

Elpidia, Théel.

Elpidia, Mem. sur l'*Elpidia*, nouv. genre d'Holothuries; Kongl. Sv. Vet. Akad. Handlingar, Bd. 24, No. 8, 1877.

Body oval, or more or less oblong, about twice or thrice as long as broad; sometimes depressed posteriorly. Tentacles ten. The dorsal surfaces with processes commonly few in number and mostly disposed only on its anterior part. Integument with calcareous deposits composed of four more or less curved arms issuing from a common central point, or from the ends of a more or less elongated central part, or from the sides of a long slender spiculum, and provided with one to five processes directed outwards; besides these bodies there are often small wheels.

Elpidia glacialis, Théel.

- Elpidia glacialis*, Théel, Note sur l'*Elpidia*; Bihang till K. Svenska Vet. Akad. Handlingar, Band 4, No. 4, Stockholm, 1876.
 " " Théel, Memoire sur l'*Elpidia*; Kongl. Svenska Vetenskaps-Akademiens Handlingar, Band 14, No. 8, Stockholm, 1877.
 " " Danielssen and Koren, Echinodermer fra den Norske Nordhavsexpeditionen; Nyt Mag. for Naturvidensk. xxiv. 3, Christiania, 1877.
 " " Danielssen and Koren, Echinodermer fra den Norske Nordhavsexpeditionen, Nyt Mag. for Naturvidensk. xxv. 2, Christiania, 1879.

Body oval, about thrice as long as broad. Mouth anterior, subventral. Anus posterior, slightly dorsal. Tentacles of almost equal size; their terminal part bearing two larger and some smaller retractile processes. Pedicels large, four along each side of the ventral surface. The dorsal surface with rather long processes on each ambulacrum; they vary in number, and are more or less distinctly disposed in pairs. Integument transparent, brittle, and rough, with two sorts of calcareous deposits numerous: slender spicula of different lengths, bearing near their middle and at some distance from each other two pairs of arms, one on each side, and two short conical processes directed outwards; and very small, hat-shaped, scattered wheels.

Colour glassy. Length, about 22 mm. Breadth, about 8 mm.

Habitat.—Station 160. March 13, 1874. Lat. 42° 42' S., long. 134° 10' E. Depth, 2600 fathoms; bottom temperature, 0.2° C.; red clay. Only one specimen was brought home by the Challenger Expedition. Besides this, a great many individuals were taken in the Sea of Kara at a depth of 50 to 150 fathoms by the Swedish Arctic Expeditions, 1875 and 1876, and likewise a not insignificant number in the North Atlantic ocean by the Norwegian North Atlantic Expedition.

As has been mentioned, only one individual of this species was brought home by the Challenger Expedition. The discovery of this specimen in a locality so far south as the neighbourhood of the Antarctic sea is of the greatest interest, considering that this species during the last six or seven years has been found living rather commonly in