ZHIZHEN, L. YONGHONG AND L. FUXIN 1982. Experiment in propagation of sea-cucumber Stichopus japonicus (Selenka) in Gangdong coastal water. Mar. Fish. Res., 4: 52 - 53.

For propagation of sea-cucumber 30,000 m² area was marked. In this area 600 m³ of stone and 1,158 bundles of twings were sunk and also 14,178 adult sea-cucumbers from another area were transported. Prior to the experiment in 1976 sea-cucumber caught was 0.5/mt and in 1980 average number of sea-cucumber caught increased to 8. Semi enclosed fertile water abundant in phytoplankton and large algae is the best site for propagating sea-cucumbers.

CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

279. JAMES, D. B. 1991. Research, conservation and management of edible holothurians and their impact on the *Beche-demer* industry. *Bull. cent. mar. Fish. Res. Inst.* 44 (3): 648 - 661.

It is suggested to collect data on catch and effort, length composition, age and growth, longivity, length at first maturity, spawning fecundity, development and culture to take up necessary conservation methods to monitor the resources of economically important holothurians. The relevance of these studies on the beche-de-mer industry is discussed.

280. JAMES, P. S. B. R. AND D. B. JAMES 1989 a. Management of the beche-de-mer industry in India. Paper presented at National Workshop on Beche-de-mer, CMFRI, Cochin. Abstract, p. 3.

The beche-de-mer industry is now facing crisis due to the shortage of holothurians and also due to ban imposed by the Government to export material less than 3" size. Under these circumstances the management strategies for the bechede-mer industry are given.

281. ____ AND ___ 1989 b. Conservation and management of seacucumber resources in India. *Ibid.*, Abstract, p. 3.

Due to over exploitation of the holothurians there is need to conserve the resource. Methods of conservation and rational management are given.

282. SILAS, E. G., S. MAHADEVAN AND K. NAGAPPAN NAYAR 1985. Existing and proposed Marine Parks and Reserves in India - A review. Proc. Symp. Endangered Marine Animals and Marine Parks. Marine Biological Association of India. pp. 414 - 425.

Depletion of the holothurian Holothuria scabra is indicated.

RESOURCES AND FISHERY

283. ADAMS, T. 1992. Resource aspects of the Fiji beche-de-mer. Beche-de-mer Information Bulletin, 4: 13 - 16.

Deals with resources, conservation and socio-economic problems in Fiji.

284. ____ 1993. Management of beche-de-mer (sea-cucumber) fisheries. Ibid., 5: 15 - 17.

Recommendations for the management of beche-de-mer fishery in Fiji and Tonga are given in detail.

285. AMIR, A. A. 1985. Democratic Yemen fisheries: Cuttlefish and sea-cucumber. *ICLARM NEWSL.*, 8 (4): 15 - 16.

Holothuria scabra is abundant in the coastal waters of the Gulf of Aden. Details of the fishery and marketing aspects are indicated. H. scabra is available in the Gulf of Aden and Sucotra.

286. Anonymous 1918. Administration Report of the Madras Fisheries Department for 1917 - 1918. Government of Madras Publication., 9 (2): 187 - 188.

Statistics of different quality of beche-de-mer are given.

287. ____ 1920. Administration Report of Madras Fisheries Department for the year 1918-1919. *Ibid.*, 12(1):15-16.

The bulk of III size was obtained in April, May and June. All were immature and were under one year and should have been left on the beds to grow to adult size. In 1919 three tonnes of excellent beche-de-mer was ready for export to Singapore. It was noted that the holothurians fished in Sri Lanka were larger and heavier than those fished from the southwest coast of Palk Bay. The divers of Tirupalakkudi got nearly Rs. 1000/- from sea-cucumbers.

| 288. | 1922. Administration report of Madras Fisheries Department for the year 1920-'21. <i>Ibid.</i> , 15 (1): 17 - 18. |
|------|--|
| | Beche-de-mer fishery was a complete failure since only 163 lbs were cured. The scarcity is attributed to heavy mortality due to an influx of fresh water from the River Vaigai during the previous rainy season. |
| 289. | 1923. Administration report of Madras Fisheries Department for the year 1921-'22. <i>Ibid.</i> , 17 (1): 17-18. |
| | During the year, 1008 lbs of the product were shipped to Singapore and Rs. 439/- was realised giving a net profit Rs. 41/ |
| 290. | 1924. Administration report of Madras Fisheries Department for the year 1922-'23. <i>Ibid.</i> , 18 (1): 22. |
| | Only 850 lbs were cured partly due to adverse weather conditions and partly due to poor attention given by divers. |
| 291. | 1925. Administration report of Madras Fisheries Department for the year 1923-'24. <i>lbid.</i> , 19 (1): 19. |
| | During the season only 1926 lbs were cured and exported to fetch Rs. 896/- with a net profit of Rs. 286/ |
| 292. | 1926. Administration report of Madras Fisheries Department for the year 1924-'25. <i>Ibid.</i> , 20 (1): 19. |
| | During the season 1900 lbs were cured, the charges incurred for the fishery came to Rs. 619/- and the cured product was exported to fetch Rs. 700/- giving an estimated profit of Rs. 80/ |
| 293. | 1927. Administration report of Madras Fisheries Department for the year 1925-'26. <i>Ibid.</i> , 21 (1): 26. |

During the season 1,187 lbs were cured. The charges incurred on account of this experimental industry was Rs. 466/- and the receipts amounted to Rs. 470/-,

294. ____ 1928. Administration report of the Madras Fisheries Department for the year 1926-'27. *Ibid.*, 22 (1): 27.

During the year 1474 lbs were cured. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 434/- and the sale proceeds was Rs. 708/-.

295. 1929. Administration report of the Madras Fisheries Department for the year 1927-'28. *Ibid.*, 23 (1): 17.

During the year 3063 lbs were cured at the Government curing station at Tirupalakkudi. Plenty of raw material was available all along the coast. A local merchant proposed to start a private curing yard at Tirupalakkudi on the lines of Government yard. No more beche-de-mer will be cured from 1st July, 1928.

296. _____ 1984. Marine Small-scale Fisheries of Sri Lanka. General description. BOBP/INF/6.

Main species *Holothuria scabra* is found to be distributed in 6-20 m. Production is estimated to be about 100-150 tonnes per annum from Palk Bay, Gulf of Mannar and Kalpitiya.

297. ____ 1989. Beche-de-mer resources of India. CMFRI Newsletter, 43: 2.

Some general remarks on the beche-de-mer industry of the Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay are given. Some remarks on the history, distribution, hatchery and culture are given.

298. ____ 1993. Beche-de-mer harvesting in the northern Province of New Caledonia. Beche-de-mer Information Bulletin, 5: 7 - 8.

In New Caledonia 48 species of sea-cucumber have been identified. Of these four species viz., Actinopyga miliaris, Holothuria scabra, H. nobilis and H. atra are processed. A. miliaris forms 68% and H. scabra forms 28% of the total catch. As conservation measure fishing is suspended during January to April and also size limit is imposed by the fishermen. Export figures are given countrywise from 1987-1991.

299. BRADBURY, A. AND C. CONAND 1991. The dive fishery of seacucumbers in Washington State. Beche-de-mer Information Bullettin 3: 2-3.

The longitudinal muscles of *Parastichopus californicus* are stripped, frozen and exported to Taiwan. The body was is also processed. Each area goes unfished for 3½ years after six month harvest. Value had doubled during the last four years.

- 300. CONAND, C. 1987. Exploitation des holothuries L. historique en Nouvelle-Caledonie et marche mondial, *Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. ouest France.* Suppl. H.S. pp. 169 174.
- 301. ____ AND N. A. SLOAN 1989. World fisheries for echinoderms.

 In: Marine invertebrate fisheries: their assessment and management. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

A review paper on beche-de-mer and sea urchin roe industry on a global basis.

302. ____ 1990. The fishery resources of Pacific Island countries. Part.2. Holothurians. FAO Fisheries Technical Paper, 272. 2. Rome, FAO. 143 p.

The main species of holothurian exploited in the South Pacific are Holothuria scabra, H. fuscogilva and H. nobilis of high commercial value, Actinopyga echinites, A. miliaris and Thelenota ananas of medium commercial value and Holothuria atra, H. fuscopunctata and A. mauritiana whose commercial value is low.

Knowledge of the biology of these species is reviewed in detail, as are resource assessment methods. An example of the possible use of remote sensing for estimating potentiaal is given.

Harvesting and processing techniques and commodity grading are also discussed, while a chapter focussing on the principal markets for beche-de-mer, Hong Kong and Singapore, concludes that an increase in exports from the countries and territories of the South Pacific is possible. They can supply a consistently good quality product on a regular basis.

303. ____ AND C. HOFFSCHIR 1991. Recent trends in sea-cucumbers exploitation in New Caledonia. Beche-de-mer Information Bulletin, 3:5-7.

