

or, finally, decreasing to a narrow, tube-shaped, retractile prolongation, as, for instance, in *Elpidia glacialis*, &c. But as a matter of fact a strict separation of these pedicels into two groups is not possible, the interval between them being filled up by a series of gradations. Both kinds of pedicels differ from those in the Pedata by the notable peculiarity that they show no traces of a calcareous terminal plate;¹ the genera *Ilyodæmon* and *Lætmogone* are most singular exceptions to this, having the ends of their pedicels supported by one or more perforated plates. In the Psychropodidæ, which in many respects may be regarded as intermediate between the true Elasipoda and the Pedata, the pedicels, having lost much of the typical form characteristic of the deep-sea Holothurians and evidently approaching those in the Pedata, belong to the first, that is to say, to the small kind. Some of these pedicels are more or less minute, and are arranged in a double row all along the odd ambulacrum; others are slightly larger and form a single row round the margin of the brim of the body. The large cylindrical pedicels which, on the contrary, are present in the other two families, are disposed in a single row along each of the lateral ambulacra on the ventral surface. As the only known exceptions I may cite *Oneirophanta mutabilis* and *Ilyodæmon maculatus* in which the pedicels in question are disposed in a double alternate row along each side of the ventral surface, while the first-mentioned species as well as the genus *Pannychia* are the only forms excepting the family Psychropodidæ which carry pedicels on the odd ambulacrum, the former carrying few, the latter many. As above mentioned, only a comparatively small number of the Elasipoda have all three ambulacra provided with pedicels, while the majority carry along each side of the ventral surface only a single row of large cylindrical, locomotory pedicels. These large pedicels, which are to be regarded as direct protuberances of the body-wall are often strengthened by calcareous deposits, more or less closely resembling those in the perisoma in form as well as in number. Thus, for instance, if the body-wall itself is firm and brittle, as in *Oneirophanta*, *Deima*, &c., the pedicels also become highly brittle and inflexible. In order to give an idea of the size of these larger pedicels I refer to the following list:—

	Length.	Diameter at the base	Diameter at the top.
<i>Oneirophanta mutabilis</i> ,	16 mm.	6·5 mm.	5 mm.
<i>Deima validum</i> ,	10 "	10 "	—
<i>Lætmogone violacea</i> ,	12 "	8·5 "	4·5 mm.
<i>Ilyodæmon maculatus</i> ,	15 "	8 "	5·6 "
<i>Orphnurgus asper</i> ,	20 "	6 "	4 "

Here I may again refer to the peculiarity, which has already been mentioned in my

¹ Special attention should be paid to what has been pointed out in the description of species given above, that various representatives, especially in the Psychropodidæ, for some reason or other possess no calcareous deposits, wherefore it is possible—though not probable—that in these very animals calcareous terminal plates should have existed supporting the ends of the pedicels.