

ZOOL.

C. MASSIN

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NYE ECHINODERMER,

BESKREVNE AF
M. SARS.

A. OM TO NYE HOLOTHURIDER.

OLIGOTROCHUS VITREUS M. SARS, NOV. GEN. & SPEC.

(Tab. 7, Fig. 1.)

Oligotrochus vitreus, M. Sars, Om arctiske Dyreformer i Christiania-fjorden. Vid. Selsk. Forh. f. 1865, p. 200.

Denne nye lunge- og fodløse Holothuride har ved en flygtig Betragtning nogen Lighed med vor almindelige *Synapta inhærens* (*Holothuria*) O. F. Müller, som dog altid forekommer paa meget ringere Dyb (fra Lavvandsmærket indtil 20 Fayne), medens den første er en Dybvandsform. Kroppen er ikke ormformig eller paafaldende smal i Forhold til dens Længde, som hos den nævnte *Synapta* (hvor den er 10—15 Gange længere end tyk), men aflang, temmelig kort og tyk (kun omrent 4 Gange længere end tyk). Den er ogsaa langtfra saa blød, men tvertimod temmelig stiv, meget lidet foranderlig i Form, idet den kun bøjes svagt, og et eller andet Sted yderst langsomt indsnøres eller udvides. Dens Bevægelser ere overordentlig træge og langsomme; man bemærker aldrig de hos *Synapta inhærens* saa paafaldende „Undulationer, hvilke, udgaaende fra en af dens Ender og forlængende sig snart bagfra fortil og snart i omvendt Rettning, uden Ophør gjennemløbe Kroppen, som saaledes frembyder afvezelnde Udvridninger og Indsnøringer med transverselle Folder“ (Quatrefages om *Synapta Duvernæ*, Annales des sciences naturelles 1842 Vol. 17, p. 23). Ogsaa Tentaklerne bevæge sig yderst langsomt, idet heller ikke, som hos *Synapta* og *Chirodota*, de 6 af dem skiftevis udstrækkes og bøjes tilbage imod Mundens. Endvidere er Kroppen krystallklar (hvoraf Artsnavnet), idet den oftest er ganske farveløs og navnlig fattes de talrige, tætstaaende, smaa brunrøde Prikker, hvilke give *Synapta inhærens* dens blegt brunlige eller gulrøde Farve. Endelig er Kroppens Hud ganske glat og mangler de for *Synapta* saa charakteristiske mikroskopiske ankerdannede Kroge, hvorfor den heller ikke, som denne, hænger fast ved Fin-grene eller andre fremmede Legemer, med hvilke den kommer i Berørelse. — Undersøgelsen af Dyrrets indre Bygning viser ogsaa i flere Henseender betydelig Forskjel fra *Synapta*, men derimod større Overenstemmelse med *Chirodota*, og fornemmelig med *Myriotrochus*.

NEW ECHINODERMS

DESCRIBED BY
M. SARS.

A. OF TWO NEW HOLOTHURIDÆ.

OLIGOTROCHUS VITREUS M. SARS, NOV. GEN. & SPEC.

(Tab. 7, Fig. 1.)

Oligotrochus vitreus, M. Sars, Om arctiske Dyreformer i Christiania-fjorden. Vid. Selsk. Forh. f. 1865, p. 200.

This new lung-less and foot-less Holothuride appears at first sight to resemble our *Synapta inhærens* (*Holothuria*) O. F. Müller, which however always occurs at a much smaller depth (from low-water mark to 20 fathoms) while the *O. vitreus* is a deep-water animal. The body is not vermiform nor remarkably thin in proportion to its length, as in the *Synapta* mentioned (where it is 10—15 times as long as it is thick) but oblong, rather short and thick (only about 4 times as long as it is thick). It is also far from being so soft, but on the contrary it is rather stiff and susceptible of only slight change in form by bending itself a little, or by here and there becoming very slowly contracted or enlarged. Its movements are extremely sluggish and slow; never exhibiting those “undulations” — so remarkable in the *Synapta inhærens* — “which, proceeding “from the extremity and extending sometimes from the “posterior to the anterior end, and sometimes in the con-“trary direction, unceasingly permeate the body and cause “it to appear alternately enlarged and contracted with “transversal folds” (Quatrefages on *Synapta Duvernæ*, Annales des sciences naturelles 1842, Vol. 17, p. 23). Also the tentacles move extremely slowly, nor are 6 of them, as in the *Synapta* and *Chirodota*, alternately extended and recurved towards the mouth. Moreover the body is transparent like crystal (whence the specific name), being most frequently quite colorless, and specially without the numerous closely-placed small brownish red dots, which give to the *Synapta inhærens* its pale brownish or yellowish red color. Finally the skin of the body is quite smooth and destitute of the microscopic anchor-shaped hooks so characteristic of the *Synapta*, for which reason it does not like the *Synapta* adhere to the finger or to any other extraneous substances with which it comes in contact. The examination of the interior structure of the animal shews also a considerable difference in many respects from the *Synapta*, but on the other hand a greater conformity with the *Chirodota* and especially with the *Myriotrochus*.

Kroppen (Fig. 1 og 2) er hos middelstore Individer af vort Dyr 30—35 Mm. lang (i Spiritus skrumper den ind til omrent Halvdelen af dens Størrelse i levende Tilstand), cylindrisk eller noget tendannet, idet den er tykkest, omrent 8 Mm., ved Midten af dens Længde, og afsmalnes lidt imod dens forreste og endnu noget mere imod dens bagrste Ende (hos det største fundne Exemplar er Kroppen 50 Mm. lang og over Midten 12—13 Mm. tyk). Den er tillige (cfr. Fig. 1) i dens hele Længde noget bøjet, idet Rygsiden, som er bestemt ved de der beliggende Generationsorganer og det forreste Mesenterium, er mere convex eller udbuget og Bugsiden noget indhule. Forresten antager Kroppen forskjellige Former ved den større eller mindre Grad af Contraction i det Hele eller enkelte af dens Regioner. Den cirkelrunde, indvendig straaleformig furede Mundåbning (Furerne strække sig hyppig et langt Stykke udad paa Mundskiven) er (Fig. 2. o) anbragt i Centrum af den flade eller noget concave Mundskive. Denne, som er stillet noget skraat nedad paa den forreste Ende af Kroppeks Axe saaledes, at dens dorsale Del rager noget mere frem end den ventrale, bærer rundt om sin Rand en enkelt Kreds af 12 Tentakler (ibid. aa). Gatboret, som findes paa Kroppeks bageste Ende, er en simpel cirkelrund, ofte indvendig straaleformig furet Aabning uden Flige (hos Myriotrochus er den, efter Steenstrup, femfliget).

Kroppeks Hud er aldeles glat, svagt glindsende, temmelig tynd, og oftest ganske farveløs (hos Myriotrochus skal den, efter Lütken, være melkehvid), følgelig saa gjenemsigtig, at Dyrrets Indyolde, Tarmcanalen, Generationsorganerne og Kalkringen skinne aldeles klart igennem (cfr. Fig. 1 og 2). Den har som hos alle Holothurider paa Indsiden af den bindevægtige Hud et Lag af fine, tætte, parallelle Tvær- eller Ringmuskelfibre, og under disse og krydsende dem ligge de 5 Længdemuskler (hvilke ikke, som ellers næsten overalt, bestaa af 2 Halvdeler), 2 dorsale (Fig. 3, bb) (en paa hver Side af Ryggens Midtlinie) og 3 ventrale (den ene (Fig. 2, 6, 12, 14, h) langs ad Bugens Midtlinie, de 2 andre (ibid. c, c paa hver sin Side der, hvor Bugen gaar over i Ryggen), alle af omrent lige Styrke; meget spæde og afsmalnende efterhaanden betydeligt imod Analenden. Da Kroppen er fuldkommen trind, er der ingen tydelig markeret Adskillelse af Ryg og Bug, heller ikke er der, saaledes som efter Steenstrup hos Myriotrochus, nogen Forskjel mellem Ryg og Bug i Farvningen. Man vil dog ved nærmere Undersøgelse finde, at de 2 paa den convexe Side af Kroppen eller Ryggen liggende Længdemuskler (Bivium) staa hinanden nærmere end de 3 øvrige (Trivium) (cfr. Fig. 6 og 14). Ogsaa ligger der kun 2 Tantakler mellem Insertionspunkterne af de 2 dorsale Længdemuskler, men 3 mellem samme og den yderste ventrale Længdemuskel paa hver Side, hvorimod der mellem den sidste Muskel og den uparrede midterste ventrale Muskel igjen kun ligger 2 Tentakler (cfr. Fig. 6). Der er saaledes i Grunden et virkelig adskilt Bivium (Ryggen) og et Trivium (Bugen), skjøndt begge umærket gaa over i

The body (fig. 1 & 2) is in specimens of middle size 30—35 Mm. long (in spirit it shrinks to about half the size of the living animal) cylindrical or somewhat fusiform, being thickest (about 8 Mm.) in the middle of its length, tapering a little towards the anterior extremity and rather more towards the posterior extremity. (In the largest specimens found the body is 50 Mm. long and 12—13 Mm. thick across the middle). It is likewise (see fig. 1) in its whole length somewhat curved; the back, determined by the organs of generation there situated, and the anterior mesentery being more convex or curved outwards, and the belly-side rather concave. Otherwise the body assumes various forms by the greater or less degree of contraction of the whole or particular regions of it. The circular oral aperture (fig. 2 o) the interior of which has radial furrows extending frequently to some distance outside, is situated in the centre of the slightly concave oral disc. The latter, placed with a slight downward inclination on the anterior extremity of the axis of the body, so that its dorsal part projects rather more than the ventral part, bears round its margin a single circular row of 12 tentacles (ibid. aa). The vent (anus), which is at the posterior part of the body, is a simple circular aperture, frequently with radial furrows in the interior, without lobes (in the Myriotrochus it is, according to Steenstrup, five-lobed).

The skin of the body is completely smooth, slightly shining, rather thin, most frequently quite colorless (in the Myriotrochus it appears according to Lütken to be milkwhite) and consequently so transparent that the viscera, intestines, organs of generation and calcareous ring shine clearly through it (comp. fig. 1 & 2). It has, like all the Holothuridae, on the inside of the skin, a layer of fine close parallel transverse or annular muscular fibres and under these and crossing them lie the 5 longitudinal muscles (which do not, as nearly everywhere else, consist of 2 halves), 2 dorsal (fig. 3 bb) (one on each side of the medial line of the back) and 3 ventral (fig. 2, 6, 12, 14 h) along the medial line of the belly, the 2 others (ibid c, c on either side in the lines of junction between belly and back) all about equal in power, very slight and tapering gradually and considerably towards the anal extremity. As the body has a circular transverse section, there is no distinctly marked separation between belly and back, nor is there, as according to Steenstrup in the Myriotrochus, any difference between back and belly in the coloration. It will however on closer examination be found that the 2 longitudinal muscles (Bivium) lying along the convex side of the body or the back are nearer to each other than the 3 others (Trivium) (comp. fig. 6 and 14). Further there are only 2 tentacles between the points of the 2 dorsal longitudinal muscles, but 3 between each of the same and the outer ventral longitudinal muscle on each side; while between the last named and the unpaired medial ventral muscle there are again only 2 tentacles on each side (comp. fig. 6). There are therefore really an actual separate Bivium (back)

hinanden ved et flygtigt Blik, og kun ved næiere Opmærksomhed lade sig adskille.