H. scabra forms 25% and A. miliaris 75% of the catch.

304. DALZELL, P. 1990. Beche-de-mer production from three Papua New Guinean atolls between 1982 and 1983. Beche-demer Information Bulletin, 1: 6.

The average production of beche-de-mer is low being 5.5 tonnes. They chiefly fished for white and black teat-fish. No information is available on the size of the harvesting grounds and the effort expended.

305. GENTLE, M. T. 1985. Report of a consultancy on the commercial sea-cucumber resources of the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen. 23 January - 6 April 1985 (Phase II). FAO FI/TCP/PDY/4401 (Mar) Cop. FAO, Rome (Italy).

In two areas west of Aden fishery for *H. scabra* exists. Production has totaled approximately 12 tonnes of dried product with a value of US \$ 20,000. Diving was conducted at whole mainland coast of Socatra. Results indicate no potential areas in addition to the ones already, mentioned.

306. GRONEN, D. 1881. Die Trepang fisherei in Nord-Australian. Zool. Garten., 22.

The beche-de-mer fishery in North Australia discussed.

307. HARRIOT, V. J. 1985. The potential for a beche-de-mer fishery.

Aust. Fish., 44 (6): 18 - 21.

The beche-de-mer potential of Australian waters is given.

308. ISARANEURA, A. P. 1976. Conventional and unconventional fisheries resources in Southeast Asia. In: K. Tiews (Ed.)

Proceedings of the International Seminar on Fisheries

Resources and their Management in Southeast Asia,

Berlin, 19 November to 6 December 1974.German

Foundation for International Development, Bonn (GPR)

552 pp.

Demersal resources in Southeast Asia in the Bay of Manila and the Gulf of Thailand. It is worthwhile looking at the possibility of developing the fisheries of sea-cucumber.

309. JAMES, D. B. 1973. Beche-de-mer resources of India. Proc. Symp. Living Resources of the seas around India. CMFRI Spl. Publ. pp. 706 - 711.

Probably the first paper in recent times on beche-de-mer resources from India. The fishing season for Holothuria scabra is given. The other valuble species from the Andamans and the Lakshadweep are pointed out.

310. ____ 1983. Sea-cucumber and sea-urchin resources. Bull. cent. mar. Fish. Res. Inst., 34: 85 - 93.

The beche-de-mer resource of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is given with field key and good photographs. Processing of Holothura scabra is briefly described. Some

experiments conducted to grow juveniles of *Holothuria scabra* are given.

311. _____ 1988. A review of the holothurian resources of India: their exploitation and utilization. Symposium on Tropical Marine Living Resources. Marine Biological Association of India, Cochin, Abstract p. 8.

Mode of exploitation and utilization of commercially important species of holothurians are mentioned.

312. ____ 1989 a. Beche-de-mer: its resources, fishery and industry. Mar. Fish. Infor. Serv. T & E. Ser., 92: 1 - 35.

Detailed information on the taxonomy of the commercial species of holothurians, their biology, ecology, anatomy, zoogeography, hatchery, culture, resources, conservaion and management, beche-de-mer industry, processing, quality control, export figures, market and market trends, uses of bechede-mer, recipes for the preparation of beche-de-mer are given.

313. ____ 1989 b. Beche-de-mer resources from India and their exploitation. National Workshop on Beche-de-mer, Mandapam camp. CMFRI, Cochin, Abstract, p. 4.

An account of the beche-de-mer resources of India and their mode of exploitation is given.

314. ____ 1989 c. Beche-de-mer resources of Lakshadweep. In:
Marine Living Resources of the Union Territory of
Lakshadweep - An indicative survey with suggestions
for Development. Bull. cent. mar. Fish. Res. Inst.,
43: 97 - 144.

Beche-de-mer resources of Lakshadweep are given. Future prospects for the industry are indicated.

315. JAMESON 1830. Uber den Trepang- Handel im Indien. Frorieps Notizen, 29.

The trepang fishery of India in olden days is described.

316. JOSEPH, L. AND SHAKEEL 1991. The beche-de-mer fishery in the Maldives only a few years old, but already in need of management. BOBP Newsletter. pp. 2 - 5.

Background information, fishing methods and processing of beche-de-mer are given from the Maldives for the first time.

317. ____ 1992. Review of the beche-de-mer (Sea-cucumber) fishery in the Maldives. BOBP/WP/79. pp.34.

Resources, fishing methods, areas and seasons, processing, marketing and export, income and expenditure and production trends of *beche-de-mer* fishery from Maldives are given with good colour photographs.

318. KONINGSBERGER, J. C. 1904. Tripang en tripang-visecherij in Nederlandsc-India. *Meded. Plantentuin Batavia*, 712: 1 - 72.

An old publication in which the beche-de-mer industry of India is given.

319. KRISHNAMOORTHI, B. 1957. Fishery resources of the Rameswaram Island. *Indian J. Fish.*, 41 (2): 229 - 253.

Some observations on the beche-de-mer industry of Rameswaram Island are given.

320. LEVIN, V. S. AND E. I. SKALETSKANYA 1984. Dynamics of utilization of the resources of a foreging area by Japanese sea-cucumber. *Can. Transl. Fish. Aquat. Sci.*, 5075: 1 - 20.

321. MATTHES, H. 1983. Beche-de-mer resources of the People Democratic Republic of Yemen. Beche-de-mer resources of PDRY. A report prepared for the beche-de-mer Fishery Development Project, FAO, Rome, Italy, May, 1983. 32 pp. FAO/FI/TCP/PDY/2204. Field Document. 1:25 p (mimeo).

The report describes the activities undertaken to investigate the possibility of extending the sea-cucumber *Holothuria scabra* fishery to the Peoples Democratic Republic. Findings indicate the resource to be small. Recommendations concerning the development of fishery and exploitation of the stocks are listed.

322. PANNING, A. 1944. Die Trepang fisherei. Mitt. Zool. St. Inst. Hamb., 49: 1-76.

Though old, a very important document on beche-demer. All the commercially important species are mentioned and spicule diagrams are given. The beche-de-mer industry of southeast coast of India and various parts of the world are mentioned.

323. PRESTON, G. 1990. Mass Beche-de-mer production in Fiji.

Beche-de-mer Information Bulletin, 1: 4 - 5.

Beche-de-mer production was only 20-30 tonnes in 1984, but it shot up to 665 t in 1988. In 1988, 95% of the material was only A. miliaris which has low value. In 1989 H. scabra was banned by Fiji Government.

324. ____ 1990. Recent beche-de-mer surveys in the Pacific Islands. Beche-de-mer Information Bulletin, 1:10.

Commercially important species: Holothuria nobilis, Thelenota ananas and Actinopyga mauritiana.

325. ____ 1990. Beche-de-mer survey in Tonga. Beche-de-mer Information Bulletin, 2:7.

Six species were found to be commercially useful. The total standing stock of exploitable sea-cucumbers in less than 30 m was estimated to be about 1.01 million. It was recommended that the harvests do not exceed the total standing stock per year. It was also reommended that SCUBA gear should not be used.

326. SANDERS, M. J. AND G. R. MORGAN 1989. Review of the fisheries resources of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. FAO Fisheries Technical Paper, 304: 1 - 138.

A potential yield of 55 t of dried product was estimated based mainly on *Holothuria scabra* and various *Actinopyga* species. Some commercial exploitation of these species was reported during 1981-1984 when 12 t of dried product was taken during 19 months fishig.

- SAVVATEEA, L. YU 1987. Prospects for the combined use of holothurians of Far-Eastern Seas. Rynee Khoz., Moskya, 1:72 - 74 (In Russian).
- 328. SEALE, A. 1911. The fishery resources of the Philippine Islands. Part 4. Miscellaneous marine products. *Philipp. J. Sci.*, 6 (6): 283 289.

The beche-de-mer resources of the philippins are described.

- 329. SHELLEY, C. 1985. Potential for reintroduction of a beche-demer fishery in the Torres Strait. In: Proceedings of the Torres Strait Fisheries Conference, Port-Moreshy, 140 150.
- 330. SLOAN, N. A. 1985. Echinoderm fisheries of the world: A

review. In: B. F. Keegan and B. D. S. O' Connor (Ed.) Proceedings of the Fifth International Echinoderm Conference. A. Balkems, Rotterdam; pp. 109 - 124.

331. SWAN, J. G. 1986. The Trepang fishery. Miscellaneous Documents.

Some information on beche-de-mer is given.

- 332. TENAKANAI, C. 1988. The status of beche-de-mer resource and exploitation in Papua New-Guinea. Colloque sur les Ressources halieutiques Cotieres due Pacifique, C.P.S., Noumea, B.P. 108: 4 p.
- 333. TRINIDAD ROA, 1987. Beche-de-mer fishery in the Philippines.

 Marine Science Institute Contribution, 151: 15 17.

A very informative paper on the beche-de-mer fisheries of philippines. The uses of beche-de-mer, processing methods, different grades of holothurians and their rates of beche-de-mer are given. Some remarks on conservation and management of holothurians are also given.

