

Genus 5. *Caudina*, Stimpson, 1853, von Marenzeller, 1881.

Retractor muscles absent. Calcareous ring with five bipartite posterior prolongations. Tentacles twelve to fifteen, digitate (or terminating in a disk?). Caudal portion very long and narrow. Deposits—circular perforated disks or cups.

Caudina arenata (*Chirodota*), Gould, 1841; Pourtalès, 1851; Stimpson, 1853; Ayres, 1854; Selenka, 1867; Semper, 1868; von Marenzeller, 1881; Kingsley, 1881.

Tentacles fifteen, each with about four digits. Deposits—rounded circular disks with slightly undulating margin, and perforated with eight to twelve holes arranged round a central opening which often seems to be quadrifid.

Habitat.—Chelsea Beach near Boston (Gould, Pourtalès, Verrill, &c.), Massachusetts Bay (Verrill, Stimpson), Vineyard Sound to Chelsea (Verrill), Grand Manan (Ludwig, Selenka), Revere Beach, Mass. (Kingsley).

The accounts of the tentacles in this species are various, Gould only found eleven; Selenka and Ayres assert them to be twelve; Pourtalès has observed their number to be fifteen, each divided into five lobes; and, finally, von Marenzeller, who has had the opportunity of examining numerous specimens, states them to be fifteen, each with four digits, of which two at the top are minute.

Caudina ransonnetii, von Marenzeller, 1881; Ludwig, 1883.

Tentacles fifteen, like those in the preceding species. Deposits—regularly perforated very flat cups with outwardly, upwardly directed teeth in the margin; the opening of the cups is closed by an \times -shaped figure with low-knobs in the centre and at the ends of the arms.

Habitat.—Yellow Sea (von Marenzeller), Japan (Ludwig).

Caudina coriacea (*Molpadia*), Hutton, 1872 and 1879. *Echinosoma* (?) *coriacea*, Hutton, 1879. *Caudina meridionalis*, Bell, 1883.

Habitat.—Wellington, New Zealand (Hutton, Bell).

The description of Hutton is too summary to communicate an idea of the animal in question. However, in the State Museum of Stockholm I have seen two specimens dredged at Wellington and presented by Hutton under the name of *Molpadia coriacea*. Hence I am able to state the correctness of the synonymy, and, though I could not examine the tentacles, I venture the suggestion that Hutton's species is identical with, or, at least, very nearly allied to, the above species of von Marenzeller. The absence of true retractors, the long tail, and, above all, the characteristic deposits, speaks for this close relation. However, there may exist some small differences in the shape of the calcareous ring, the bifurcate prolongations of the radial pieces being slightly longer and more slender in the