Tentaklerne (Fig. 2, a, Fig. 4 og 5) ere paaafaldende svagt (endnu mindre end hos Chirodota) udviklede, alle omrent af lige Størrelse, meget korte (i udstrakt Tilstand hos middelstore Exemplarer 2 Mm. lange) og temmelig tykke, forlænget-coniske, og i deres øvre Halvdel besatte paa hver Side med en Række af 4, sjeldent (ligesom hos Synapta inhærens) 5 temmelig smaa og tynde, cylindriske eller fingerformige Grene, af hvilke den yderste eller øverste er størst og de længere nedenfor siddende efterhaanden kortere. Selve Tentakelens conisk tilspidsede Ende rager langt ud over Fingrenes Insertion (hvilket ikke er Tilfældet hos Myriotrochus, hvis Tentakler, efter Steenstrups Afbildning, i denne Henseende mere ligner samme af Chirodota, d. e. synes at være peltato-digitata). De ligner følgelig Tentaklerne af Synapta, ikke af Chirodota, idet "et Plan, som lægges gjennem den høire og venstre Rad af Fingrene, deler Tentakelstilkken i 2 lige Halvdele" (Semper), hvilket ikke er Tilfælde hos Chirodota, hvor det deler Stilkken i 2 ulige Dele. Ved stærk Contraction antage Tentaklerne (cfr. Fig. 1, 3, aa, Fig. 6) Form af lave tykke rundagtige Papiller, og ved den øvre fligede Dels Indkrængning i den nedre eller basale Del fremkommer da den dem omgivende Hudfold, som Steenstrup omtaler hos Myriotrochus. En lignende Indkrængning af Tentakelenden i dens Stilk ligesom i en Skede forekommer ogsaa, efter Semper, hos nogle Synapter og Chirodoter. Iovrigt kunne Tentaklerne ligesom den hele Mundskive ikke inddrages i Kroppen — en Egenskab, hvorved denne Holothuride afviger fra alle andre mig bekjendte og som den maaske ogsaa deler med Myriotrochus. Fra det normale Antal af 12 fandtes hos ingen af mine talrige (over 50) Exemplarer nogen Afvigelse.

Af Kalkplader fandtes intet Spor i Hudens af Tentaklerne. Ogsaa i Kroppens Hud søgte jeg hos de mindre Individer, der først faldt mig i Hænde, forgjæves efter saadanne, indtil jeg omsider hos større eller ældre fandt nogle faa, 3—4 indtil 8—10 i hvert af Intermuscularrummene nær ved Kroppens forreste og bagerste Ende, men ingen i den hele øvrige Strækning af Kroppen. Disse Kalkplader, der ligge enkeltvis og langt fra hverandre omspredte i Hudens (ikke som hos Chirodota hobevis samlede inden i Blærer eller Papiller), ere overmaade smaa (de sees ikke med blotte Øine, og ved Lupen vise de sig kun som snehvide Punkter), glasklare og af en regelmæssig Hjulform. De bestaa nemlig (Fig. 15, 16, 17) af en ydre kreds rund Ring, som er sammensat af et forskjelligt Antal (17—24) lige store og ved ligesaa mange Furer fra hinanden adskilte Stykker, af hvilke hvert paa dets indre Rand bærer en indadvendt, forlænget-conisk (ikke som hos Myriotrochus „trefladet“), stærk Tand, og af et ligeledes forskjelligt Antal (10—16) cylindriske, glatte, ganske lidt buefor-

and a Trivium (belly); although to the casual observer both appear to go over imperceptibly into each other, and the distinction can only be ascertained by closer examination.

The tentacles (fig. 2, a, fig. 4 & 5) have a remarkably small development (still less than in the Chirodota) they are all about of the same size, very short (when extended in middle-sized specimens 2 Mm. long) and rather thick, elongated-conical, and in their upper half furnished on each side with a row of 4, seldom (as in the Synapta inhærens) 5, rather small and thin cylindrical or finger-like branches, of which the outermost or highest is largest, and those situated lower down are gradually shorter. The conically pointed end of the tentacle itself projects far beyond the insertion of the finger-like branches (which is not the case in the Myriotrochus, whose tentacles according to Steenstrup's delineation, have more resemblance in this respect to those of the Chirodata, i. e. seem to be peltato-digitata). The tentacles of *O. vitreus* resemble therefore those of Synapta, not those of Chirodata, as "a plane lying between the right and left row of the fingers divides the tentacle-stalk into 2 equal halves" (Semper) which is not the case in the Chirodota, where it divides the stalk into 2 unequal parts. By strong contraction the tentacles (comp. fig. 1, 3 aa, fig. 6) assume the form of low thick roundish papillæ, and by invagination of the upper lobed part in the lower or basal part there is formed that enveloping fold in the skin which Steenstrup mentions in the Myriotrochus. A similar invagination of the extremity into the stalk of the tentacle, as into a sheath, takes place also according to Semper in some Synaptae and Chirodota. Otherwise the tentacles, like the whole oral disc, cannot be retracted into the body; a peculiarity wherein this Holothuride differs from all others known to me, and which it has perhaps also in common with the Myriotrochus. From the normal number of 12 tentacles there was no deviation in any of my numerous (over 50) specimens.

Of Calcareous plates there was no trace in the skin of the tentacles. Also in the skin of the body I sought, (in the smaller specimens that first fell into my hands) in vain for any such traces; until at last, in larger and older specimens I discovered some few — 3—4 and up to 8—10 in each of the intermuscular spaces near to the anterior and posterior extemities, but none in the whole remaining part of the body. These calcareous plates, which lie singly, and dispersed in the skin at a distance from each other, (not as in the Chirodata collected in groups enclosed in vesicles or papillæ) are extremely small (they are invisible to the naked eye, and appear under the magnifying glass as snow-white points) hyaline and of a regular wheel-form. They consist (fig. 15, 16, 17) of an exterior circular ring composed of a variable number (17—24) of pieces of equal size and separated from each other by an equal number of grooves; each piece bearing on its interior margin an elongated-conical (not as in the Myriotrochus "three sided")

migt nedad bøede Eger eller Straaler, hvilke alle støde sammen i et cirkelrundt og noget convext Nav eller Umbo, som ligger dybere end Ringen, saa at Hjulets øverste Flade er lidt udhulet og har Formen af en ganske lav Kop. Yngre Hjul (Fig. 15, 16), der ere omrent halvt saa store som de ældre, have sædvanlig færre og noget bredere Straaler end de ældre (Fig. 17), men ofte ligesaa mange Tænder som disse. Man vil af ovenstaaende Beskrivelse se, at Kalkhjulene hos nærværende Form have den største Lighed med samme af *Myriotrochus Rinkii* Steenstrup (Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra den naturhist. Forening i Kjøbenhavn 1851, Tab. 3, fig. 8), navnlig ved deres talrige Straaler og Ringens Besætning med stærke Tænder, hvorved de adskille sig fra de lignende Dannelser hos Chirodota, hvilke altid kun have 6 Straaler og manglende stærke Tænder paa Ringen. Den eneste Afgivelse, de vise, bestaar deri, at de i Regelen have et ringere Antal af Straaler end hos *Myriotrochus*, og at disse i Antal ikke svare til Ringens Stykker eller Tænder, medens disses Antal stemmer overens med det for *Myriotrochus* normale. Som Exempler herpaa og paa Variationen i Antallet af baade Straaler og Tænder anføres her Antallet af disse Dele hos 10 forskjellige Hjul:

Kalkhjul.	Antal af Straaler.	Antal af Ringens Stykker og Tænder
No. 1...	11	19.
— 2...	10	23.
— 3...	13	17.
— 4...	12	21.
— 5...	13	21.
— 6...	12	24.
— 7...	14	23.
— 8...	16	19.
— 9...	13	24.
— 10...	11	22.

Hos *Myriotrochus Rinkii* svare derimod Straalerne nøagtigt til og altermere med Ringens Stykker og disses Tænder.

En væsentlig Forskjel mellem vor *Oligotrochus* og *Myriotrochus* bestaar deri, at Hjulene hos den første ligge indsænkede i Huden, medens de hos *Myriotrochus* rage frit frem over Hudens Overflade, baarne paa Hudstilke; endvidere deres Forekomst alene nær ved begge Ender af Kroppen samt deres yderst ringe Antal, medens hos *Myriotrochus* Kroppens hele Overflade er saaledes „oversaaet med Kalkhjul, at der paa hver Quadratmillimeter af Rygfladen kan regnes 9 Kalkhjul, og paa Bugfladen, hvor de staar mere spredte, 3“. Det bemærkes sluttelig, at Hjulene hos vojt Dyr ere af betydeligt ringere Størrelse end hos *Myriotrochus Rinkii*.

Tarmkanalen, (Fig. 1 og 2, dd) der sædvanlig er fuldstoppet af Dynd og derfor skinner brunsort igjennem de

strong tooth turned inward; and of a likewise variable number (10—16) of cylindrical smooth spokes or rays very slightly curved downwards, all meeting together in a circular and somewhat convex nave or umbo which lies deeper than the ring; so that the upper surface of the wheel is a little hollowed and has the form of a quite shallow cup. Younger wheels (fig. 15—16) which are about half as large as the older ones, have usually fewer and somewhat broader spokes (fig. 17), but frequently not fewer teeth than the older wheels. It will be evident from the above description that the calcareous wheels in the present form have the greatest resemblance to those of *Myriotrochus Rinkii* Stenstrup (Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra den naturhist. Forening i Kjøbenhavn 1851 Tab. 3, fig 8) especially in their numerous radii and in the strong teeth situated on the ring whereby they distinguish themselves from similar formations in the Chirodata, which have always only 6 radii and are destitute of the strong teeth on the ring. The only difference noticeable consists in the wheels having a smaller number of rays than in the genus *Myriotrochus*; and the rays not corresponding in number to the pieces or teeth of the ring, while the number of these latter is always the same as the normal number in the *Myriotrochus*. In illustration of this and of the variation in the numbers of both radii and teeth, the numbers of these parts in 10 different wheels are here noted.

Calcareous Wheels.	Number of radii.	Number of pieces and teeth in the ring.
No. 1	11	19.
— 2	10	23.
— 3	13	17.
— 4	12	21.
— 5	13	21.
— 6	12	24.
— 7	14	23.
— 8	16	19.
— 9	13	24.
— 10	11	22.

In the *Myriotrochus Rinkii* the radii correspond exactly and alternate with the pieces of the ring and their teeth.

One essential difference between our *Oligotrochus* and the *Myriotrochus* consists in the wheels in the former lying sunk in the skin; while those of the *Myriotrochus* project freely over the surface of the skin, being supported on skin-stalks. Another difference appears in the extremely small number of the wheels, and their occurrence only near to the extremities of the body, while the whole surface of the body in the *Myriotrochus* is so "overstrenn" with calcareous wheels that on every square millimetre "of the surface of the back, 9 calcareous wheels may be counted, and on the ventral surface, where they are more dispersed, 3". Lastly it must be remarked, that the wheels in our animal are of considerably smaller size than in the *Myriotrochus Rinkii*.

The intestinal canal (fig. 1 and 2, dd.) which is usually full of mire, and therefore appears brownish black through

transparente Hudbedækninger, er temmelig ensformig vid i sin hele Længde, skjønt den meget hyppig ved lang-somme peristaltiske Bevægelser udvides og forenges snart paa et smart paa et andet Sted. Den gjør, idet den først går nedad indtil omrent den bageste Trediedel af Kroppen, derpaa vender i en skarp Bøning opad gjennem næsten Halvdelen af Kroppens Længde, og derpaa atter i en skarp Bøning lige ned til Gatboret, ligesom hos Chirodota og Myriotrochus en dobbelt Bøning som et S, saa at den udstrakt ikke er meget langt fra dobbelt saa lang som Kroppen. Den holdes i sin Stilling ved 3 meget tynde, af fine, men stærke elastiske Traade gjennemdragne Mesenterier, af hvilke det forreste eller dorsale (Fig. 3, 6, 14, m), som nogenligt betegner Ryggens Midtlinie og her forbinder sig med Generationsorganernes enkelte Udføringsgang, insererer sig paa Tarmens dorsale Kant og paa Indsiden af Hudens i Midtlinien af det midterste dorsale Intermuscularum, det andet (venstre) paa Tarmens anden eller opstigende Del og paa Hudens i det venstre Intermuscularum af Trivium, og det tredie (høje) til den sidste eller nedstigende Del af Tarmen og paa Hudens i det høje Intermuscularum af Bivium. Paa Mesenteriene, især paa det bageste, sidde hist og her enkelte opak hvide kugledannede Smaalegemer med fintkornet Indhold fastheftede, hvilke synes at svare til de tøffel- eller fyldehornformige Fimreorganer hos andre Synaptider. Jeg undersøgte dem desværre ikke i levende Tilstand og kan derfor intet videre sige om dem.