334. Tuwo, A. and C. Conand 1992. Developments in beche-demer production in Indonesia during the last decade.

Beche-de-mer Information Bulletin, 4: 2 - 3.

Indonesia is now the main world beche-de-mer producer and exporter. The major part of the production is exported to Hong Kong. About ten species are processed.

335. WINCKLER 1870. Die Trepang visscherji (Holothuria trepang) kennis en Kunst.

Some details on beche-de-mer fishery are given.

336. ZAKARIA, Ez AND EL. DIN 1983. Field experiment on Bechede-mer Project for the development of fisheries in areas of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. Cairo, Egypt. 13 pp. (Report).

Survey was conducted in the Egyptian Red Sea area. Processing methods are given for Surf Red-fish and Black Stone-fish. Percentage of weight loss during processing and percentage of moisture content of Surf Red-fish are given.

PROCESSING AND QUALITY CONTROL

337. Anonymous 1930. Administration report of the Madras Fisheries Department for the year 1928-'29. Government of Madras Publication, 2 (1): 23.

During the period 1927-'28, 3,360 lbs were cured and shipped to Singapore for Rs. 1518/-. Since the termination of the Ramnad Chank fishery lease from 1st July, 1928 the curing under departmental agency ceased. A private yard existed and conducted processing in a satisfactory manner on the lines of the Government Factory. The Departmental chank fishing investigations for the first time on the Tanjore Coast has brought to light the existence of suitable holothurians all along the Tanjore Coast for conversion to beche-de-mer.

- 338. ____ 1979. La Beche-de-mer dens le Pacifique Tropical Manuel a l'usage des fecheurs. Manuel, 18: 1 31. C. P. S. Publication.
- 339. ____ 1982. Government of India Notifications and Export Inspection Council Instructions on pre-shipment inspection of dried fish, dried shark fins and fish maws, fish meal and beche-de-mer. Pre-shipment Inspection and quality control manual. Export Inspection Agency Training and Documentation Centre, Madras. pp. 6.

Beche-de-mer is subjected to quality control and inspection before export. The size should be above 76 mm and

of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. Cairo, Egypt. 13 pp. (Report).

Survey was conducted in the Egyptian Red Sea area. Processing methods are given for Surf Red-fish and Black Stone-fish. Percentage of weight loss during processing and percentage of moisture content of Surf Red-fish are given.

PROCESSING AND QUALITY CONTROL

337. Anonymous 1930. Administration report of the Madras Fisheries Department for the year 1928-'29. Government of Madras Publication, 2 (1): 23.

During the period 1927-'28, 3,360 lbs were cured and shipped to Singapore for Rs. 1518/-. Since the termination of the Ramnad Chank fishery lease from 1st July, 1928 the curing under departmental agency ceased. A private yard existed and conducted processing in a satisfactory manner on the lines of the Government Factory. The Departmental chank fishing investigations for the first time on the Tanjore Coast has brought to light the existence of suitable holothurians all along the Tanjore Coast for conversion to beche-de-mer.

- 338. ____ 1979. La Beche-de-mer dens le Pacifique Tropical Manuel a l'usage des fecheurs. Manuel, 18: 1 31. C. P. S. Publication.
- 339. ____ 1982. Government of India Notifications and Export Inspection Council Instructions on pre-shipment inspection of dried fish, dried shark fins and fish maws, fish meal and beche-de-mer. Pre-shipment Inspection and quality control manual. Export Inspection Agency Training and Documentation Centre, Madras. pp. 6.

Beche-de-mer is subjected to quality control and inspection before export. The size should be above 76 mm and

the colour on the dorsal side is dark brown and pale white on the ventral side. It should be free from any off oasur.

340. _____ 1985. Beche-de-mer processing traits along with Egyptian Red Sea Coast. Presented at FAO Expert Consultancy on Fish Technology in Africa, Lusaka (Zambia). 21 - 25 Jan. 1985.

Three species of sea-cucumbers from the Egyptian Red Sea Coast were teat-fish (*Microthele nobilis*), black-fish (*Actinopyga* sp.) and surf red-fish (*Actinopyga mauritiana*). Teat fish are large, whereas the black-fish and red surf-fish are small. The yield of the product after processing varied between 8 - 12% of the initial weight, the moisture content of the product on wet weight basis varied between 14 - 24%.

341. ____ 1990 a. Thirty years of Fisheries Developments in Lakshadweep. Dept. of Fisheries, U.T. of Lakshadweep, Kavarathi. 89 p.

General introduction to beche-de-mer is given. During 1975-76 permission was accorded to a private firm to process beche-de-mer on trial basis. This firm processed 3.8 tonnes of beche-de-mer.

342. ____ 1990 b. Paua New Guinea. An action plan for small scale fish processing. CFTC/IDU/PNG/23. pp. 248.

Sea-cucumber potential is 10,000 tonnes, but present harvest is only 1,200 t (12%). Holothuria scabra is the major species exported. Sand-fish forms 95 to 99%, Test-fish is negligible. Good production during January and February. During March, April and September production is poor. Major supply is to Singapore and Hong Kong. Species available at Papua New Guinea: Holothuria fuscogilva, Holothuria radilus, Actinopyga echinites, Holothuriaa scabra, Thelenota ananas, Actinopyga miliaris, Holothuria fuscopunctata.

343. BASKER, B. K. AND P. S. B. R. JAMES 1989. Size and weight reduction in *Holothuria scabra* processed as *beche-demer. Mar. Fish. Infor. Serv. T & E. Ser.*, 100: 13 - 16.

Size reduces 42.65 - 43.13% and weight 91.34 to 91.79% on processing. Average spawning size is 220 mm when reduces to 76 mm on processing. Size range of *H. scabra* exploited is 130 - 340 mm and maximum percentage 61.81% falls below 230 mm. There is no justification to reconsider the earlier decision banning export of material less than 75 mm.

344. CARLATON, C. 1985. Development of miscellaneous marine products in the South Pacific. *Infofish.*, 31: 18 - 21.

Considerable scope exists for expansion of the Pacific beche-de-mer industry. There is need to improve and standardise the quality of the product.

- 345. CLUCAS, I. J. 1985. Fish handling, preservation and processing in the tropics. Part 2. Tropical Development and Research Institute, London. p. 54.
- 346. CONAND, C. 1973. Beche-de-mer in New Caledonia: Weight loss and shrinkage during processing in three species of holothurians. SPC Fish. Newslett., 19: 14 17.

Beche-de-mer industry in New Caledonia is described. Loss of weight and shrinkage during processing in three species of holothurians are described.

- 347. CREAN, K. 1977. Some aspects of the beche-de-mer industry in Ongtong Java, Solomon Islands. SPC Fish Newsl., 15: 36 48.
- 348. DERANIYAGALA, P. E. P. 1933. Cured marine products of Ceylon. Bull. Ceylon Fish., 5: 1-68.
- 349. DURAIRAJ, S. 1982. Evolving quality standards for beche-demer. Seafood Export J., 14 (3): 19 22.

A general article on *beche-de-mer* processing, chemical composition, exports and prospects are given. Chief defects such as faulty evisceration, imperfect removal of external chalky coat and careless drying are highlighted to improve the quality of the product.

350. _____, M. M. NAINAR, M. K. LAINE, R. R. SUDHAKARAN AND S. INBARAJ 1984. Study on the quality of beche-de-mer in trade and shrinkage of specimens during processing. Fish. Tech., 21: 19 - 24.

Chemical quality of 180 trade samples of beche-de-mer of four sizes were studied. The percentage of shrinkage of the samples ranged from 56 - 60% for dried beche-de-mer of 7.5 cm size and above.

- 351. GOPAKUMAR, K. 1978. Diversified Fish Products. Summer Institute on Fish Processing Technology. p. 13.
- 352. HOWELL, R. M. AND M. HENRY 1977. Dried sea-cucumber processing. Report. Marine Resources and Development Truk District, Trust Territory of Pacific Islands: 15 p.
- 353. JAMES, D. B. 1986. Quality improvement in beche-de-mer. Seafood Export Jour., 18 (3): 3 10.

Factor such as species, size appearence, shape, colour, odour, control the quality of *beche-de-mer*. Improvement in handling, precautions to be taken during processing, quality control and the malpractices to be checked during processing are mentioned.

354. ____ 1987. Prospects and problems of beche-de-mer industry in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Proc. Sym. Management of Coastal Ecosystems and Oceanic Resources of Andamans. 110 - 113. Andaman Science Association, Port Blair.

The availability of holothurian resources, their distribution, farming, processing, problems and solutions pertaining to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are presented.

355. ____ 1988. Problems of beche-de-mer industry in Tamil Nadu and recent development in breeding of sea-cucumbers.

Paper presented in Workshop on Research and Development in Marine Fisheries in Tamil Nadu, Madras. September 13-14, 1988. 5 p.

Problems and solutions for the beche-de-mer industry in Tamil Nadu are discussed.

356. ____ 1989. Improved methods of processing holothurians for beche-de-mer. Paper presented at the National Workshop on Beche-de-mer, CMFRI, Cochin. Abstract, p. 11.

