

resembling those I have represented in *Orphnurgus asper*. The pedicels are ten all along each side of the ventral surface, the posterior pairs being somewhat smaller than the others, which are of rather a remarkable size. The first five or six pedicels on either side are distinctly separated from one another by certain distances, while the other ones are close-set side by side; the former are directed downwards and slightly backwards, while the latter or posterior ones are directed outwards and backwards, proceeding from the margin of the very thin posterior end of the body. The wide canals of these posterior pedicels are continued directly inwards and traverse without discernible diminution the brim-like thickened perisoma, which surrounds the hind-part of the body; hence one cannot help thinking that these pedicels are also in reality long, but have their ends alone free, being for the rest of their length webbed together by an extension of the integument. From these close lying canals being visible through the skin, the posterior extremity of the body has almost a fin-like appearance. In addition to the three above-mentioned lobe-like appendages, there are on the dorsal surface some minute processes, one placed on the right ambulacrum and two on the left. The integument is whitish, rather thin and transparent. The larger calcareous deposits (Pl. XXXIII. fig. 10) have their four arms about 0.2 mm. long, almost straight or slightly curved with a number of large spines, each arm sending out one or several spinose processes; they have no central processes, lie in the internal layer of the connective tissue of the body-wall, and are to be found in greatest number on the sides of the body. The other calcareous deposits are far more numerous. Their four arms are only half as long but more curved and covered with considerably smaller spines; the arms either meet in a central point or are united by a shorter or longer rod-like central part. These deposits have either a single slightly spinose, straight process proceeding from the centre, or two to four similar ones, situated more or less distant from the centre; those with two to four processes predominate on the ventral surface, while those with only one process are to be found on the back and in the pedicels, where the process attains a considerable length.

I have occasionally seen some C-shaped bodies, but their rarity has made me fear that they do not belong to the animal, but have happened to stick to the skin.

The oral disk contains, besides the four-armed deposits with four processes, unbranched spicula as well as three-, four-, and many-armed, irregular, finely spinose bodies. The ends of the tentacles and pedicels are provided with numerous larger or smaller, straight or slightly curved, spinose spicula (Pl. XXXIII. figs. 11, 12); besides, the ends of the pedicels contain some four-armed slightly spinose deposits.

Each of the five separated pieces of the calcareous ring (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 1) is composed of a small oblong central part, each end of which sends out a radiating bundle of ten to fifteen rods, which have their extremities more or less ramified and flattened. These five pieces constitute the radial parts of the ring, while every trace of inter-radial pieces