Kalkringen (Fig. 8—11), som omgiver Svælget og ved sin snehvide Farve skinner igjennem Kroppens Hud, er vel udviklet og som det synes bestaaende af 10 sammensluttende, temmelig ($\frac{3}{8}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ Mm.) tykke Kalkstykker, hvilke ere saa fast forvoxne med hinanden, at deres Forvoxningslinier blive utydelige og deres Antal følgelig ikke med Bestemthed kan angives; de danne tilsammen en solid kreds rund Ring af 4— $4\frac{1}{2}$ Mm. Vide hos middelstore Individder. Denne Ring har Form af en lav Krone, hvis nedre eller bageste Rand har 10 mere eller mindre dybe Indbugninger, medens den øvre eller forreste (Fig. 8) bærer 12 triangulære Spidser (hos et Individ, og det et af de største, fandtes kun 11 Spidser, idet den midterste dorsale (som er et interradialt Stykke) fattedes), de 8 hver over en tilsvarende Indbugning af den nedre Rand, de øvrige 2 og 2 over hver af de 2 øvrige tilsvarende Indbugninger af samme. Af de 10 omrent lige brede Kalkstykker, der sammensætte Ringen, har nemlig det ene, ifølge Analogi med Slægten Echinocumis (M. Sars, Oversigt af Norges Echinodermer pag. 107) det midterste dorsale, som er et interradialt, kun en enkelt saadan Spids (cfr. Fig. 9), det nærmeste Kalkstykke, som er et radialt, paa hver Side af hint derimod 2 Spidser, medens alle de øvrige 7 kun have en enkelt Spids. De 5 radiale Stykker have nær ved deres forreste Ende et lidet rundt Hul, gjennem hvilket den radiale Nervestamme træder ud, tæt bag dette Hul er en af Kroppens 5 Længdemuskler insereret. Mellem hvert Par Spidser er Ringens øvre eller forreste ydre Rand eller Flade fordybet, og i hver af disse

the transparent skin covering, is of about the same width in its whole length; although very often it expands and contracts by slow peristaltic movements first in one place and then in another. It makes a double curve like an S, going first downwards to about the posterior third part of the body, then turning in a sharp bend upwards through nearly half of the body's length, and then again in a sharp bend straight down to the anus as in Chirodota and Myriotrochus; so that it would be if extended, nearly twice as long as the body. It is retained in position by 3 very thin mesenteries, through which run fine but strong elastic filaments, and of which the anterior or dorsal one (fig. 3, 6, 14 m) exactly indicating the medial line of the back and here connecting itself with the single excretory canal of the generative organs, is inserted on the dorsal side of the intestine and on the inside of the skin, in the medial line of the central dorsal intermuscular space; the second (the left) on the second or ascending part of the intestine, and on the skin in the left intermuscular space of the trivium; and the third (the right) to the last or descending part of the intestine, and on the skin in the right intermuscular space of the bivium. On the mesenteries, and especially on the posterior one, there are attached here and there isolated opaque white globular molecules with finely granulated contents, apparently corresponding to the pantofle-like or cornu-copæ-like ciliated organs in other Synaptidae. Unfortunately I did not examine them in the living animal, and I cannot therefore say anything further about them.

The calcareous ring (fig. 8—11) which surrounds the gullet, and shines snow-white through the skin of the body, is well developed and apparently consists of 10 closely fitting rather ($\frac{3}{8}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ Mm.) thick pieces so firmly attached to each other that their lines of connexion are indistinct, and their number consequently is not accurately discernible; they form together a solid circular ring 4— $4\frac{1}{2}$ Mm. wide in specimens of medium size. This ring has the form of a low crown, the lower or posterior margin of which has 10 more or less deep sinuosities, while the upper or anterior margin (fig. 8) bears 12 triangular points (in one specimen and that one of the largest, there were only 11 points, as the middle dorsal (which is an interradial piece) was wanting, 8 of them each over a corresponding sinuosity of the lower margin; the others 2 and 2 over each of the 2 other corresponding sinuosities of the same. Of the 10 about equally broad calcareous pieces which compose the ring, one, namely according to analogy with the genus Echinocumis (M. Sars, Oversigt af Norges Echinodermer p. 107) the middle dorsal, which is interradial, has only a single point (comp. f. 9), the nearest pieces on each side of it, which are radial, having each 2 points, while all the other 7 have each only a single point. The 5 radial pieces have near to their anterior extremity a small round hole, through which the radial nervous trunk protrudes; close behind this hole is inserted one of the 5 longitudinal muscles of the body. Between each pair of points the upper or anterior exterior margin of the ring is depressed;

Fordybninger er en Tentakel fæstet. Alle Spidsen staa i lige Afstand fra hinanden med Undtagelse af de paa de 2 før nævnte Kalkstykker siddende dobbelte, hvilke ere noget, skjønt ikke betydeligt, mere nærmede til hinanden indbyrdes end de øvrige. — Ved nærmere Betragtning finder man i Svælgringen af vort Dyr meget tydelige Spor af bilateral Symetri. Denne viser sig ikke alene i Tilstede-værelsen af de 2 med dobbelt Spids forsynede Kalkstykker, et paa hver Side af det, sigesom de 7 øvrige, kun med en enkelt Spids besatte midterste dorsale Stykke, men ogsaa deri, at disse 3 Stykker, især det midterste, ere lavere eller kortere end de øvrige, hvilke efterhaanden blive høiere jo mere de fjerne sig fra hine, saa at de 2 lige overfor hine beliggende midterste ventrale Stykker (Fig. 9—11, v) hvis nederste Rands Indbugninger derved ogsaa blive dybere end paa de øvrige) næsten have den dobbelte Høide, nemlig $1\frac{1}{3}$ Mm., af hine, af hvilke det midterste kun er $\frac{3}{4}$ Mm. høit. Den midterste ventrale Længdemuskel er fæstet imellem de 2 høieste Stykker af Svælgringen, hvis laveste Stykker ere dorsale. Disse sidste ligge ogsaa noget længere fortil end hine, idet Ringen er i dens dorsale Del lidt bøjet og derved her mere fremragende end i ventrale.

Af det Anførte er det klart, at Kalkringen af vort Dyr paa det nærmeste stemmer overens med samme af *Myriotrochus Rinkii* efter Lütkens Beskrivelse (Grønlands Echinodermata p. 22), med Undtagelse af, at den danske Forsker intet nævner om nogen Forskjel i Størrelsen af de Ringen sammensættende Stykker.

Ambulacralsystemets Centraldel bestaar aften Spiserøret omgivende, tæt under eller bag Svælgringen beliggende Ringcanal (Fig. 12, 13, l), hvis Omrids er noget bugtet i Form af en Polygon, og det som det syntes en 8kantet, dog med ulige store Sider; Polygonens stumpt afrundede Hjørner ere fæstede til Kalkringens bageste Rand, men dens Sider ere frie og indbugtede samt indleirede i Mundskivens Bindevævslag. Fra Ringcanalens forreste eller øverste Flade udgaa 12 blinde Forlængelser ind i Tentaklerne, hvis Hule de beklæde. Ambulacralkar fattes ligesom hos alle Synaptider. Fra den bageste Flade af Ringcanalen, lige indenfor en af de 5 Længdemuskler, hænger en eneste, anselig (omtrent 3 Mm. lang), efter dens forskjellige Contractionsgrad snart flaskeformig snart køllede dannet, hyalin (med enkelte brune Pigmentpunkter i dens Endedel besat) Polisk Blære (Fig. 12, 13, p) frit ind i Kroppens Hule, samt en tæt ved eller i det dorsale Mesenterium siddende liden (lidt over $\frac{1}{3}$ i Diameter holdende) opak hvid Madrepor tuberkel (Fig. 12, r), (som indeholdt en blød, ikke synlig kalkagtig Masse) baaren paa en kort cylindrisk, hyalin Stilk (Stencanalen), ligeledes frit fremragende. Hos nogle Individuer var der endnu en eller endog to mindre Madrepor tuberkler (Fig. 13 r, r) i nogen Afstand paa den ene eller begge Sider af den første.

and in each of these depressions there is attached a tentacle. All the points are equidistant excepting the double points on the 2 calcareous pieces before mentioned, which are somewhat, although not considerably, nearer to each other than the others. On closer examination we find in the calcareous ring of our animal very evident traces of bilateral symmetry. This symmetry appears not only in the presence of the 2 double-pointed calcareous pieces one on each side of the middle dorsal piece, which, like the 7 others has only one point—but also in these 3 pieces, especially the middle one, being lower or shorter than the others, which latter gradually become higher the further they recede from the former; so that the 2 middle ventral pieces (fig. 9—11 v.) (the lower marginal sinuosities of which thereby become deeper than those of the others) are nearly twice as high as the middle dorsal, namely $1\frac{1}{3}$ Mm., the central dorsal piece being only $\frac{3}{4}$ Mm. high. The medial ventral longitudinal muscle is attached between the 2 highest pieces of the calcareous ring, the lowest pieces of which are dorsal. These lowest dorsal pieces are also somewhat more in front than the others; the ring being a little bent forward in its dorsal part, which therefore projects beyond the ventral part.

From what has been said it is evident that the calcareous ring of our animal corresponds most closely with the ring of *Myriotrochus Rinkii* according to Lütken's description (Grønlands Echinodermata p. 22) excepting that the Danish naturalist does not mention any difference in the size of the pieces of which the ring is composed.

The central part of the ambulacral system consists of an annular canal (fig. 12, 13, l) encircling the esophagus close under or behind the calcareous ring; the outline of this canal being somewhat bent in the form of a polygon, and apparently 8-sided, but with sides of unequal length. The obtusely rounded angles of the polygon are attached to the posterior margin of the calcareous ring; but its sides are free and curved inwards and also imbedded in the layer of connecting tissue of the oral disc. From the anterior or upper surface of the circular canal, there issue 12 cæca-like continuations entering into the tentacles and lining their cavity. The ambulacral vessel is wanting as in all Synaptidae. From the posterior surface of the circular canal, just to the inside of one of the 5 longitudinal muscles, there hangs a single ambulacral vesicle (vesicle of Poli) (fig. 12, 13, p) of considerable size (about 3 Mm. long) in the cavity of the body. This vesicle is, according to its different degrees of contraction, sometimes bottle-shaped, sometimes club-shaped, and hyaline (with isolated brown pigmentary points at its extremity); and close to it, or in the dorsal mesentery, there is a small (rather more than $\frac{1}{3}$ Mm. in diameter) opaque white Madreporic tubercle (fig. 12, r) which contains a soft, white, not perceptibly calcareous mass and is supported on a short cylindrical hyaline stalk (the stone canal) also projecting freely. In some specimens there appeared one or even two smaller Madreporic tubercles (fig. 13 r, r) at some distance on one or on both sides of the former.

Foran eller over Ringcanalen ligger indenfor Kalkringens forreste Rand *Nerveringen* (Fig. 14, n). Den er forholdsvis ikke saa ganske tynd og lidt pentagonal, idet der fra dens Peripheri udgaar 5 Nervestammer, der gjennemboere Kalkringens 5 radiale Stykker, og begive sig hver til sin respective Krops-Længdemuskel, hvis Løb de følge.