There is lot of scope to improve the quality of the beche-de-mer. Many suggestions are given to improve the quality to fetch higher prices in the export market.

357. ____ AND B. K. BASKER 1989. Present status of the bechede-mer industry in the Palk Bay and Gulf of Mannar. Ibid., Abstract, p. 13.

A survey is conducted along the Palk Bay from Adiraampatinam to Rameswaram and along the Gulf of Mannar from Mandapam to Cape Comorin. all the processing centres have been visited and the present status of the industry is reported.

358. _____ AND ALI MANIKFAN 1989. Some remarks on the present status of beche-de-mer industry of Maldives and its lessons for the Lakshadweep. Paper presentd at the National Workshop on beche-de-mer at Mandapam Camp. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin, February, 1989. Abstract. p. 15.

Recent observations made on the beche-de-mer industry of Maldives are given along with suggestions to extend the industry to the Lakshadweep.

- 359. McELROY, S. 1973. The beche-de-mer industry: its exploitation and conservation. Findings of an exploratory beche-demer resource survey at Ontong Java atoll. Honiara, British Solomon Islands, Dept. Agriculture, Fish. Div. 15 p.
- 360. MOTTET, M. G. 1976. The fishery biology and market preparation of sea-cucumbers. *Tech. Rep. Wash. Dept. Fish.*, 22: 1 57.
- 361. PARAMANANTHAN, S. 1974. Processing of beche-de-mer in factory. Souvenir to mark the opening of the beche-demer factory, Mannar.

The advantages of processing beche-de-mer in a factory established under a co-operative basis are given. The cost analysis is also given.

362. PARRISH, P. 1978. Processing guidlines for beche-de-mer. Aust. fish., 10 (17): 26 - 27.

Processing of beche-de-mer is briefly mentioned.

363. PRESTON, G. 1990. Beche-de-mer recovery rates. Beche-de-mer Information Bulletin, 1:7.

On processing 2.7% to 11.2% weight is retained. Stichopus chloronotus may yield as little as 3%. For most of the species the length of the dried product is between 30 and 50% of the live length. For these studies 11 species are tested.

364. ROBERTSON, G. W., C. HOTTEN AND J. H. MERRITT 1987. Drying Atlantic Sea-cucumber. *Infofish*, 3: 36 - 38.

For the first time an Atlantic holothurian Cucumaria frondosa is processed with a view to export to the Orient. After stormy weather substantial quantities can be collected from the Bay of Fundy from shallow water to 200 m depth. Processing method is simple. Handling and drying tests are also described.

365. SACHITHANANTHAN, K., P. NATESAN, C. ALGARATNAM, A. THEVATHASAN AND L. B. PHILIP 1975. De-Scummer for *Beche-de-mer* processing. *Bull. Fish. Res. Stn. Sri Lanka*, 26 (1 & 2): 11 - 15.

A new devise to remove the white chalky deposits from the body wall during processing of *Holothuria scabra* is described in detail with drawings. About one hundred holothurians can be cleaned in five mintes by this devise.

366. ____ 1986. Artisanal handling and processing of seacucumbers (sandfish). *Infofish*, 2: 35 - 36.

Handling, processing and packing of *Holothuria* (*Metriatyla*) scabra are given. The processing is dealt in a detailed manner.

367. SEALE, A. 1917. Sea products of Mindanao and Sulu. III. Sponges, tortoise shell, corals and *Trepang*, *Philipp. J. Sci.*, 12.

The beche-de-mer resources of Mindanao and Sulu are described.

- 368. SIDDEEK, M. S. M. AND K. SACHITHANANTHAN 1979. Use of length-weight relationship in grading processed bechede-mer. Bull. Fish Stn. Sri Lank. 29: 115-116.
- 369. SIMMONDS P. L. 1879. The commercial products of the sea. London, Griffthe and Farran.

Some information on the commercial product of bechede-mer is given.

- 370. SIVAGURUNATHAN, P. 1986. Fish processing and preservation with reference to Tamil Nadu. *Information Brochure*, 8. Dept. of Fisheries. Tamil Nadu.
- 371. ____ AND S. DURAIRAJ 1986. Exportable fish and fishery products in Tamil Nadu. *Ibid.*, 7.
- 372. TANIKAWA, E. 1971. Marine Products in Japan. Science, Technology and Research. Koseisha Kosaikaka, Tokyo. 507 pp.

Information on boiled dried and graded sea-cucumber is given.

373. VELAYUDHAN, P. AND R. SANTHANAM 1990. Fish by-products of commerce. Fishing Chimes, 9 (10): 44 - 47.

Processing method for H. scabra is given.

374. YEN, S. AND W. NEAGLE 1985. Sea-food processing in French Polynesia. SPC Fish. Newsl. 32: 30 - 33.

Some information is given on beche-de-mer processing in French Polynesia.

MARKETING AND EXPORT

- 375. ALU, R. AND D. COOK 1987. Beche-de-mer market survey.

 Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources,

 Konedobu, Paua New Guinea. 16 pp.
- 376. Anonymous 1978. Export potential survey of Marine Products in Tamil Nadu, 1978. The Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin-16.

The export potential beche-de-mer from Tamil Nadu is given.

- 370. SIVAGURUNATHAN, P. 1986. Fish processing and preservation with reference to Tamil Nadu. *Information Brochure*, 8. Dept. of Fisheries. Tamil Nadu.
- 371. ____ AND S. DURAIRAJ 1986. Exportable fish and fishery products in Tamil Nadu. *lbid.*, 7.
- 372. TANIKAWA, E. 1971. Marine Products in Japan. Science, Technology and Research. Koseisha Kosaikaka, Tokyo. 507 pp.

Information on boiled dried and graded sea-cucumber is given.

373. VELAYUDHAN, P. AND R. SANTHANAM 1990. Fish by-products of commerce. Fishing Chimes, 9 (10): 44 - 47.

Processing method for H. scabra is given.

374. YEN, S. AND W. NEAGLE 1985. Sea-food processing in French Polynesia. SPC Fish. Newsl. 32: 30 - 33.

Some information is given on beche-de-mer processing in French Polynesia.

MARKETING AND EXPORT

- 375. ALU, R. AND D. COOK 1987. Beche-de-mer market survey.

 Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources,

 Konedobu, Paua New Guinea. 16 pp.
- 376. Anonymous 1978. Export potential survey of Marine Products in Tamil Nadu, 1978. The Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin-16.

The export potential beche-de-mer from Tamil Nadu is given.

377. ____ 1980. Marine Products Export Review. The Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin.

Some information on beche-de-mer exported from India is given.

378. ____ 1983. Export potential survey of marine products, Tamil Nadu. The marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin.

Information is given on the Export potential of bechede-mer from Tamil Nadu.

379. ____ 1986. Report of Indian dried fish delegation to Malaysia and Hong Kong. Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin-16.

Beche-de-mer import to Malaysia for 1978-'83 is given. Imports to Singapore are also given. Of the 500 tonnes imported, only 100 tonnes were locally consumed and the rest was re-exported to Peninsular Malaysia, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Thailand and Sarawak. The import figures by Hong Kong for 1981-'85 are given.

380. CONAND, C. 1988. Dried Sea-cucumber - major markets update. *Infofish.*, 6: 21 - 22.

Present market trend in Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia are given. Sea-cucumber consumption trials througout the year are given. Some remarks on product preference are also given.

381. ____ 1993. Recent evolution of Hong Kong and Singapore sea-cucumber markets. Beche-de-mer Information Bulletin, 5: 4-7.

Hong Kong is the world major market followed by Singapore. They also serve as re-exporting centres. Hong Kong imports from Indonesia, Singapore, Philippines, Fiji, China, Maldives, Solomon Island, Papua New Guinea, Madagascar and New Caledonia. Products from the Western Indian Ocean (Madagascar, Tanzania and Mozambique) fetch good prices, but the highest are from the temperate Pacific countries. Three fourths of the cheaper material is re-exported to China. The major suppliers for Singapore are the Maldives, the Pacific Islands, Tanzania and Malaysia. Until a few years the main exporters were Sri Lanka, India and the Philippines. More than half the material is re-exported to Hong Kong. High grade Beche-de-mer goes to Taiwan aand the low grade material goes to Malaysia. Generally higher grade are imported to Singapore and lower grades to Hong Kong.

382. DOUGLAS, B. 1971. The export trade in tropical products in New Caledonia 1841-1872. J. Soc. Ocean. Paris, 31 (27): 157 - 169.

The beche-de-mer trade in New Caledonia during the years 1841-1872 are given.

383. GAUDECHOUX, J. P. 1993. Statistics on Beche-de-mer production. Beche-de-mer Information Bulletin, 5: 9-10.

Export figures are given for Fiji (1987-1992), Papua New Guinea (1991-1993) and for Solomon Islands (1983-1991).

384. JEGANATHAN, R. 1974. Beche-de-mer production and marketing.

A souvenier to mark the opening of the beche-de-mer processing factory, Mannar.

