

resemble a network, and comparatively large, about 0·14 mm. in diameter; they are very scattered, and consequently difficult to detect; every here and there in the integument of the body some larger, straight and more spinose spicula are to be observed. The processes, the pedicels, and the tentacles contain a number of smooth, spinose, rather large, more or less fusiform, or slightly curved spicula.

According to my observations, each of the five pieces of the calcareous ring consists of a central part, from which issue in opposite directions ten rods, five towards each side; their terminal part is flattened and expanded. From want of material I have not been able to give any figure of the ring. The polian vesicle seems to be inconsiderable. The madreporic canal appears to be destitute of deposits and opens externally a little in front of the dorsal processes. The posterior part of the alimentary canal dilates into a large cloaca, which runs out from the left side into a considerable prolongation, directed forwards. In regard to the number of the ambulacral canals of the water-vascular system, which I have found to be five in all forms of the order *Elasipoda*, but which Danielssen and Koren state in the species *Kolga hyalina* to be only two, I refer to the anatomical part of my report. All along each side of the ventral surface are to be seen some small globular vesicles attached to the nerve-cords; these measure about 0·14 mm. in diameter and are disposed one at each nerve-branch which is given off to the pedicels, two a little before the first pair of pedicels, and two between the first and the second pair of pedicels. Several such auditory vesicles are doubtless to be found on the nerve-ring, though from want of material they have escaped me; as in *Elpidia glacialis* and several other species, their position seems to vary a little. They are lined internally by a layer of large cells, and contain up to twenty minute, oblong otoliths (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 25), measuring about 0·028 mm. in length, their wider end being rounded and the opposite one truncated. The reproductive organ consists of a fascicle composed of two bundles of small cæca; the organ opens immediately behind the pore of the madreporic canal.

When comparing the above-described species and that of Danielssen and Koren with one another, one finds that the latter is distinguished by the following characters:—The processes of the dorsal surface, six in number, project from a continuous, transverse, slightly curved ridge; the mouth is ventral and the number of pedicels varies from fourteen to eighteen; besides smaller and larger, unbranched and arcuated spicula, resembling those of *Kolga nana*, there are also to be discovered rather large and branched ones, and, though exclusively in the oral disk, some small rosette-shaped bodies together with some net-like perforated plates; each of the five pieces constituting the calcareous ring gives off fourteen rods, seven towards each opposite side, four of which are always longitudinally split; the auditory vesicles are twenty-six in number, and the otoliths of each auditory vesicle vary from about twenty to one hundred and thirty.