Generationsorganerne (Fig. 1—3, e, Fig. 7, e), hvilke neppe strække sig udover den første Sjettedel af Kroppens Længde, ere hos yngre Individer endnu mindre og bestaaende af kun nogle faa Rør (hos endnu yngre er der intet Spor af dem at bemærke). De denne 2 symmetriske paa hver sin Side af Tarmcanalen tæt bag Kalkringen paa Dyrrets Rygside beliggende Partier (Fig. 7, e), hvis begge Stammer forene sig fortil i det midterste dorsale Intermuscularrum til en eneste temmelig kort og smal Udføringsgang (ibid. k), som ligger tæt til Indsiden af Kroppens Hud i det der værende dorsale Mesenterium (Fig. 3, m) (hvilket befæster Tarmens første nedstigende Del og tydeligt skinner gjennem Kroppens Hud langs Midtlinien af bemeldte Intermuscularrum, betegnende Dyrrets Midtlinie, paa begge Sider af hvilken en bilateral Symetri kan bemærkes af mange eller de fleste af Dyrrets Organer) og aabner sig udadtil umiddelbart bag eller under Tentakelkransen paa en liden rund Papille (Fig. 1, 3, 7, f), som dog ofte er langt fremragende over Hudens Overflade som en cylindrisk 3 Gange længere end tyk Fortsats. Hvert Parti, som i udviklet Tilstand hos middelstore Individer omrent er 5 Mm. langt, danner (Fig. 7, e) et rundagtigt Knippe af talrige (jeg talte 30—40), mest dichotomisk forgrenede, korte, temmelig tykke, trinde Rør, hvilke alle ere Grene af en eneste tynd Stemme, som allerede ved Basis deler sig i 2 Hovedgrene. De ere smalere ved deres Udspring og tykkere i deres but tilrundede Ende; de forreste ere kortere, længere bagtil efterhaanden længere, og af en opak gulhvid Farve, hvorved de skinne klart igjen-nem Kroppens farveløse Hud. Deres Indre var hos nogle Individer fyldt med talrige, temmelig store, lidt ovale Æg med hvid halvgjennemsigtig Blomme, og en kugledannet Kimblære næsten af Æggets halve Diameter, hvori en rund af mange Smaakorn fyldt mørkere Kimplæ. Generations-organerne indtage som sagt kun en ringe Del, omrent den forreste Sjettedel, af Dyrrets Længde. Ved deres stærke Forgrening afdige de fra samme af vore andre norske lunge- og fodløse Holothurider, nemlig *Synapta inhærens* og *Chirodota pellucida*, hos hvilke der i hvert af de 2 Partier kun findes 2—5 Genitalrør, der ogsaa ere betydeligt længere og forholdsvis langt tyndere (ogsaa hos de af Semper afbildede Arter af Synaptider ere de meget tynde), og synes i denne Henseende mere at stemme overens med *Myriotrochus* og *Eupyrgus*.

Kroppens Hud er, som allerede før anført, glasklar og oftest farveløs; kun hos et Par Individer havde den et yderst svagt grønlignende Anstrøg, som i den bageste Ende, stundom ogsaa i den forreste, gik over til lys rødligt eller

In front of the circular canal or above it, and within the anterior margin of the calcareous ring, lies the nervous ring (fig. 14, n). It is relatively not very thin, and rather pentagonal, as there issue from its periphery 5 trunks traversing the 5 radial pieces of the calcareous ring, connecting themselves each with its respective longitudinal muscle of the body, and following the course of the same.

The organs of generation (fig. 1—3, e, fig. 7, e) which scarcely extend over the first sixth part of the length of the body, are in younger specimens still smaller, and consist of only some few tubes (in still younger specimens no trace of such organs is perceptible). They form 2 symmetrical parts (fig. 7, e) situated on each side of the intestinal canal, close behind the calcareous ring on the dorsal side of the animal. The stems of both these parts unite in front in the central dorsal intermuscular space, forming a single, rather short and narrow excretory canal (ibid. k) which lies close to the inside of the skin of the body in the dorsal mesentery (fig. 3, m), which fixes the first descending part of the intestine and distinctly appears through the skin of the body, along the medial line of the said intermuscular space; indicating the medial line of the animal, on both sides of which a bilateral symmetry of many or most of the organs may be observed) and opens outwards, immediately behind or below the circle of tentacles, on a small round papilla (fig. 1, 3, 7, f) which yet is sometimes very prominent above the surface of the skin, like a cylindrical process 3 times as long as it is thick. Each part, which in a developed state in specimens of middle size is about 5. Mm. long, forms (fig. 7, e) a roundish dense fascicle of numerous (I counted 30—40) mostly dichotomically ramified, rather thick round tubes which are all branches of a single thin stem that already at its base is divided into 2 main branches. They are smaller at their source, and thicker at their obtusely rounded extremity; the foremost are shorter: those further back gradually longer, and of an opaque yellowish white color, shining clearly through the colorless skin of the body. Their interior was in some specimens filled with numerous, rather large, slightly oval eggs with a white half transparent yolk, and a globular germinative vesicle of nearly half the egg's diameter, wherein a circular darker germinative spot filled with many small granules. The organs of generation occupy as before mentioned only a small part, about the anterior sixth part of the animal's length. By their strong ramification they differ from those of our other Norwegian lung-less and foot-less Holothurians, namely *Synapta inhærens* and *Chirodota pellucida*, in which there are found in each of the 2 halves only 2—5 genital tubes, which are also considerably longer and relatively much thinner (they are likewise very thin in the species of *Synaptidæ* delineated by Semper) and they appear in this respect to agree more with the *Myriotrochus* and *Eupyrgus*.

The skin of the body is, as already mentioned, highly pellucid and often colorless; only in a few specimens it had an extremely faint greenish-gray tint, which at the posterior extremity and sometimes also at the anterior

brunligt. Tentaklerne ere sædvanlig noget brunagtige i deres ydre fligede Del; Mundskiven var hos enkelte Individer lys græsgrønlig. Generationsorganerne skinne ved deres gulhvide Farve igjennem Kroppens transparente Hud.

Medens de nærmest beslægtede af vores norske Holothurider, nemlig *Synapta inhærens* og *Chirodota pellucida*, begge leve nær ved Stranden, fra Lavvandsmærket indtil 10, sjeldent 20 Favne, har jeg altid fundet den her beskrevne, ligesom en tredie norsk Art, *Synapta tenera Norman*, paa dybt Vand, 50—200 Favne, dyndet eller blød Lerbund, hidtil kun paa faa Localiteter, ved Drøbak i Christianiafjorden (Storemedet tæt ved Byen og lige ud for et Teglværk $\frac{1}{4}$ Mil sydligere) paa 50—60 F., Rødtangdybet, 100—120 F., og ved Vallø paa 200 F. Den lever her nedgraven i det bløde Dynd, men er idet hele sjeldent. Endelig har min Søn fundet den ved Skraaven i Lofoten lige ned til 300 F. Huden sprækker hos de fleste Exemplarer, naar man faar dem op og ikke haandterer dem med den største Varsomhed, tværsover den forreste Del af Kroppen, saa at Hovedet, om man saa kan kalde det, d. e. Mundpartiet med Tentakelkransen og Halsen med Svælget og Svælgringen, afløser sig fra den øvrige Krop og Tarm. *Synapta inhærens* bryder sig derimod ved transversale Indsnøringer nær ved den bageste Ende af Kroppen og successive længere fortil i et større eller mindre Antal af T værstykke, og *Chirodota pellucida* sprækker næsten aldrig.

Efter den meddelte Beskrivelse er det klart, at nærværende Holothuride staar nærmest ved Slægten *Myriotrochus* Steenstrup og, ligesom denne, er den sandsynlig en arktisk, med flere andre høinordiske Dyr paa de anførte Localiteter i Christianiafjorden igjenlevende Form. Den viser sig i de fleste Henseender, og navnlig i den mangestraaede Form af dens Kalkhul og deri, at disse ere enkeltvis stillede, ikke indesluttede gruppevis i en Blære, saa overensstemmende med den nævnte Slægt, at man kunde være fristet til at opføre den som en anden Art af denne. Imidlertid er der dog, som allerede ovenfor paavist, nogle Punkter i dens Bygning, hvilke synes at gjøre en generisk Adskillelse fornøden. Først nemlig den næsten fuldkomne Mangel af Kalkfleiringer i Huden, idet der kun i den forreste og bageste Del af Kroppens Hud finder et meget ringe Antal af mikroskopiske Kalkhul, medens disse hos *Myriotrochus* findes i stor Mængde over den hele Krop. Dernæst, at disse Kalkhul ligge indsænkede i Kroppens Hud, hos *Myriotrochus* derimod ragende frem over dens Overflade baarne paa Hudstilke. Endelig, at Hjulene i Regelen have et ringere Antal af Straaler og at disse ikke, saaledes som hos *Myriotrochus*, i Antal svare til Ringenes Stykker eller disses Tænder.

Ogsaa i Tentaklernes Form synes der at være nogen Forskjel, idet de hos vort Dyr mere ligne *Synapta* derved, at de ere trinde, conisk-tilspidsede og i deres ydre Del besatte med fingerformige Grene paa begge

extremity went over to a light red or brown. The tentacles are usually somewhat brownish in their outer lobed part; the oral disc was in some specimens light grass-green. The organs of generation shine yellowish white through the transparent skin of the body.

While the nearest related of our Norwegian Holothuridæ, namely the *Synapta inhærens* and *Chirodota pellucida*, both live near the shore, from low-watermark to 10, seldom 20 fathoms, I have always found the species here described, as also a third Norwegian species viz. *Synapta tenera Norman*, in deep water 50—200 fathoms, on miry or soft clay bottom, hitherto only in few localities: at Drøbak in the Christianiafjord (Storemedet close to the town, and just off some tile-works $\frac{1}{4}$ mile more to the south) in 50—60 fathoms; in Rødtang-deep 100—120 fathoms, and at Vallø in 200 fathoms. It lives here buried in the soft mire, but is on the whole rare. Finally my Søn has found it at Skraaven in Lofoten even at the depth of 300 fathoms. In most specimens, if when the animal is drawn up, it is not handled with the greatest care, the skin bursts across the anterior part of the body; so that the head, if one may call it so, that is the oral part with the circle of tentacles, and the throat with the gullet and calcarous ring — separates itself from the rest of the body and the intestine. *Synapta inhærens* on the other hand, breaks by transversal instrications near to the posterior part of the body and successively further forwards, into a greater or less number of transverse fragments; and the *Chirodota pellucida* scarcely ever breaks at all.

According to the description here communicated, it is evident that the present Holothurian stands nearest to the genus *Myriotrochus* Steenstrup; and like the latter it is probably an arctic form surviving in the Christianiafjord with many other animals belonging to high latitudes. It shews in most respects, particularly in the many-rayed form of its calcareous wheels and in these wheels being placed singly, not enveloped group wise in a vesicle — so much conformity with the genus mentioned, that one might be tempted to class it as another species of the same genus. There are however, as already previously shewn, some points in its structure which appear to require a generic distinction. First namely, the almost total absence of calcareous deposits in the skin; only a very small number of microscopic calcareous wheels being found in the anterior and posterior part of the skin of the body and none elsewhere; while in the *Myriotrochus* on the contrary they are found in great numbers over the whole body. Next, that these calcareous wheels lie sunk in the skin of the body, while in the *Myriotrochus* they project above its surface supported on skin-stalks. Finally, that the wheels have usually a smaller number of rays, which moreover do not, as in the *Myriotrochus*, correspond in number with the pieces of the ring or with its teeth.

Also in the form of the tentacles there appears to be some difference; the tentacle of our animal being more like those of the *Synapta*, round, conically pointed and in their outer part furnished with finger-like branches on both

Sider af Stammen, hvis Ende (som man hos Synapta har kaldet Tommelfinger) rager frem foran eller ud over hine Grene, medens de hos Myriotrochus, efter Steenstrups Beskrivelse og Afbildning (l. c. fig. 9), synes ligesom hos Chirodata at være i Enden skive- eller haand-dannede (tentacula peltato-digitata), idet deres ydre Halvdelen er bredere, affladet paa den ydre Side, og Randen besat med fingerformige Grene og uden nogen ud over disse fremragende Ende (Tommelfinger) af Stammen.