The quantity of exports by the Mannar fishermen Co-operative Fishing Society during 1971-1974 is given.

- 385. KWKRETI, C. B. 1983. Export of beche-de-mer (Inspection) amendment Rules 1983. The Gazette of India Part II. Sec. 3, Sec. (ii) dated 15-10-83. P. 3978 3979.
- 386. MANINARAYANASWAMY 1982. Export policy of Marine Products

beche-de-mer 1982. Delhi Circular E (C): 1977/Am (248) dated 16-8-1982.

387. McElroy, S. 1990. Beche-de-mer species of commercial value - update. Beche-de-mer Information Bulletin, 2: 2 - 7.

The rates for 18 species and their grading according to size is done. Hong Kong offers better price than other markets.

388. MOTTET, M. G. 1976. Marketing of sea-cucumbers in the United States. Comp. Rep. Wash. Dep. Fish., p. 59.

The possibilities of marketing beche-de-mer in United States is discussed.

389. NAIR, M. R., T. S. G. IYER AND K. GOPAKUMAR 1989. Processing and quality requirements of beche-de-mer. Paper presented at the National Workshop on beche-demer at Mandapam Camp. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin. February, '89. Abstract, p. 12.

Export figures of beche-de-mer from 1972-'86, processing, common quality defects, export specifications, suggestions for improvement and precautions to be taken during processing are given.

390. RUSSEL, P. J. 1970. The Papuan beche-de-mer trade. M.A. Thesis, University of Papua New guinea, 64 p.

The history of beche-de-mer industry of Papua New Guinea is given from 1900 to 1970 in the thesis.

391. SACHITHANANTHAN, K. 1974. Efforts to diversify exports of beche-de-mer. A souvenier to mark the opening of the beche-de-mer processing factory, Mannar.

Information regarding beche-de-mer such as countries that process, consume, export and import are given. Also

figures regarding annual percentage of export to each country from Singapore during the years 1962-'70, price index to determine countrywise quality in the Singapore market during 1962-70 are given. Information regarding different species of holothurians, their specific name, trade name, size range, purchasing and selling prices in the Hong Kong market are given.

392. SAKTHIVEL, M. AND P. K. SWAMY 1989. International trade in sea-cucumbers. Paper presented at the National Workshop on beche-de-mer at Mandapam Camp. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin. February, 1989. Abstract, p. 14.

Singapore, Hong Kong and Malaysia are the principal trade centres for sea-cucumbers. Indonesia, Philippines, Japan, Korea (DPR), Sri Lanka, India, Africa and Oceania are the major suppliers. The contribution of India is very little due to the ban on the export of material below 3" size which formed around 70% of our export. good scope exists for culture and sea-ranching to boost exports.

393. SELLA, A. AND M. SELLA 1940. L' industries del trepang. Thalassia, 4 (1): 1 - 116.

Detailed account of the beche-de-mer industry is given.

394. SOMMERVILLE, W. S. 1993. Marketing of Beche-de-mer. Beche-de-mer Information Bulletin, 5: 2 - 4.

Early part of February when the Chinese Lunar New Year is celebratd, the prices of *Beche-de-mer* shoot up. Most of *beche-de-mer* is consumed in the restaurants rather than at homes. China will not take any *beche-de-mer* which is more than ten U.S. dollars in value. List of grades and values for May 1993 are given.

395. VAIL, L. AND B. RUSSEL 1990. Indonesian fishermen of

Australia's North-West. Australian Natural History, 24: 211 - 220.

The authors conclude that the pressure on the marine resources of Indonesia have increased during the last 10-15 years and some conservation measures are called for.

396. VAN EYS, S. 1986. The international market for sea-cucumber. *Infofish*, 5: 41 - 44.

Economically important holothurians are listed. Hong Kong is a major centre for worldwide holothurian trade. Imports made by Hong Kong and Singapore during 1981-1985 from different countries are given along with value per kg in Hong Kong dollar, the re-exports from Hong Kong to various countries during 1981-'85 are also given.

397. WARD, G. 1972. The Pacific beche-de-mer trade with special reference to Fiji. In: G. Ward (Ed.) Man in the Pacific Islands. Oxford, Clarendon Press, pp. 91 - 123.

The beche-de-mer trade in the Pacific Ocean with special reference to Fiji Islands is given.

398. ZOUTENDYK, D. 1990. Potential market for frozen beche-de-mer in New Zealand. Beche-de-mer Information Bulletin, 1:8.

Pro-Marketing claims to have located a market for frozen beche-de-mer. The animals have to be simply gutted or gutted and boiled and then frozen. Market is found for gutted and frozen leopard-fish (Bohadschia argus) which is traditionally not a commercial species. It is interesting to note that price for gutted/frozen B. argus is of same value like Thelenota ananas and Holothuria nobilis which are highly valuable when boiled and dried.

AUTHOR INDEX

(Page numbers are given)

A

| Adams, T. | 59 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Adithiya, L. | 2 . |
| Alagaratnam, C. | 76 |
| Ali Manikfan | 74 |
| Alu, R. | 77 |
| Amir, A. A. | 59 |
| Anjaneyulu, A. S. R. | 40 |
| Applegate, A. L. | 12 |
| Arakawa, K. Y. | 35 |
| Ashok Kumar, B. | 39 |
| Ayyangar, S. R. | 3 |
| В | |
| Dalma C I | 26 |
| Bakus, G. J. Basker, B. K. | 36 35, 53, 54, 72, 74 |
| Beardsly, A. J. | 33, 33, 34, <i>12</i> , 14 4 |
| Bell, F. J. | 13 |
| Bertolini, F. | 36 |
| Bhavanarayana, P. V. | 46 |
| Billett, D. S. M. | 45 |
| Bisgrove, B. W. | 51 |
| Bradbury, A. | 4, 62 |
| Brand, D. G. | 51 |
| Burce, C. | 4 |
| Buckley, M. C. G. | 36 |
| Buckley, R. M. | 36 |
| Burke, R. D. | 51 |
| Byrne, M. | 51 |
| | |

