

The body is of an almost cylindrical form, but tapers slightly towards each extremity, the thickness being not quite the same throughout. The mouth and tentacles are almost terminal. The anus is large, dorsal, and situated near the posterior end of the body. The tentacles are doubtless ten in number, though in the only specimen existing in the collection only five are left; the rest have apparently been torn off. As their terminal part is more or less contracted, it is impossible to state correctly the form or number of the processes. Like the preceding species, this one is destitute of pedicels on the anterior part of the body, the first pair arising about 70 or 75 mm. behind the tentacles. The first five pairs of pedicels have a cylindrical form with the ends slightly enlarged; the posterior parts are narrower and a little longer. As in *Parelpidia elongata*, the spaces between the different pairs decrease backwards, so that the four hindmost pairs are close together at the posterior extremity of the body. The dorsal surface is furnished with four very small rudimentary processes, arranged in pairs, two on each ambulacrum, the first pair being situated 20 mm. and the posterior pairs about 45 mm. behind the tentacles. The perisoma is quite transparent and very thin, so that the five broad yellowish muscular bands are distinctly visible through it; its surface is scattered over externally with very small papillæ, each containing a calcareous deposit, evidently of almost the same shape as in *Parelpidia elongata*. Unfortunately, those deposits are quite dissolved, and it is only by treating the skin with hæmatoxylin or carmine that their outlines can be distinguished.

The alimentary canal is narrow; it descends to the anal extremity of the body, where it turns upon itself and forms a small circumvolution. Throughout the whole of its course, the alimentary canal is attached to the wall of the body by larger or smaller bands. The cloaca is of inconsiderable dimensions. The polian vesicles, ventral and two in number, are 12 mm. long. The madreporic canal is rather thick and, after penetrating the perisoma, communicates with the exterior by a pore situated not very far behind the tentacles. I have not been able to observe more than a single pore, although possibly there might be several. The reproductive organ is unusually long, nearly the length of the body, consisting of two very slender tubes of almost equal thickness throughout and divided posteriorly into thread-like branches. The tubes carry here and there thin bundles of such branches, and anteriorly, where both of them join and form a wide sack-like extension, there are several other small, very close-set bundles of slightly thicker branches. The whole reproductive organ is therefore very slender, almost filiform. The two species of this genus are evidently nearly allied. The transparency of the integument and its extreme thinness, the length and slenderness of the reproductive organ, the number of the processes, and especially the shape of the pedicels, distinguish this species from the preceding one.