Jeg foreslaar derfor Navnet Oligotrochus (formedelst det ringe Antal af Kalkhjul) for den nye Slægt, som kunde charactericeres saaledes:

Oligotrochus M. Sars, novum genus e Holothuridarum apneumonum et apodum ordine.

Corpus crassiusculum seu haud multo elongatum, teres, subcylindricum aut subfusiforme, cute tenui, glaberrima, præter corpuscula perputa minutissima calcarea, rotiformia, multiradiata, singula (non acervatim accumulata), sparsa, non petiolata, sed cuti immersa, laminis calcareis destitutum. Discus oralis paulo inclinatus. Tentacula 12, in partem eorum basalem quasi in vaginam retractilia, non autem in corpus abscondenda, brevissima; elongato-conica, utrinque digitata. Musculi corporis longitudinales 5 gracillimi, duo dorsales (bivium) magis approximati quam ceteri fere æquidistantes (trivium). Intestinum ansam duplicem componens. Os anticum, subventrale; anus posticus circularis, haud lobatus. Vesica Poliana unica; tubercula madreporeiformia 1—3. Tubi genitales ramosi, breves, crassi, fasciculos duos componentes. Annulus calcaneus pharyngeus bene evolutus, humilis, e laminis ut videtur 10 constans intime connatis, fere æque latis, ventralibus altioribus, dorsalibus humilioribus, margine anteriore cuspidibus 12 triangularibus ornato.

O. vitreus M. Sars.

Corpus antice parum, postice magis angustatum, paulo curvatum, dorso convexiore, prorsus hyalinum, subrigidum, 50 Mm. longum, medio 12—13 Mm. crassum. Tentacula utrinque digitis 4, raro 5, parvis, basin versus brevioribus. Corpuscula calcarea rotiformia solummodo prope extremitates corporis sita, minutissima (oculo nudo inconspicua), subconcava seu subcupuliformia, multiradiata, dentata; annulo rotæ e particulis æqualibus (17—24) composito, unaquaqve dente magno elongato-conico introrsum verso munita; radiis quam illis paucioribus (10—16), cylindricis, subarcuatis, in umbonem medium convergentibus.

Habitat haud freqvens in sinu Christianensi ad Drøbak et Vallø in profunditate limosa 50—200 orgyarum, nec non ad Skraaven, insulam Lofotensem, usqve ad 300 orgyas.

FORKLARING AF FIGURERNE.

Tab. 7, Fig. 1 forestiller *Oligotrochus vitreus* seet fra Siden og noget ovenfra; a de contraherede Tentakler; b en af de dorsale Længdemuskler; c en af de ydre ventrale Længdemuskler; d d Tarmeanalen; e Generationsorganerne; f den lille cylindriske Papille, hvorpaa disse udmunde.

Fig. 2. Et andet Individ seet fra den venstre Side, fuldt udstrakt

sides of the stem, the extremity of which (called in the Synapta the thumb) projects before or beyond these branches, while in the Myriotrochus according to Steenstrup's description and delineation (l. c. fig. 9) they seem as in the Chirodata to be disc-like or hand-shaped at the extremity (tentacula peltato-digitata) their outer half being broader and flattened on the outside, and having finger-like branches on the margin, without any projecting extremity of the stem thumb beyond them.

I suggest therefore the name Oligotrochus (on account of the small number of calcareous wheels) for the new genus which may be characterised as follows.

Oligotrochus M. Sars. Novum genus e Holothuridarum apneumoneum et apodum ordine.

Corpus crassiusculum seu haud multo elongatum, teres, subcylindricum aut subfusiforme, cute tenui, glaberrima, præter corpuscula perputa minutissima calcarea, rotiformia, multiradiata, singula (non acervatim accumulata), sparsa, non petiolata, sed cuti immersa, laminis calcareis destitutum. Discus oralis paulo inclinatus. Tentacula 12, in partem eorum basalem quasi in vaginam retractilia, non autem in corpus abscondenda, brevissima, elongato-conica, utrinque digitata. Musculi corporis longitudinales 5 gracillimi, duo dorsales (bivium) magis approximati quam ceteri fere æquidistantes (trivium). Intestinum ansam duplicem componens. Os anticum, subventrale; anus posticus circularis, haud lobatus. Vesica Poliana unica; tubercula madreporeiformia 1—3. Tubi genitales ramosi, breves, crassi, fasciculos duos componentes. Annulus calcaneus pharyngeus bene evolutus, humilis, e laminis ut videtur 10 constans intime connatis, fere æque latis, ventralibus altioribus, dorsalibus humilioribus, margine anteriore cuspidibus 12 triangularibus ornato.

O. vitreus M. Sars.

Corpus antice parum, postice magis angustatum, paulo curvatum, dorso convexiore, prorsus hyalinum, subrigidum, 50 Mm. longum, medio 12—13 Mm. crassum. Tentacula utrinque digitis 4, raro 5, parvis, basin versus brevioribus. Corpuscula calcarea rotiformia solummodo prope extremitates corporis sita, minutissima (oculo nudo inconspicua), subconcava seu subcupuliformia, multiradiata, dentata; annulo rotæ e particulis æqualibus (17—24) composito, unaquaqve dente magno elongato-conico introrsum verso munita; radiis quam illis paucioribus (10—16), cylindricis, subarcuatis, in umbonem medium convergentibus.

Habitat haud freqvens i sinu Christianensi ad Drøbak et Vallø in profunditate limosa 50—200 orgyarum, nec non ad Skraaven, insulam Lofotensem, usqve ad 300 orgyas.

EXPLANATION OF THE FIGURES.

Tab. 7, fig. 1, represents *Oligotrochus vitreus* slightly magnified, viewed from one side and a little from above. a the contracted tentacles; b one of the dorsal longitudinal muscles; c one of the exterior ventral longitudinal muscles; d d the intestinal canal; e the organs of generation; f the small cylindrical papilla in which is their outlet.

Fig. 2. Another specimen viewed from the ventral side, fully

og med udbredte Tentakler; *o* Mundaabningen; *h* den midterste ventrale Længdemuskel. De øvrige Bogstaver som paa Fig. 1.

Fig. 3. Den forreste Del af Kroppen seet fra den dorsale Side, stærkere forstørret, visende de contraherede Tentakler (*a*); Begyndelsen af Tarmcanalen (*d*); de dorsale Længdemuskler (*b b*); Generationsorganerne (*e e*); og det dorsale Mesenterium (*m*).

Fig. 4. En Tentakel stærkt forstørret.

Fig. 5. En anden Tentakel med 5 fingerformige Grene paa hver Side.

Fig. 6. Mundskiven tilligemed det tilgrændende Parti af Huden, seet forfra; *a* de contraherede Tentakler; *b b* de 2 dorsale Længdemuskler; *cc* de ydre ventrale Længdemuskler; *h* den midterste ventrale Længdemuskel; *o* Mundaabningen.

Fig. 7. Generationsorganerne tilligemed et Stykke af den dorsale Hud seet fra den indre Side; *e* de stærkt udviklede drueklasseformige Generationsorganer; *k* deres Udførselsgang; *f* den lille ydre Papille, paa hvis Ende Udførselsgangen udmunder.

Fig. 8. Kalkringen seet forfra; *d* den dorsale, *v* den ventrale Side.

Fig. 9. Samme seet fra den dorsale Side; *v—d* som Fig. 8.

Fig. 10. Samme seet fra den ventrale Side.

Fig. 11. Samme seet fra den høje Side.

Fig. 12. Kalkringen tilligemed Ambulacralsystemets Hoveddele seet fra den indre eller bageste Side; *aa* Kalkringen; *bb* de 2 dorsale Længdemuskler; *cc* de 2 ydre ventrale Længdemuskler; *h* den midterste ventrale Længdemuskel; *d* den forreste afskaarne Ende af Tarmcanalen; *ee* de her kun lidet udviklede Generationsorganer med sin fælles Udførselsgang (*k*); *ll* Ambulacralsystemets Ringcanal; *p* den Poliske Blære; *r* Madreportuberkelen.

Fig. 13. Halvparten af Kalkringen tilligemed Ambulacralsystemet hos et andet Individ, udmarket ved 3 adskilte Madportuberkler (*rrr*). Bogstaverne forsvigt som paa Fig. 12.

Fig. 14. Kalkringen med det tilgrændende Parti af Huden, efterat Ambulacralsystemet er fjernet, seet fra den indre Side; *m* det dorsale Mesenterium; *n* Nerveringen med de fra denne udgaaende 5 radiale Nervestammer; *o* Mundaabningen. De øvrige Bogstaver som paa Fig. 12 og 13.

Fig. 15, 16, 17. Kalkhjul af Kroppens Hud.

extended and with extended tentacles. *o* the bucal aperture; *h* the central ventral longitudinal muscle. The other letters as in fig. 1.

Fig. 3. The anterior part of the body viewed from the dorsal side, more strongly magnified, shewing the contracted tentacles (*a*), the beginning of the intestinal canal (*d*), the 2 dorsal longitudinal muscles (*b b*), the organs of generation (*e e*), and the dorsal mesentery (*m*).

Fig. 4. A tentacle strongly magnified.

Fig. 5. An other tentacle with 5 finger-like branches on each side.

Fig. 6. The bucal disc together with the adjacent skin; front view. *a* the contracted tentacles; *b b* the 2 dorsal longitudinal muscles; *cc* the exterior ventral longitudinal muscles; *h* the medial ventral longitudinal muscle; *o* the bucal aperture.

Fig. 7. The organs of generation together with a portion of the dorsal skin viewed from the interior side. *e* the strongly developed cluster-like organs of generation; *k* their excretory canal; *f* the small exterior papilla from which their outlet opens.

Fig. 8. The calcareous ring, front view; *d* the dorsal, *v* the ventral side.

Fig. 9. The same, viewed from the dorsal side. *v—d* as in fig. 8.

Fig. 10. The same, viewed from the ventral side.

Fig. 11. The same, viewed from the right side.

Fig. 12. The calcareous ring together with the principal parts of the ambulacral system viewed from the interior or posterior side. *aa* the calcareous ring; *bb* the 2 dorsal longitudinal muscles; *cc* the 2 exterior ventral longitudinal muscles; *h* the medial ventral longitudinal muscle; *d* the anterior truncated extremity of the intestinal canal; *ee* the organs of generation here only slightly developed with their common outlet (*k*); *ll* the circular canal of the ambulacral system; *p* the ambulacral vesicle; *r* the madrepore tubercle.

Fig. 13. One half of the calcareous ring together with the ambulacral system in another specimen remarkable for 3 distinct madrepore tubercles (*rrr*); the letters otherwise as in fig. 12.

Fig. 14. The calcareous ring with the adjacent skin after removal of the ambulacral system, viewed from the interior side. *m* the dorsal mesentery; *n* the nervous ring with the 5 radial trunks proceeding from it; *o* the bucal aperture. The other letters as in fig. 12 and 13.

Fig. 15, 16, 17. Calcareous wheels from the skin of the body.

STICHOPUS NATANS, M. SARS.

n. sp.

(Pl. 7, Fig. 18—41).

Holothuria natans, M. Sars, Vid.-Selsk. Forh. for 1867, p. 20.

Denne mærkelige Form, der synes at være temmelig almindelig paa de store Dybder ved Lofoten, hvor min Søn først fandt den i Vinteren 1865, henførte jeg først til Slægten *Holothuria* L., men har ved senere Undersøgelser fundet, at den tilhører den tidligere ikke i vores Have bekjendte Slægt *Stichopus* Brandt, hvis Arter næsten samtlige ere tropiske.

De største Exemplarer ere i contraheret Tilstand (paa Spiritus) 6" lange, altsaa næsten ligesaa store som de største Exemplarer af *Holothuria tremula* Gunner. I fuldt udstrakt Tilstand (Fig. 18) er Kroppen temmelig

STICHOPUS NATANS, M. SARS.

n. sp.

(Pl. 7, fig. 18—41.)