| Cameron, J. L. Cannon, L. R. G. Carlaton, C. Chang, F. Chao, S. M. Chardy, P. Chari, S. T. Chen, C. P. Chen, Z. Chen, Z. Choe, S. Chopra, B. Clark, H. L. Clark, A. M. Clucas, I. J. Collier, C. Conand, C. 5, 18, 37, 46, 51, 62, 63, 69, 72, 78 Cook, D. Cowan, M. E. Crean, K. Crozier, W. J. Curtts, V. A. Davidson, A. Davidson, A. Davies, P. S. 13 Crean, C. 72 72 73 74 75 76 76 77 78 78 79 79 79 79 79 70 70 70 70 70 | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Carlaton, C. Chang, F. Chao, S. M. Chardy, P. Chari, S. T. Charw, K. H. Chen, C. P. Chen, Y. Chen, Z. Cherbonnier, G. Chopra, B. Clark, H. L. Clark, A. M. Clucas, I. J. Collier, C. Conand, C. 5, 18, 37, 46, 51, 62, 63, 69, 72, 78 Cook, D. Cowan, M. E. Crean, K. Crozier, W. J. Curtts, V. A. Daniel, A. Das, A. K. Davidson, A. 13 Chardy, F. 18 11 12 13 14 15 15 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 19 18 18 19 18 18 19 18 18 19 18 18 19 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 | Cameron, J. L. | | | | 45 |
| Chang, F. 51 Chao, S. M. 13 Chardy, P. 18 Chari, S. T. 4 Charw, K. H. 13 Chen, C. P. 52 Chen, Y. 56 Chen, Z. 51 Cherbonnier, G. 14, 21 Chian, C. S. 52 Choe, S. 36 Chopra, B. 4 Clark, H. L. 17, 21 Clark, A. M. 4, 16, 21, 32 Clucas, I. J. 72 Collier, C. 72 Conand, C. 5, 18, 37, 46, 51, 62, 63, 69, 72, 78 Cook, D. 77 Cowan, M. E. 45 Crean, K. 72 Crozier, W. J. 37 Cuenot, L. 5 Curtts, V. A. 5 Dalzell, P. 63 Daniel, A. 19, 33 Das, A. K. 33 Das, A. K. 33 Davidson, A. 6 | Cannon, L. R. G. | | | | 13 |
| Chao, S. M. Chardy, P. Chari, S. T. Charw, K. H. Chen, C. P. Chen, Y. Chen, Z. Cherbonnier, G. Choe, S. Choe, S. Chopra, B. Clark, H. L. Clark, A. M. Clucas, I. J. Collier, C. Conand, C. 5, 18, 37, 46, 51, 62, 63, 69, 72, 78 Cook, D. Cowan, M. E. Crean, K. Crozier, W. J. Curtts, V. A. Dalzell, P. Daniel, A. Das, A. K. Davidson, A. 18 Davidson, A. 18 Chardy, P. 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 | Carlaton, C. | | | | 72 |
| Chao, S. M. Chardy, P. Chari, S. T. Charw, K. H. Chen, C. P. Chen, Y. Chen, Z. Cherbonnier, G. Choe, S. Choe, S. Chopra, B. Clark, H. L. Clark, A. M. Clucas, I. J. Collier, C. Conand, C. 5, 18, 37, 46, 51, 62, 63, 69, 72, 78 Cowan, M. E. Crean, K. Crean, K. Crean, K. Crean, W. J. Cuenot, L. Curtts, V. A. Dalzell, P. Daniel, A. Das, A. K. Davidson, A. 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1 | Chang, F. | | | | 51 |
| Chardy, P. Chari, S. T. Charw, K. H. Chen, C. P. Chen, Y. Chen, Z. Chen, Z. Cherbonnier, G. Choe, S. Choe, S. Chopra, B. Clark, H. L. Clark, A. M. Clucas, I. J. Collier, C. Conand, C. 5, 18, 37, 46, 51, 62, 63, 69, 72, 78 Cook, D. Cowan, M. E. Crean, K. Crean, K. Crozier, W. J. Cuenot, L. Curtts, V. A. Dalzell, P. Daniel, A. Das, A. K. Davidson, A. 13 52 Cherbonnier, 4 14, 21 14, 21 17, 2 | - | | | | 13 |
| Chari, S. T. 4 Charw, K. H. 13 Chen, C. P. 52 Chen, Y. 56 Chen, Z. 51 Cherbonnier, G. 14, 21 Chian, C. S. 52 Choe, S. 52 Choe, S. 36 Chopra, B. 4 Clark, H. L. 17, 21 Clark, A. M. 4, 16, 21, 32 Clucas, I. J. 72 Collier, C. 5 Conand, C. 5, 18, 37, 46, 51, 62, 63, 69, 72, 78 Cook, D. 77 Cowan, M. E. 45 Crean, K. 72 Crozier, W. J. 37 Cuenot, L. 5 Curtts, V. A. 5 Dalzell, P. 63 Daniel, A. 19, 33 Das, A. K. 33 Das, A. K. 33 Dasydson, A. 6 | | | | | 18 |
| Charw, K. H. Chen, C. P. Chen, Y. Chen, Y. Chen, Z. Cherbonnier, G. Chian, C. S. Choe, S. Choe, S. Chopra, B. Clark, H. L. Clark, A. M. Clucas, I. J. Collier, C. Conand, C. 5, 18, 37, 46, 51, 62, 63, 69, 72, 78 Cook, D. Cowan, M. E. Crean, K. Crozier, W. J. Curtts, V. A. Dalzell, P. Daniel, A. Das, A. K. Davidson, A. 13 Das Chen, C. S2 Choe, S. S36 Choe, S. S4 S2 Choe, S. S4 S4 S5 S5 Choe, S. S5 S2 Choe, S. S4 S5 S6 S7 S7 S8 S8 S9 | - | | | | 4 |
| Chen, C. P. 52 Chen, Y. 56 Chen, Z. 51 Cherbonnier, G. 14, 21 Chian, C. S. 52 Choe, S. 36 Chopra, B. 4 Clark, H. L. 17, 21 Clark, A. M. 4, 16, 21, 32 Clucas, I. J. 72 Collier, C. 5 Conand, C. 5, 18, 37, 46, 51, 62, 63, 69, 72, 78 Cook, D. 77 Cowan, M. E. 45 Crean, K. 72 Curtts, V. A. 5 Dalzell, P. 63 Daniel, A. 19, 33 Das, A. K. 33 Das, A. K. 33 Davidson, A. 6 | | | | | 13 |
| Chen, Y. 56 Chen, Z. 51 Cherbonnier, G. 14, 21 Chian, C. S. 52 Choe, S. 36 Chopra, B. 4 Clark, H. L. 17, 21 Clark, A. M. 4, 16, 21, 32 Clucas, I. J. 72 Collier, C. 5 Conand, C. 5, 18, 37, 46, 51, 62, 63, 69, 72, 78 Cook, D. 77 Cowan, M. E. 45 Crean, K. 72 Crozier, W. J. 37 Cuenot, L. 5 Curtts, V. A. 5 Dalzell, P. 63 Daniel, A. 19, 33 Das, A. K. 33 Das, A. K. 33 Davidson, A. 6 | | | | | 52 |
| Chen, Z. Cherbonnier, G. Chian, C. S. Choe, S. Choe, S. Clark, H. L. Clark, A. M. Clucas, I. J. Collier, C. Conand, C. Cowan, M. E. Crean, K. Crozier, W. J. Cuenot, L. Curtts, V. A. 51 Cherbonnier, G. 14, 21 15, 22 17, 21 17, | | | | | 56 |
| Cherbonnier, G. 14, 21 Chian, C. S. 52 Choe, S. 36 Chopra, B. 4 Clark, H. L. 17, 21 Clark, A. M. 4, 16, 21, 32 Clucas, I. J. 72 Collier, C. 5 Conand, C. 5, 18, 37, 46, 51, 62, 63, 69, 72, 78 Cook, D. 77 Cowan, M. E. 45 Crean, K. 72 Cuenot, L. 5 Curtts, V. A. 5 Dalzell, P. 63 Daniel, A. 19, 33 Das, A. K. 33 Das, A. K. 33 Davidson, A. 6 | | | | | 51 |
| Chian, C. S. Choe, S. Choe, S. Chopra, B. Clark, H. L. Clark, A. M. Clucas, I. J. Collier, C. Conand, C. Cook, D. Cowan, M. E. Crean, K. Crozier, W. J. Curtts, V. A. Dalzell, P. Daniel, A. Das, A. K. Davidson, A. 5 4 5 2 3 6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 1 6 2 1 3 2 2 6 3 6 9 7 2 7 8 6 3 6 9 7 2 7 8 6 3 6 9 7 2 7 8 6 3 6 9 7 2 7 8 6 3 6 9 7 2 7 8 6 3 6 9 7 2 7 8 6 3 6 9 7 2 7 8 6 3 6 9 7 2 7 8 6 3 7 2 7 2 6 7 2 7 8 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 | | | | 14, | 21 |
| Choe, S. 36 Chopra, B. 4 Clark, H. L. 17, 21 Clark, A. M. 4, 16, 21, 32 Clucas, I. J. 72 Collier, C. 5 Conand, C. 5, 18, 37, 46, 51, 62, 63, 69, 72, 78 Cook, D. 77 Cowan, M. E. 45 Crean, K. 72 Crozier, W. J. 37 Cuenot, L. 5 Curtts, V. A. 5 Dalzell, P. 63 Daniel, A. 19, 33 Das, A. K. 33 Das, A. K. 33 Davidson, A. 6 | | | | | 52 |
| Chopra, B. 4 Clark, H. L. 17, 21 Clark, A. M. 4, 16, 21, 32 Clucas, I. J. 72 Collier, C. 5 Conand, C. 5, 18, 37, 46, 51, 62, 63, 69, 72, 78 Cook, D. 77 Cowan, M. E. 45 Crean, K. 72 Cuenot, L. 5 Curtts, V. A. 5 Dalzell, P. 63 Das, A. K. 33 Das, A. K. 33 Davidson, A. 6 | | | | | 36 |
| Clark, H. L. 17, 21 Clark, A. M. 4, 16, 21, 32 Clucas, I. J. 72 Collier, C. 5 Conand, C. 5, 18, 37, 46, 51, 62, 63, 69, 72, 78 Cook, D. 77 Cowan, M. E. 45 Crean, K. 72 Crozier, W. J. 37 Cuenot, L. 5 Curtts, V. A. 5 Dalzell, P. 63 Daniel, A. 19, 33 Das, A. K. 33 Davidson, A. 6 | | | | | 4 |
| Clark, A. M. 4, 16, 21, 32 Clucas, I. J. 72 Collier, C. 5 Conand, C. 5, 18, 37, 46, 51, 62, 63, 69, 72, 78 Cook, D. 77 Cowan, M. E. 45 Crean, K. 72 Crozier, W. J. 37 Cuenot, L. 5 Curtts, V. A. 5 Dalzell, P. 63 Daniel, A. 19, 33 Das, A. K. 33 Das, A. K. 33 Davidson, A. 6 | • | | | 17, | 21 |
| Clucas, I. J. 72 Collier, C. 5 Conand, C. 5, 18, 37, 46, 51, 62, 63, 69, 72, 78 Cook, D. 77 Cowan, M. E. 45 Crean, K. 72 Crozier, W. J. 37 Cuenot, L. 5 Curtts, V. A. 5 Dalzell, P. 63 Daniel, A. 19, 33 Das, A. K. 33 Dasyldson, A. 6 | | 4, | 16, | 21, | 32 |
| Collier, C. Conand, C. Conand, C. Cook, D. Cowan, M. E. Crean, K. Crozier, W. J. Cuenot, L. Curtts, V. A. Dalzell, P. Daniel, A. Das, A. K. Davidson, A. 5, 18, 37, 46, 51, 62, 63, 69, 72, 78 77 77 78 77 78 77 78 77 78 79 70 70 70 70 71 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 | | | | | 72 |
| Cook, D. 77 Cowan, M. E. 45 Crean, K. 72 Crozier, W. J. 37 Cuenot, L. 5 Curtts, V. A. 5 Dalzell, P. 63 Daniel, A. 19, 33 Das, A. K. 33 Davidson, A. 6 | | | | | 5 |
| Cook, D. 77 Cowan, M. E. 45 Crean, K. 72 Crozier, W. J. 37 Cuenot, L. 5 Curtts, V. A. 5 Dalzell, P. 63 Daniel, A. 19, 33 Das, A. K. 33 Davidson, A. 6 | Conand, C. 5, 18, 37, 46, 51, 62, | 63, | 69, | 72, | 78 |
| Crean, K. 72 Crozier, W. J. 37 Cuenot, L. 5 Curtts, V. A. 5 Dalzell, P. 63 Daniel, A. 19, 33 Das, A. K. 33 Davidson, A. 6 | | | | | 77 |
| Crozier, W. J. 37 Cuenot, L. 5 Curtts, V. A. 5 Dalzell, P. 63 Daniel, A. 19, 33 Das, A. K. 33 Davidson, A. 6 | Cowan, M. E. | | | | 45 |
| Cuenot, L. 5 Curtts, V. A. 5 Dalzell, P. 63 Daniel, A. 19, 33 Das, A. K. 33 Davidson, A. 6 | Crean, K. | | | | 72 |
| Cuenot, L. 5 Curtts, V. A. 5 D 63 Daniel, A. 19, 33 Das, A. K. 33 Davidson, A. 6 | Crozier, W. J. | | | | 37 |
| Dalzell, P. 63 Daniel, A. 19, 33 Das, A. K. 33 Davidson, A. 6 | | | | | |
| Dalzell, P. 63 Daniel, A. 19, 33 Das, A. K. 33 Davidson, A. 6 | | | | | 5 |
| Dalzell, P. 63 Daniel, A. 19, 33 Das, A. K. 33 Davidson, A. 6 | | | | | |
| Daniel, A. 19, 33 Das, A. K. 33 Davidson, A. 6 | D | | | | |
| Daniel, A. 19, 33 Das, A. K. 33 Davidson, A. 6 | | | • | | |
| Daniel, A. 19, 33 Das, A. K. 33 Davidson, A. 6 | Dalzell, P. | | | | 63 |
| Davidson, A. 6 | | | | 19, | 33 |
| Davidson, A. 6 | Das, A. K. | | | | 33 |
| | | | | | 6 |
| | _ | | | | 16 |

