- natural size. a, water-vascular ring; b, Polian vesicle; c, circular pseudhæmal vessel; d, ventral pseudhæmal stem; e, the long commissural vessel; f, the short commissural vessel; x, anal termination of the digestive tract.
- Fig. 3. Posterior portion of the digestive tract opened. α, cloacal dilatation; b, anal portion of the digestive tract which is capable of being retracted within the body as well as extended beyond it; c, space enclosed by the double walls of the anal portion of the digestive tract; d, that part of the perisoma which surrounds the anus; x, muscular threads.

Benthodytes sanguinolenta, n. sp.

- ,, 4. A portion of the intestine; twice the natural size. α , intestine; b, diverticulum.
- 5. Ventral view of the anterior part of the alimentary canal. α, water-vascular ring; b, ventral pseudhæmal vessel; c, oral portion of the digestive tract, visible through the mesentery which surrounds it; d, intestine; e dilatation of the intestine; m, mesentery; o, the main canals which proceed from the water-vascular ring; p, Polian vesicle.

Benthodytes sanguinolenta, var. marginata, n.

B, ventral surface; D, peritoneal cavity; a, processes of the dorsal ambulacra; b, pedicels of the odd ambulacrum; c, pedicels of the ventral lateral ambulacra; m, ventral ambulacra; n, dorsal ambulacra.

Euphronides depressa, n. sp.

7. View of a part of the inner side of the odd interambulacrum; twice the natural size. α, dorsal ambulacra; b, ambulacral cavities communicating with the two canals which penetrate the azygous appendage; x, the connection of the cavities with the dorsal ambulacra.

Benthodytes sanguinolenta, var. marginata, n.

,, 8. Diagrammatic outlines of the lateral pedicels; twice the natural size. α, one of the lateral ambulacra; b, cylindrical cavities which enter the pedicels; c, pedicels; d, communication between the ambulacrum and the pedal cavities.

PLATE XLI.

Oneirophanta mutabilis, Théel.

Fig. 1. Upper view of a piece of the dorsal perisoma deprived of the outer layer of connective tissue which contains the calcareous deposits. α, longitudinal muscular band; b, transverse muscular layer; c, large branched ambula-