Holothuria natans, M. Sars. Vid. Selsk. Forh. f. 1867, p. 20.

This remarkable form which appears to be rather common in the great deeps at Lofoten, where my son first found it in the winter of 1865, was first referred to the genus *Holothuria* L. but on more recent examination I have discovered that it belongs to the genus *Stichopus* Brandt hitherto unknown in our seas, and the species of which are nearly all tropical.

The largest specimens are in a contracted state (in spirit) 6" long, that is nearly as large as the largest specimens of *Holothuria tremula* Gunner. In a fully extended state (fig. 18) the body is rather elongated 4—5 times as long as

Længstræk, 4—5 Gange længere end bred, næsten overalt af ens Brede og i begge Enden stump til rundet. Formen er imidlertid ikke som hos den egentlige Slægt Holothuria cylindrisk, men næsten prismatisk eller rettere firsidet, idet Rygsiden er stærkt hvælvet og steilt affaldende til hver Side, medens Bugsiden er ganske flad. Ryg og Bug ere overalt skarpt adskilte fra hinanden. Hvor nemlig disse støde sammen, ere Siderandene saavelsom den forreste og bageste Rand stærkt, næsten membranagtigt uddragne, hvorved fremkommer et Slags finneagtig Udbredning, der løber rundt det hele Legeme (se ogsaa Fig. 20 og 21), og som især i den forreste Del er meget tydelig. — Kroppen bærer 2 forskjellige Slags Ambulacralvedhæng, nemlig paa Ryggen lutter conisk tilspidsede „Ambulacralpapiller“, paa Bugen derimod cylindriske, i Enden afstudsede „Ambulacralfødder.“ Ordningen af disse Vedhæng varierer noget hos de forskjellige Individer, men ere dog i sine Hovedtræk overensstemmende hos alle. Paa Ryggen bemærkes (Fig. 18, 19) 2 langs Siderne over de tvende dorsale Længdemuskler beliggende Længestrøg (Ambulacracer) af temmelig store vordeformige Forhøninger, der danne 2 uordentlige Længderader i hvert Strøg. Disse Forhøninger ere i Enden mere eller mindre stærkt uddragne til conisk tilspidsede Papiller, hvoraf altid nogle faa (Fig. 18 cc) (4—6 paa hver Side) ere betydeligt stærkere forlængede end de øvrige og indtil 7—8 Mm. lange. Langs ad Midten af Ryggen findes vistnok ogsaa nogle faa adsprede Ambulacralpapiller, men disse ere altid betydeligt mindre end de øvrige. En enkelt uafbrudt Rad af smalt tilspidsede Ambulacralpapiller (Fig. 18, 21 d) findes desuden langs Kroppens dorso-ventrale Rand).

Paa Bugsiden findes (Fig. 21) ingen „Ambulacralpapiller“, men blot „Ambulacralfødder“ eller Sugefødder (ee), hvilke ere meget mindre end hine, simpelt cylindriske og paa Enden forsynede med en af en Kalkplade støttet Sugeskive (Fig. 26). De danne i Regelen her 2 Længestrøg (Ambulacracer), et paa hver Side af Bugen over de laterale Længdemuskler, og i hvert Strøg dannende 3 eller 4, dog meget uordentlige Længderader. Paa Bugens Midte eller langs den der løbende uparrede Længdemuskel findes derimod hos de allerfleste Exemplarer ikke det mindste Spor af Ambulacralfødder, og hvor de ere tilsfede her, ere de altid yderst faa i Antal, og ogsaa betydeligt mindre end de i de laterale Strøg. — Ved Længdemuskernes og Ambulacrernes Stilling er saaledes et Bivium og Trivium givet; det første indtager Ryggen, det sidste, hvis midterste Ambulacrum dog oftest fattes, indtager Bugen.

Munden (Fig. 21 o), som ligger ganske ventralt paa den nedre Side af den forreste Ende, er omgiven af en Kreds af 20 Tentakler (tt). Disse ere (Fig. 23) af en lignende Form som hos den egentlige Slægt Holothuria,

broad, nearly everywhere of the same breadth, and at both extremities obtusely rounded. The shape is however not cylindrical, as in the proper genus *Holothuria*, but nearly prismatic or more correctly four-sided; the back being strongly convex, with a steep incline to each side, while the belly is quite flat. Back and belly are everywhere sharply distinguished from each other. Where they meet, the lateral margins, as well the anterior as the posterior margin, are drawn out strongly almost like membranes, whereby a sort of fin-like enlargement is produced extending round the whole body (see also fig. 20 & 21) and especially distinct in the anterior part. — The body bears 2 different sorts of ambulacral appendages, namely, on the back only conically pointed "ambulacral papillæ" but on the belly cylindrical "ambulacral feet" truncated at the extremities. The arrangement of these appendages is somewhat various in different specimens; but in the main points it is similar in all. On the back there are (fig. 18, 19) 2 longitudinal streaks (ambulacra) situated along the sides and above the two dorsal longitudinal muscles, of rather large wart-like prominences which form 2 irregular longitudinal rows in each streak. These prominences are at the extremity more or less strongly drawn out in the form of conically pointed papillæ, of which always some few (fig. 18, cc, 4—6 on each side) are considerably more elongated than the others, and up to 7—8 Mm. long. Along the middle of the back there are certainly also some few scattered ambulacral papillæ; but these are always much smaller than the others. There is moreover a single unbroken row of small pointed ambulacral papillæ (fig. 18—21 d) along the dorso-ventral margin of the body (on the lateral margins, as well as on the anterior and posterior margins).

On the ventral side (fig. 21) there are no "ambulacral papillæ", but only "ambulacral feet" or suckers (ee) which are much smaller than the former, simply cylindrical, and provided at the extremity with a suction disc (fig. 26) strengthened by a calcareous plate. They usually form here 2 longitudinal streaks (ambulacra) one on each side of the belly above the lateral longitudinal muscles, and in each streak 3 or 4, but very irregular, longitudinal rows. But in the middle of the belly, or along the unpaired longitudinal muscle there situated, not the smallest trace of ambulacral feet is in most specimens to be found, and where such feet exist in this region, they are always extremely few in number, and also considerably smaller than in the lateral streaks. The position of the longitudinal muscles and the ambulacra establishes therefore a bivium and a trivium; the former occupies the back: the latter, of which the medial ambulacrum is however most frequently wanting, occupies the belly.

The mouth (fig. 21 o) which is situated quite ventrally on the lower side of the anterior extremity, is surrounded by a circle of 20 tentacles (tt). These (fig. 23) are in shape similar to those of the proper genus *Holo-*

idet de bestaa af en cylindrisk Stilk og en skjoldformig i en af smaa Grene bestaaende Skive udbredt Endedel, paa hvilken dog hos Spiritusexemplarer kunde adskilles 3 forskjellige Partier, 1 mediant og terminalt og 2 laterale nedad i hinanden overgaende Partier (se Fig. 24 og 25). Paa Grund af den sterkt udviklede marginale Hudbraem paa Kroppen række Tentaklerne kun lidet eller slet ikke udenfor samme, hvorfor de, maar Dyret sees ovenfra (Fig. 18), blive fordetmeste ganske skjulte. *Anus* (Fig. 22 s) er beliggende paa den bagste Ende dorsalt eller et kort Stykke ovenfor Kroppens bagste Rand. Den er, naer den aabnes, cirkelrund med crenuleret Rand og er omgiven af 4 Par smaa coniske Ambulacralpapiller, hvoraf de 2 forreste Par ere beliggende ligeoverfor hinanden tæt foran, de 2 bagste tæt bag Analabningen (se Fig. 22).

Hele Kroppen er saavel paa Bug- som Rygsiden uniformt kjødrød farvet, snart lysere, snart mørkere, undertiden gaaende over i det brunlige, samt temmelig gjenemsigtig, saa at de usædvanlig sterke Længdemuskler skinne tydeligt igennem ligesom ogsaa delvis den med mørke contenta fyldte Tarmcanal. Tentaklerne ere ligeledes blegt kjødfarvede med noget stærkere (brunligt) farvet Endeskive.

Kroppens *Hud* er efter den forskjellige Grad af Contraction mere eller mindre tyk, stærk og tendinos. Tvermusklerne ere af sædvanlig Beskaffenhed; derimod ere Længdemusklerne, af hvilke de tre ligge paa Bugsiden, de 2 øvrige paa Rygsiden meget stærke, brede og tykke (stærkere som det synes end hos vore øvrige Holothurider), især de 2 dorsale. Tarmcanalen forholder sig omtrent som hos Arterne af Slægten *Holothuria*, f. Ex. *tremula*. Svælgringen er derimod meget tyndere end hos denne sidste. Der er 2 lange Poliske Blærer paa Ringcanalen, af hvilke den ene maaske er Stencanalen. — Genitalrørene danne 2 Partier, et paa hver Side af Spiserøret; de ere meget talrige, tynde, traaddannede og temmelig forgrenede. — Respirationstræet er tvedelt, den høire længere Gren fastet til Kroppens Væg og strækende sig frem næsten til Svælgringen, den venstre kortere Gren fastet til Tarmen; begges Endeblærer ere temmelig smaa.

Kalklegemerne i Kroppens Hud ere meget talrige, men langtfra ikke saa tætsiddende eller sammenhobede som hos *H. tremula*. De have (Fig. 27—29) Form af et mere eller mindre høit Taarn med flere Stokværk eller Etager, men dette Taarns Basis er ikke udviklet til en Skive, men har Form af et Kors, hvis 4 tynde Stave udvide sig i Enden, som er rundagtig og gjennemboret af 1—3 regelmæssigt stillede Huller. Hos et Individ var Korset (Fig. 31) forholdsvis større, d. e. de 4 Stave større, og hver af de udvidede Ender gjennemboret af 3 eller 5 Huller. Enkelte uudviklede Kalklegemer (Fig. 34) forekom ikke sjeldent, hvilke varer meget smaa og kun bestaaende af et simpelt Kors, hvor alle 4 Arme varer tilspidsede uden nogen Udvigning. Hos andre lidt større ere

thuria; as they consist of a cylindrical stalk, and a scutiform extremity enlarged like a disc made up of small branches, shewing however in spirit specimens 3 distinct parts; one medial and terminal, and 2 lateral parts going over into each other below (see fig. 24 and 25). On account of the strongly developed marginal rim of the skin, the tentacles extend only a little or not at all beyond it; and therefore when the animal is viewed from above (fig. 18) they are for the most part entirely hidden. The *Anus* (fig. 22 s) is situated at the posterior extremity, dorsally or a little above the posterior margin of the body. It is, when open, circular with a crenulated margin, and is surrounded by 4 pairs of small conical ambulacral papillæ, of which the 2 anterior pairs are situated opposite to each other close before, and the 2 posterior pairs close behind the anal aperture (see fig. 22).

The whole body, as well ventral side as dorsal, is uniformly of a flesh-red color, sometimes lighter sometimes darker, sometimes going over to a brownish color and rather transparent; so that the extraordinarily strong longitudinal muscles shine plainly through, as does also partially the intestinal canal filled with dark contents. The tentacles are likewise of a pale flesh-color with somewhat more strongly colored (brownish) terminal discs.

The *skin* of the body is according to its different degree of contraction more or less thick, strong and tendinous. The transverse muscles are of the usual nature; but the longitudinal muscles of which 3 are situated on the ventral side, and the 2 others on the dorsal side, are very strong broad and thick (stronger apparently than in the other Holothurians) especially the dorsal ones. The intestinal canal is nearly as in the species of the genus *Holothuria*, for instance *H. tremula*. The calcareous ring is however much thinner than in this latter. There are 2 long ambulacral vesicles on the circular canal; one of them is perhaps the stone canal. The genital tubes form 2 fascicles, one on each side of the æsophagus; they are very numerous, thin filiform, and rather ramified. The respiratory organ ("the lung-tree") is bipartite: the right longer branch attached to the wall of the body and extending forwards nearly to the æsophagal ring; the left shorter branch attached to the intestine; both the terminal vesicles are rather small.