| Dawbin, W. H. Deraniyagala, P. E. P. Din, El Domantay, J. S. Doty, J. E. Douglas, B. Durairaj, S. | | 37 72 69 19 31 79 72, 73, 77 |
|--|---|---|
| | E | |
| Ebert, T. A. Ekman, S. Elanganayagam, P. Endean, R. Erwe, W. | | 37 20 20, 21 20 21 |
| | F | |
| Fankboner, P. V. Fao, B. Feral, J. P. Fish, J. D. Fisher, W. K. Franklin, S. E. Fyxin, L. | | 45 6 15, 21 37 21 46 57 |
| | G | |
| Gage, J. D. Gandhi, A. D. Ganesalingam, V. K. Gaudechoux, J. P. Gentle, M. T. Gibbs, P. E. Girijavallabhan, K. G. Gongchao, G. | | 45 54 20 79 6, 37, 42, 63 21 39 56 |

| Gopakumar, K. Gopinathan, C. P. Gravely, F. N. Gronen, D. | 73, 80 53, 54 22 64 |
|--|---|
| | Н |
| Haacke, W. Halder, B. P. Harriott, V. J. Hatanaka, M. Heading, S. G. Henry, M. Hoffschir, C. Hornell, J. Hotten, C. Howell, R. M. Hu, Q. Huilin, S. Hyman, L. H. | 22 19 42, 64 52 22 73 63 6 75 73 56 52 |
| | I |
| Imai, T. D. Inaba, D. Inbaraj, S. Isaraneura, A. P. Ishida, M. Iyer, T. S. G. Izumi, M. | 52 52, 53 73 64 53 80 12 |
| | J |
| Jacob, P. J. Jaeger, C. F. | 6 22 |

| James, D. B. | 7, | | | | | 37, 64, | | | |
|-------------------|----|---|-----|----|-----|------------|----|-----|----|
| James, P. S. B. F | ₹. | , | ٠., | Ψ, | ٠,, | ٠., | | 58, | |
| James, R. H. | •• | | | | | | ٠, | -0, | 9 |
| Jameson | - | | | | | | | | 66 |
| Jangoux, M. | | | | | | | | | 35 |
| Jayasree, V. | | | | | | | | 25, | |
| Jeganathan, R. | | | | | | | | , | 79 |
| Jespersen, A. | | | | | | | | | 44 |
| Jones, S. | | | | | | | | | 44 |
| Joseph, L. | | | | | | | | | 66 |
| L , | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | K | | | | |
| Kalimuthu, S. | | | | | | | | | 55 |
| Kalinin, V. I. | | | | | | | | | 26 |
| Kanatani, H. | | | | | | | | | 47 |
| Kawasaki, K. | | | | | | | | | 57 |
| Kerr, A. M. | | | | | | | | | 44 |
| Kille, F. R. | | | | | | | | | 38 |
| Kishimoto, T. | | | | | | | | | 47 |
| Kobayashi, S. | | | | | | | | | 54 |
| Koehler, R. | | | | | | | | | 25 |
| Koningsberger, J. | C. | | | | | | | | 66 |
| Krishnamurthi, B. | | | | | | | | | 66 |
| Krishnan, S. | | | | | | | | 47, | 48 |
| Krishnaswamy, S | | | | | | | | 47, | 48 |
| Kwkreti, C. B. | | | | | | | | | 79 |
| | | | L | | | | | | |
| | | | 1., | | | | | | |
| Laine, M. K. | | | | | | | | | 73 |
| Lalmohan, R. S. | | | | | | | | | 55 |
| Lambertson, J. O | | | | | | | | | 34 |
| Lampert, K. | | | | | | | | | 25 |

| Lampert, P. | 25 |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Lesson, R. P. | 25 |
| Levin, V. S. | 26, 48, 66 |
| Li, F. | 55 |
| Liao, Y. | 26, 55 |
| Livingstone, A. A. | 9 |
| Lokani, P. | 9, 38 |
| Ludwig, H. | 26 |
| | |
| | |
| M | |
| Mahadevan, S. | 44, 58 |
| Maninarayanaswamy | 79 |
| Marsh, L. H. | 27 |
| Maruyama, Y. K. | 48, 53 |
| Mary Bai, M. | 27, 35, 38, 49 |
| Matthes, H. | 67 |
| McElroy, S. | 75, 80 |
| Merritt, J. H. | 75 |
| Meyer, W. G. | 9 |
| Mitsukuri, K. | 27, 38, 44 |
| Mokretsova, N. D. | 49, 55 |
| Mondy, E. O. | 45 |
| Morgon, G. R. | 68 |
| Mortenson, T. | 27, 49 |
| Mosher, C. | 38 |
| Moss, W. L. | 34 |
| Mottet, M. G. | 9, 75, 80 |
| Mu, S. | 55 |
| Mukherjee, S. K. | 34 |
| Mukherji, D. D. | 45 |
| Mukhopadhyay, S. K. | 28, 32 |
| | 2.4 |

34

39

Murchison, E.

Muthuswamy, S.

| Nagabhushanam, A. K. | 45 |
|----------------------|------------|
| Nagabhushanam, R. | 39 |
| Nagappan Nayar, K. | 58 |
| Nainar, M. M. | 73 |
| Nair, M. R. | 80 |
| Najmuddin, M. | 39 |
| Natesan, P. | 76 |
| Neagle, W. | 77 |
| • | 0 |
| Oda | 55 |
| Orgeher, R. G. | 49 |
| I | • |
| Palaniswamy, N. | 54 |
| Panning, A. | 28, 67 |
| Paramananthan, S. | 75 |
| Parrish, P. | 75 |
| Pearse, J. S. | 23 |
| Pearson, J. | 28, 29 |
| Philip, L. B. | 76 |
| Pietersz, V. L. C. | 9 |
| Pita, E. | 10 |
| Pope, E. C. | 30 |
| Preston, G. | 55, 67, 75 |
| Price, A. R. G. | 30 |
| Q | · |
| Qiao, J. | 56 |
| R | |
| Radhakrishnan, N. | 10 |
| Rajapandian, M. E. | 53, 54 |
| , ,, | 55, 54 |

