Genus 4. Chirodota, Eschscholtz, 1829.

Tentacles ten to twenty, peltate digitate. Deposits—groups of wheels, enclosed within warts in the integument, and, besides, often small more or less curved rods or **S**-shaped bodies. Wheels regularly with six spokes. Exceptionally **S**-shaped bodies alone present. Hermaphrodite.

A. No wheels, only S-shaped bodies.

Chirodota japonica, von Marenzeller, 1881.

Tentacles ten, with fourteen to sixteen digits. A single Polian vesicle. S-shaped bodies collected in heaps, four to seven in each, with their curled end directed towards the periphery of the heaps.

Habitat.—Eno-Sima, Japan (v. Marenzeller).

Chirodota studerii, Théel. *Sigmodota purpurea*, Studer, 1877. *Chirodota purpurea*, J. Bell, 1881.

Tentacles twelve, digitiform. S-shaped bodies rare.

Habitat.—Kerguelen Islands and Strait of Magellan (Studer), Elizabeth Island (Jeffrey Bell).

For reasons given above in the text, I think it most credible that the species of Studer is distinct from that of Lesson, therefore the specific name *purpurea* must be kept for Lesson's species. Compare even my remarks in the text under *Chirodota contorta*. The description of Studer is very brief.

Chirodota ferruginea (*Toxodora*), Verrill, 1882.

Tentacles twelve, with numerous digitations. Skin thin, somewhat translucent, filled with minute reddish-brown pigment-cells, and having numerous, minute, slender plates in the shape of a bow, or a parenthesis, with the ends incurved.

Habitat.—Southern coast of New England (Verrill).

On reading the summary description of Verrill, it is impossible to find any definite distinction between this species and the preceding one.

B. Wheels together with S-shaped bodies.

Chirodota contorta, Ludwig, 1875.

Tentacles twelve, with thirteen to fourteen digits. Six to seven Polian vesicles. The wheel papillæ irregularly scattered over the interambulacra, more numerous on the bivium and in the anterior part of the body.

Habitat?