The calcareous corpuscles in the skin of the body are very numerous, but not nearly so close-lying or so accumulated as in the *H. tremula*. They have (fig. 27—29) the shape of a more or less elevated tower with many stories or stages; but the base of this tower is not developed to a disc, but has the form of a cross with 4 thin bars enlarged at the extremity which is roundish and perforated with 1—3 regularly placed holes. In one specimen the cross (fig. 31) was proportionally larger i. e. the 4 bars were larger and each of the enlarged extremities was perforated with 3 or 5 holes. Some undeveloped calcareous corpuscles (fig. 34) appeared not unfrequently; these were very small and consisted only of a simple cross of which all the 4 arms were pointed without

Korsets Arme ikke tilspidsede, og deres Ende begynder at dele sig gaffelformigt eller voxe ud i 2 divergerende Spidser, hvilke derefter atter dele sig o. s. v., og idet tillige disse Grenे ved ligelædes tynde Tverstave forene sig med hinanden, fremkommer saaledes den udvidede af store Huller gjennembrudte Ende af Korsets Arme. Sjeldent ere 2 af disse Arme forbundne med hinanden ved en bueformig Tverstav, eller 2 og 2 ligeover for hinanden staaende Arme paa denne Maade forenede (Fig. 32), og kun i et eller 2 Tilfælde blandt Hundreder af undersøgte Kalklegemer fandtes alle 4 Arme forbundne (Fig. 33) saaledes, at de dannede en Skive af et lignende Udseende som hos *H. tremula*, d. e., at den havde en cirkehrund Form med bølgeformig bugtet Peripheri og gjennemboret af 4 Huller i Midten, hvilke ere langt større end de øvrige ved Randen beliggende. Det viser sig, som man ser, hos nærværende Art meget tydeligt, at Korset, som allerede Düben og Koren rigtigt angive, er den først dannede Del af disse Kalklegemer, saaledes, at de 4 centrale Huller af deres Skive først danne sig der ved, at de 4 Ender af Korset forbinde sig bueformigt med hinanden. Foruden ved den ringere Udvikling af selve "Skiven" er det dog fornemmelig ved dennes af Düben og Koren saakaldte Krone, at nærværende Form afviger betydeligt fra samme af *H. tremula*. Denne Krone (se Fig. 27, 28 og 29), som hæver sig lodret op fra Skivens Midte og dannes af 2, 3 eller i mest udviklet Tilstand af 4 Grenе eller cylindriske Stave, hvorved den bliver firkantet, er nemlig meget høiere (fra ligesaa høi indtil, især i Huden af Ambulacralpapillerne (Fig. 28, 29), næsten dobbelt saa høi som Skivens Diameter) og tillige smalere end hos *H. tremula*, samt ikke som hos denne Art besat med Spidser eller Torne. Som en Følge af Kronens større Høide ere dens 4 Stave forenede med flere Bjelker eller Tverstave, end hos *H. tremula*, nemlig fra 3 til 5, og den hele Krone faar derfor stor Lighed med et gjennembrudt Taarn af flere Stokværk, lige som den ogsaa foraarsager en liden, allerede ved Lupen synlig conisk Fremragning (Fig. 40, 41) af Overfladen af Huden, som den drager op med sig. Kalklegemerne hos *H. tremula* have derimod en betydeligt lavere og bredere Krone, som ogsaa er besat med flere Torne (se Düben og Korens Afbildning i Øversigt af Skand. Echinod. Tab. 4 Fig. 26, 27). Ambulacralpapillernes Hud indeholder foruden de beskrevne Kalklegemer med særliges høi opstaaende Krone (Fig. 28, 29) desuden talrige, lange, cylindriske, i begge Ender noget afsmalnende og mere eller mindre bueformigt bøiede kalkagtige Tverstykker eller Naale (Fig. 35), hvis Overflade er besat med smaa coniske Knuder; imod Spidsen af Ambulacralpapillerne blive de stærkere bøiede, mindre og næsten glatte. Bugsidens Ambulacralfødder indeholde de samme Slags Tverstykker, kun endnu tættere pakkede paa hinanden og stærkere bueformigt bøiede (omtr. i en Halvcirkel) samt udenom dem, eller i det yderste Lag af Hudens spredte eller ikke meget talrige Kalklegemer som de ovenfor beskrevne (med korsdannet Skive og tornformig

any enlargement. In others rather larger, the arms of the cross are not pointed; and their extremity begins to divide itself fork-like, or to grow out in 2 diverging points which then again divide themselves, and so on; and as these branches at the same time connect themselves by similar thin cross bars, with each other, there is thus produced on the arm of the cross the enlarged end perforated with large holes. Rarely are 2 of these arms joined together by an arched transverse, or 2 and 2 opposite arms united in this manner (fig. 32); and only in 1 or 2 cases among hundreds of calcareous corpuscles examined, were all 4 arms found connected (fig. 33) so as to form a disc similar in appearance to those of *H. tremula*, i. e. with a circular shape, wavy sinuous periphery and perforated in the middle with 4 holes much larger than those near the margin. It appears very evidently in the present species that the cross, as Düben and Koren have already noticed correctly, is the first part formed of these calcareous corpuscles; so that the 4 central holes of the disc are first formed by the 4 arms of the cross becoming curved and attaching themselves to each other. It is not only by the smaller development of the "disc" itself, but chiefly by the crown of the disc (so-called by Düben and Koren) that the present form differs considerably from *H. tremula*. This crown (see fig. 27, 28 and 29) which rises perpendicularly from the middle of the disc, and is formed of 2, 3 or, in the most developed state, of 4 branches or cylindrical staves whereby it becomes foursided, is much higher in the S. natans, namely from equal in height to the diameter of the disc, up to double that diameter, in the skin of the ambulacral papillæ (fig. 28, 29) especially; it is also thinner than in the *H. tremula* and not as in the latter covered with points or thorns. As a consequence of the greater height of the crown, its 4 staves are joined by more beams or transverse staves than in the *H. tremula*, namely 3—5 whereby the whole crown acquires a great resemblance to a tower of several stories with perforated walls; and it likewise often occasions a small conical prominence (fig. 40—41) (visible through a magnifying-glass) in the surface of the skin which it pushes up. The calcareous corpuscles in the *H. tremula* have on the contrary a much lower and broader crown, which is also covered with many thorns (see Düben and Korens Afbildning i Øversigt af Skand. Echinod. Tab. 4, fig. 26, 27). The skin of the Ambulacral papillæ contains, besides the calcareous corpuscles described with the remarkably high erect crown (fig. 28, 29), also numerous long cylindrical calcareous transverse pieces or needles (fig. 35). These are somewhat taper towards both extremities, and more or less curved; their surface is covered with small conical tubercles; towards the apex of the ambulacral papillæ, they are more strongly curved, smaller, and nearly smooth. The ambulacral feet of the ventral side contain the same sort of transverse pieces, only still more closely packed together and more strongly curved (nearly in a semicircle) and outside of these, or

Krone), kun endel mindre. Endelig er Endeskiven (Sugeskiven) støttet af et sammenhængende Kalknæt, der indtager hele dens Flade. Lignende Tverstykker som de i Ambulacralvedhængene findes ogsaa i Huden af Tentaklerne, i hvis grenede Endeflige de ligeledes blive stærkere bueformigt bøede og meget smaa (Fig. 36).

Blandt de ved Lofoten indsamlede Exemplarer fandtes ogsaa en lidet Unge (Fig. 37, 38) af denne Art. Den er i contraheret Tilstand (i Spiritus) 3 Mm. lang og overalt $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mm. bred, og hvidagtig gjennemsigtig uden Pigmentering. Antallet af Ambulacralpapiller og Ambulacrafødder var meget ringe. Paa hver Side af den stærkt hvælvede Ryg sees nemlig en Længderad af 4 eller 5 conisk-tilspidsede Ambulacralpapiller (Fig. 37, cc), der ere temmelig lange, især den forreste, som sidder helt fremme paa det forreste Hjørne og omrent er $\frac{2}{3}$ Mm. lang; kun nogle faa, lidet tydelige og meget smaa findes spredte hist og her paa Ryggen. Paa den affladede Bug findes paa hver Side en enkelt Længderad Ambulacrafødder (Fig. 38 e e) (6 i den ene og 7 i den anden), der staar tættere sammen i den bageste Del af Kroppen, længere fra hinanden i den forreste Del, og desuden i den bageste Halvdel af Kroppen en Midtrad af 3 Ambulacrafødder (det midterste i Regelen manglende Ambulacrum af Trivium). Disse Fødder ere cylindriske med cirkelrund flad Endeskive. Munden sidder skraat paa Bugsiden af Kroppens forreste Ende og er omgiven af en Krands af kun 9 Tentakler (Fig. 38 t), af hvilke den ene, som sidder bagtil i Midten, er meget mindre end de øvrige 8, der alle ere omrent lige store; deres udvidede, skjold-formigt-grenede Ende, som synes at være mindre delt end hos den voksne, er opak hvid. Tarmcanalen skinner ved dens mørke sortagtige Indhold klart igennem den transparente Hud. — Kalklegemerne i Huden med deres langt over Hudens Overflade fremragende taarndannede Krone, som drager med sig Huden ud i en temmelig høj conisk Papille (Fig. 40, 41, a), ere ved Hudens fuldkomne Gjennemsigtighed særdeles iøjnefaldende, især paa de store Ambulacralpapiller (se Fig. 40), og afgive et meget smukt mikroskopiskt Skue. De stemme fuldkommen overens med samme af det voksne Dyr og ere ogsaa allerede af samme Størrelse som hos dette.

Nærværende Form ligner, som man vil have seet, af vores nordiske Holothurider mest *Holothuria tremula* Gunnerus (H. elegans, O. Fr. Müller), fra hvilken den afviger ved den ved de stærkt uddragne dorso-ventrale Rande udprægede skarpere Adskillelse af Ryg- og Bugsiden, ved den ringere Udvikling af Skiven i Hudens Kalklegemer, og fornemmelig ved den fra disse sig hævende Krones betydeligere Højde, smalere Form og Mangel af Torne, endelig ogsaa ved Farven, der altid er uniform kjødrød

in the exterior layer of the skin, scattered, or not very numerous calcareous corpuscles, like those above described (with a cruciform disc and tower-like crown) only rather smaller. Finally the terminal disc (suction disc) is supported by a continuous calcareous net occupying the whole of its surface; similar transverse pieces to those of the ambulacral appendages are also found in the skin of the tentacles, in the ramified branched terminal lobe of which they are also more strongly curved and very small (fig. 36).

Among the specimens collected at Lofoten there was also found a quite young animal (fig. 37, 38) of this species. It is in a contracted state (in spirit) 3 Mm. long and everywhere $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mm. broad, and whitish-transparent without pigmentation. The number of the ambulacral papillæ and ambulacral feet was very small. On each side of the strongly convex back, there appears a longitudinal row of 4 or 5 conically pointed ambulacral papillæ (fig. 37, cc) which are rather long, especially the anterior one situated quite in front on the anterior corner and about $\frac{2}{3}$ Mm. long; only some few not very distinct and very small are found scattered here and there on the back. On the flattened belly there is on each side a single longitudinal row of ambulacral feet (fig. 38, ee) (6 in one row and 7 in the other) which are closer together in the posterior part of the body, and further from each other in the anterior part; and there is besides, in the posterior half of the body, a medial row of 3 ambulacral feet (the central usually wanting ambulacrum of the trivium). These feet are cylindrical with a circular flat terminal disc. The mouth is situated obliquely on the ventral side of the anterior extremity of the body, and is surrounded by a circle of only 9 tentacles (fig. 38, t) of which one, situated behind in the centre, is much smaller than the other 8 which are nearly similar to each other; their enlarged scutiform-ramified extremity, which appears to be less divided than in the adult specimens, is opaque white. The intestinal canal shines, with its dark blackish contents, distinctly through the transparent skin. The calcareous corpuscles in the skin with their tower-like crown projecting far above the surface, pushing out the skin into a rather high conical papilla (fig. 40, 41-a) are, by reason of the perfect transparency of the skin, strikingly remarkable, especially on the large ambulacral papillæ (see fig. 40) and afford a very beautiful microscopic spectacle. They agree completely with, and are also already of the same size as those of the adult animal.