| | 40 |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Rao, C. B. S. | 39 |
| Rao, D. S. | 31, 45 |
| Rao, G. C. | 31, 43 |
| Reid, C. E. | 75 |
| Robertson, G. W. | |
| Rodrigo, J. X. | 54 |
| Rollefsen, S. | 40 |
| Rowe, F. W. E. | 31 |
| Russel, B. | 81 |
| Russel, P. J. | 80 |
| Rutherford, J. C. | 40 |
| S | |
| Sachithananthan, K. | 10, 20, 76, 80 |
| Sakthivel, M. | 81 |
| Samantha, T. K. | 28, 32, 34 |
| Sanders, M. J. | 68 |
| Santhanam, R. | 77 |
| Sarma, N. S. | 40 |
| Sarojini, R. | 39 |
| Sato, R. | 52 |
| Satyamurti, S. T. | 31 |
| Saville-Kent, W. | 11 |
| Savvateea, L. Yu | 68 |
| • | 40 |
| Scott, J. W. | 68, 76 |
| Seale, A. | 81 |
| Sella, A. | 81 |
| Sella, M. | 31 |
| Selenka, E. | 32 |
| Semper, C. | 40 |
| Sewell, M. A. | 66 |
| Shakeel | 40, 68 |
| Shelley, C. C. | 12 |
| Shenoy, A. S. | 49, 56, 57 |
| Shui, X. | 49, 30, 37 |
| Shuxu, X. | 30 |
| Siddeek, M. S. M. | 76 |

| Silas, E. G. | | 58 |
|---|----------|--|
| Silver, H. | | 13 |
| Sime, F. | | 12 |
| Simmonds, P. L. | | 76 |
| Sivagurunathan, P. | | 77 |
| Skaletskanya, E. I. | | 66 |
| Sloan, N. A. | | 5, 32, 62, 68 |
| Slutter, C. P. | | 32 |
| Smith, G. N. | | 41 |
| Sommerville, W. S. | | 81 |
| Soota, T. D. | | 32 |
| Spiegel, V. | | 35 |
| Stoffel, E. M. | | 44 |
| Stonik, V. A. | | 26 |
| Subba Rao, N. V. | | 33 |
| Sudhakaran, R. R. | | 73 |
| Swamy, P. K. | | 81 |
| Swan, E. F. | | 41 |
| Swan, J. G. | | 40 |
| Swan, J. G. | | 69 |
| 517411, 5. G. | | 09 |
| | T | |
| Tanaka, Y. | T | 49 |
| Tanaka, Y. Tanikawa, E. | T | 49 77 |
| Tanaka, Y. Tanikawa, E. Tenakanai, C. | T | 49 77 69 |
| Tanaka, Y. Tanikawa, E. Tenakanai, C. Theel, H. | T | 49 77 69 33 |
| Tanaka, Y. Tanikawa, E. Tenakanai, C. Theel, H. Thevathasan, A. | T | 49 77 69 33 76 |
| Tanaka, Y. Tanikawa, E. Tenakanai, C. Theel, H. Thevathasan, A. Tikader, B. K. | T | 49 77 69 33 76 33 |
| Tanaka, Y. Tanikawa, E. Tenakanai, C. Theel, H. Thevathasan, A. Tikader, B. K. Tokuhica, S. | T | 49 77 69 33 76 33 33 |
| Tanaka, Y. Tanikawa, E. Tenakanai, C. Theel, H. Thevathasan, A. Tikader, B. K. Tokuhica, S. Torelle, E. | T | 49 77 69 33 76 33 33 41 |
| Tanaka, Y. Tanikawa, E. Tenakanai, C. Theel, H. Thevathasan, A. Tikader, B. K. Tokuhica, S. Torelle, E. Tortonese, E. | T | 49 77 69 33 76 33 33 41 |
| Tanaka, Y. Tanikawa, E. Tenakanai, C. Theel, H. Thevathasan, A. Tikader, B. K. Tokuhica, S. Torelle, E. Tortonese, E. Trinidad-Roa | T | 49 77 69 33 76 33 33 41 33 69 |
| Tanaka, Y. Tanikawa, E. Tenakanai, C. Theel, H. Thevathasan, A. Tikader, B. K. Tokuhica, S. Torelle, E. Tortonese, E. Trinidad-Roa Tuwo, A. | T | 49 77 69 33 76 33 33 41 33 69 |
| Tanaka, Y. Tanikawa, E. Tenakanai, C. Theel, H. Thevathasan, A. Tikader, B. K. Tokuhica, S. Torelle, E. Tortonese, E. Trinidad-Roa Tuwo, A. Tyler, P. A. | T | 49 77 69 33 76 33 33 41 33 69 69 |
| Tanaka, Y. Tanikawa, E. Tenakanai, C. Theel, H. Thevathasan, A. Tikader, B. K. Tokuhica, S. Torelle, E. Tortonese, E. Trinidad-Roa Tuwo, A. | T | 49 77 69 33 76 33 33 41 33 69 |
| Tanaka, Y. Tanikawa, E. Tenakanai, C. Theel, H. Thevathasan, A. Tikader, B. K. Tokuhica, S. Torelle, E. Tortonese, E. Trinidad-Roa Tuwo, A. Tyler, P. A. Tylor, J. D. | T | 49 77 69 33 76 33 33 41 33 69 69 |
| Tanaka, Y. Tanikawa, E. Tenakanai, C. Theel, H. Thevathasan, A. Tikader, B. K. Tokuhica, S. Torelle, E. Tortonese, E. Trinidad-Roa Tuwo, A. Tyler, P. A. | | 49 77 69 33 76 33 33 41 33 69 69 |

V

| Vail, L. | 81 |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Van Eys, S. | 82 |
| Vaney, C. | 25 |
| Veilawalav, M. | 12 |
| Velayudhan, P. | · 7 7 |
| Venkateswarlu, Y. | 40 |
| Villani, S. | 12 |
| w | |
| Wainiya, W. | 34 |
| Walter, A. | 34 |
| Ward, G. | 82 |
| Wiedemeyer, W. L. | 41 |
| Winckler | 69 |
| x | |
| Xillin, S. | 57 |
| Y | |
| Yanagibashi | 57 |
| Yanagisawa, S. T. | 57 |
| Yen, S. | 77 |
| Yonghong, L. | 57 |
| Yoon, R. L. | 44 |
| z | |
| Zakaria, Ez | 69 |
| Zhang, Y. | 57 |
| Zhizhen, M. | 57 |
| Zoutendyk, D. | 82 |

- 31. An appraisal of the marine fisheries of West Bengal. 1987, 32pp.
- 32. An appraisal of the marine fisheries of Orissa. 1987, 36pp.
- 33. An appraisal of the marine fisheries of Andhra Pradesh. 1987, 52pp.
- 34. An appraisal of the marine fisheries of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry, 1987, 63pp.
- 35. An appraisal of the marine fisheries of Kerala. 1987, 42pp.
- 36. An appraisal of the marine fisheries of Karnataka & Goa. 1987, 104pp.
- 37. An appraisal of the marine fisheries of Maharashtra, 1987, 46pp.
- 38. An appraisal of the marine fisheries of Gujarat. 1987, 51pp.
- An appraisal of the marine fisheries of Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. 1987, 18pp.
- National symposium on research and development in marine fisheries, Mandapam Camp 16 - 18 September 1987 (Abstracts). 1987, 112pp.
- 41. A manual for hormone isolation and assay, 1987, 46pp.
- Manual of techniques for estimating bacterial growth rates, productivity and numbers in aquaculture ponds. 1987, 28pp.
- 43. Nutritional quality of live food organisms and their enrichment. 1987, 28pp.
- An evaluation of fishermen economy in Maharashtra and Gujarat A case study. 1988, 80pp.
- 45. Motorization of country craft in Kerala an impact study. 1989, 74pp.
- 46. Atlas of clam resources of Karnataka. 1989, 56pp.
- Annotated bibliography of commercially important prawns and prawn fisheries of India. 1989, 326pp.
- 48. The Indian Oil sardine Sardinella longiceps Valenciennes An annotated bibliography. 1990, 80pp.
- 49. Hatchery production of Pearl oyster spat: Pinctada fucata. 1991, 36pp.
- 50. Annotated Bibliography of the Silverbellies (Pisces: Leiognathidae). 1992, 220pp.
- 51. Bibliography (Part 2) The Publications by the staff of Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute 1986-1990, 1992, 112pp.
- The Indian mackerel Restrelliger kanagurta (Cuvier) An annotated bibliography. 1992, 126pp.
- Mariculture research under the Postgraduate Programme in Mariculture Part 2. 1993, 176 pp.
- Mariculture research under the Postgraduate Programme in Mariculture Part 3. 1993, 155pp.
- Mariculture research under the Postgraduate Programme in Mariculture Part 4. 1993, 134pp.
- Mariculture research under the Postgraduate Programme in Mariculture Part 5. 1993, 154pp.
- 57. Hatchery techniques and culture of the Sea-cucumber Holothuria scabra. 1994, 40 pp.
- 58. An annotated bibliography on Sea-cucumbers. 1994, 92 pp.
- 59. A Hand-book on India Sea-cucumbers. 1994, 48 pp.