

description of the species, that the posterior pedicels in several forms of the family Elpidiidæ as, for instance, in *Scotoanassa diaphana*, *Scotoplanes insignis*, *Elpidia willemoësi*, &c., are webbed together by a thin skin, which gives to these forms a most peculiar appearance. Besides, it must not be forgotten that the posterior pedicels in *Parelpidia elongata* differ from the anterior, elongate, cylindrical ones, and present a form peculiar to themselves; these posterior pairs of pedicels (Pl. I. figs. 3 and 4), are large, flattened, oar-shaped, taper towards their tops into an acute point, while the odd, hindmost, and very flattened pedicel attains a considerably greater breadth and has its obtuse end incised. The lateral pedicels in the family Elpidiidæ vary considerably as to their position and deserve special attention. They are, for instance, more thinly scattered anteriorly than posteriorly, where they are commonly crowded close together, side by side. The genera *Parelpidia* and *Peniagone*, excepting *Peniagone affinis*, *Elpidia purpurea*, *Elpidia verrucosa*, *Scotoplanes robusta*, *Scotoplanes insignis*, and *Scotoanassa diaphana* carry pedicels either round the posterior half of the ventral surface or only round the hindmost portion of the body. Besides, the size of the lateral pedicels seems to vary considerably in the very same animal. In the family Psychropodidæ the lateral pedicels are nearly of the same size all round the body, while in the two other families it may be affirmed as a rule that the size decreases posteriorly, so that the most posterior pairs become obviously smaller than the anterior or almost rudimentary. Nevertheless, I have found cases, as, for instance, *Parelpidia elongata*, which form exceptions to this rule in having the posterior considerably larger than the anterior pedicels.

The most characteristic mark of the Elasiopoda, and that which gives them their symmetrical appearance, is that the pedicels along each side of the ventral surface correspond in number as well as in shape and size, and, being distinctly opposed to one another, constitute pairs. It sometimes happens, however, though rarely, that the number of pedicels on one side exceeds that on the other, but considering that this is the case in one individual while another of the same species has an equal number of pedicels along each side, this must be regarded only as an individual peculiarity. But, besides this symmetry in the arrangement of the pedicels, there may often be observed in the different species a tendency in the pedicels to become definite and fixed in number. Numerous individuals of *Elpidia glacialis* and *Scotoplanes globosa* having been at my disposal, I have found as a rule that the former species is always provided with four pairs of pedicels and the latter with seven pairs. Unfortunately, I have had only one or two individuals of most species for my examinations; consequently I am not able to cite more examples, though I am fully convinced that all forms belonging to the family Elpidiidæ possess in common with the two forms above mentioned an almost fixed number of pedicels. Before concluding my account of the pedicels, it is necessary to notice the two forms *Oneirophanta mutabilis* and *Ilyodæmon maculatus* in which the pedicels are arranged in a double row along each side. This arrangement in a