The present form bears, as has been shown, a greater resemblance to the *Holothuria tremula* Gunnerus (H. elegans O. Fr. Müller) than to any other of our northern Holothurians; differing from it by the sharper distinction of back and belly marked by the strongly drawn out dorso-ventral margin, by the smaller development of the disc in the calcareous corpuscles of the skin, and chiefly by the greater height, thinner form, and smooth exterior of the towers which rise from the discs,

saavel paa Bug- som Ryggen (hos H. tremula er Ryggen høirød, Bugen hvid). Derimod stemmer den ved den skarpe Adskillelse af Ryg- og Bugsiden overens med den middelhavske *H. regalis* Cuv., som ogsaa af Selenka (Zeitschrift f. wissenschaftl. Zoologie 1867 p. 315) henføres til Slægten *Stichopus*. Denne Holothuride adskiller sig dog i flere Henseender fra vor nordiske Art, saasom ved dens okkergule Farve, de længere Ambulacralfødder langs ad Kroppens ventrale Rande, Kalklegemerne i Hudens og Kalknaalene i Sugeføddernes Sider (se M. Sars, „Bidrag til Middelhavets Littoral-Fauna“ i Nyt Magazin f. Naturv. 1857 p. 152, Tab. 2, Fig. 78—81). Den mærkværdigste Eiendommelighed ved vor nordiske Form er imidlertid dens Evne til ulig andre Holothurier at kunne udføre svømmende Bevægelser, hvorfra ogsaa Artsnavnet er hentet. Disse Bevægelser, som det nylig indfangede Dyr med kortere eller længere Mellemrum, i hvilke det ligger ganske stille, gjentager,aabentbart fordi det ikke befinner sig vel, ere meget energiske og ske ved en kraftig og jævn bølgeformig Bøning af Ryg- og Bugsiden i Form af et S op og nedad (se Fig. 20), næsten ligesom en Planarie eller Igle. Det formaar herved at hæve sig ikke blot fra Bundens af det med Sjøvand fyldte Kar, hvori man har det, men selv med den forreste Ende temmelig højt over Overfladen af Vandet; ja det først indfangede Exemplar bevægede sig endog saa stærkt i det Glas, hvori det var sat, at det blev nødvendigt at tildække dettes Aabning for at hindre det fra at slippe ud. Et andet Exemplar lykkedes ved disse bugtende Bevægelser at slippe ud af Bundskraben, netop som denne skulde tages ind i Baaden.

Som ovenfor anført forekommer denne mærkelige Holothuride som det synes temmelig hyppig ved Lofoten (ved Fiskeværet Skraaven), men aldrig her før i en Dybde af 200 Favne, hvorimod den går ned til de største her forekommende Dybder, 300—400 Favne. Den forekommer imidlertid ogsaa paa en langt sydligere Lokalitet, nemlig i Hardangerfjorden, hvor ogsaa Danielssen har fundet den, og går her (ved Mosterhavn) op til 120 Favne. Endelig har jeg engang for lang Tid siden ved Toskø i Nærheden af Manger fundet en Holothuride paa 200—250 F. D., som ifølge den af mig dengang udførte Tegning ganske bestemt henhørte til samme Art.

Nærværende Art er, som man ser, en decideret Dybvandsform, der rimeligvis forekommer langs vor hele Kyst, hvor Dybden er tilstrækkelig.

Den vil kunne kjendes ved følgende Diagnose:

Stichopus natans M. Sars.

Corpus elongatum, undique pallide carneum, subpellucidum, dorso convexo papillis ambulacralibus rarioibus elongato-conicis obtecto, series externas utrinque 2 longitudinales irregulares formantibus, aliis multo minoribus subsparsis in medio dorsi sitis; margine circumcirca

finally also by the color which is always uniformly flesh red as well on the back as on the belly (in *H. tremula* the back is scarlet, and the belly white). On the other hand it resembles in respect of the sharp distinction between back and belly, the mediterranean *H. regalis* Cuv. which is also referred to the genus *Stichopus* by Selenka (Zeitschrift f. wissenschaftl. Zoologie 1867, p. 315). This Holothurian distinguishes itself however in many respects from our northern species; as for instance by its ochre-yellow color; the longer ambulacral feet along the ventral margin of the body; the form of the calcareous corpuscles in the skin, and the calcareous needles in the sides of the ambulacral suckers (see M. Sars „Bidrag til Middelhavets Littoral Fauna“ i Nyt Magazin f. Naturv. 1857, p. 152, Tab. 2, fig. 78—81). The most remarkable peculiarity in our northern form is however its faculty of executing swimming movements (unlike other Holothurians) which suggested its specific name. These movements, which the recently captured animal — with longer or shorter intervals during which it lies quite still — repeats evidently because it is not comfortable, are very energetic and are effected by a powerful and even undulation of the dorsal and ventral side in the form of an S upwards and downwards (see fig. 20) nearly like that of a planaria or a leech. It is by this means enabled not only to raise itself from the bottom of a vessel filled with sea water, but even to raise the anterior part of the body rather high above the surface of the water; nay the first specimen captured moved so strongly in the glass in which it was placed, that the mouth of the vessel had to be covered in order to prevent the animal from escaping. Another specimen managed by means of these undulating movements to escape out of the dredge just as it was about to be taken into the boat.

As above mentioned, this remarkable Holothurian occurs apparently rather frequently at Lofoten (at the fishing place Skraaven) but not at a less depth than 200 fathoms, while it descends to the greatest depths found there 300—400 fathoms. It occurs however also in a much more southern locality, namely in the Hardangerfjord, where Danielssen also has found it, and goes here (at Mosterhavn) up to 120 fathoms. Finally I have once a long time ago found at Toskø in the vicinity of Manger a Holothurian at the depth of 200—250 fathoms, which, according to the drawing made by me at the time, certainly belonged to the same species.

The present species is evidently a decided deep-water form, which is probably to be found along our whole coast where the depth is sufficient.

It may be known by the following diagnosis:

Stichopus natans, M. Sars.

Corpus elongatum undique pallide carneum subpellucidum, dorso convexo papillis ambulacralibus rarioibus elongato-conicis obtecto, series externas utrinque 2 longitudinales irregulares formantibus, aliis multo minoribus subsparsis in medio dorsi sitis; margine circumcirca

dorsum a ventre separante (marginē dorso-ventrali) applanato, fere membranaceo et serie continua papillarum ambulacralium breviorum anguste-conicarum ornato; ventre plāno pedibus ambulacralibus numerosis tenuibus, cylindricis, apice truncatis, in serie laterali utrinque dispositis, medio pedibus sēpissime omnino destituto, raro singulis sparsis medianis ornato. Os inferum tentaculis 20 cylindricis, apice peltato-divisis, carneis circumdatum; anus subdorsalis. Corpuscula calcarea cutis tenera, disco crucis instar formato, cujus apices dilatati et foraminibus 3—5 perforati rarissime trabeculis arcuatis inter se conjuncti sunt, et ita, velut in Holothuria tremula, laminam subcircularem angulatam formantes. E medio crucis surgit corona verticalis quadrangularis seu e ramis 4 (rarius 3 aut 2) constans trabeculis transversalibus 3—5 junctis, altissima (altitudine diametrum laminæ æquante aut fere duplo superante), in superficie cutis valde prominens (elevata), angusta, non spinulosa. Corpuscula Cformia (ut in aliis speciebus hujus generis) nulla. In cute pedum papillarumque ambulacralium nec non tentaculorum aciculæ calcareæ, densissime accumulatae, transversales, longæ, cylindricæ, utrinque angustatae, curvatae, tuberculis minutis conicis obsitæ.

Longitudo majorum 6 pollicaris.

Habitat ad insulas Lofotenses, profunditate 250—300 orgyarum, nec non ad Manger et in sinu Hardangerfjord prof. 120—300 orgyarum.

FORKLARING AF FIGURERNE.

Pl. 7, Fig. 18, forestiller *Stichopus natans* i omrent den halve naturlige Størrelse, set ovenfra, Tegningen udført efter et levende Exemplar; *a* den forreste, *b* den bageste Ende af Kroppen; *cc* de stærkt forlængede dorsale Ambulacralpapiller; *dd* Ambulacralpapillerne langs den dorso-ventrale Rand.

Fig. 20. Samme set fra Siden i den eiendommelige S formigt bugtede Stilling, som Dydret antager under sine svømmende Bevægelser; *o* Munden; de øvrige Bogstaver som paa Fig. 18.

Fig. 19. Et andet Exemplar noget contraheret saaledes som det bliver efter i nogen Tid at have været opbevaret paa Spiritus, set ovenfra. Bogstaverne som paa Fig. 18.

Fig. 21. Den forreste Del af Kroppen af et levende Exemplar, lidt forstørret, set nedenfra; *dd* de marginale Ambulacralpapiller; *ee* Ambulacralfødderne (Sugefødderne); *o* Munden; *tt* de udstrakte Tentakler.

Fig. 22. Den bagste Ende af Kroppen, set ovenfra; *c* dorsale Ambulacralpapiller; *d* marginale Ambulacralpapiller; *s* Anus omgivet af 4 Par smaa Ambulacralpapiller.

Fig. 23. En Tentakel isoleret, set fra den ventrale Side.

Fig. 24. Enden af en Tentakel contraheret (efter et Spiritusexemplar), fra den ventrale Side.

Fig. 25. Samme fra den dorsale Side.

Fig. 26. En Sugefod isoleret.

Fig. 27, 28, 29. Kalklegemer af den dorsale Hud med korsformig Basal del og mere eller mindre stærk udviklet Krone.

Fig. 30. Kronen af et Kalklegeme, paa hvilken 3 af de 4 Kronen sammensættende Længdestave ere synlige tilligemed de disse forbindende Tværbjelker.

Fig. 31. Basaldelen af et Kalklegeme hos et andet Individ, paa hvilken Korsets Arme ere usædvanligt stærkt forlængede

dorsum a ventre separante (marginē dorso-ventrali) applanato, fere membranaceo et serie continua papillarum ambulacralium breviorum anguste-conicarum ornato; ventre plāno pedibus ambulacralibus numerosis tenuibus, cylindricis, apice truncatis, in serie laterali utrinque dispositis, medio pedibus sēpissime omnino destituto, raro singulis sparsis medianis ornato. Os inferum tentaculis 20 cylindricis apice peltato-divisis, carneis circumdatum; anus subdorsalis corpuscula calcarea cutis tenera, disco crucis instar formato, cujus apices dilatati et foraminibus 3—5 perforati rarissime trabeculis arcuatis inter se conjuncti sunt, et ita velut in Holothuria tremula laminam subcircularem angulatam formantes. E medio crucis surgit corona verticalis quadrangularis seu e ramis 4 (rarius 3 aut 2) constans trabeculis transversalibus — 3—5 junctis altissima (altitudine diametrum laminæ æquante aut fere duplo superante) in superficie cutis valde prominens (elevata) angusta non spinulosa. Corpuscula Cformia (ut in aliis speciebus hujus generis) nulla. In cute pedum papillarumque ambulacralium nec non tentaculorum aciculæ calcareæ, densissime accumulatae, transversales, longæ, cylindricæ, utrinque angustatae, curvatae, tuberculis minutis conicis obsitæ.

Longitudo majorum 6 pollicaris.

Habitat ad insulas Lofotenses profunditate 240—300 orgyarum nec non ad Manger et in sinu Hardangerfjord prof. 120—300 orgyarum.

EXPLANATION OF THE FIGURES.

Pl. 7, fig. 18 represents *Stichopus natans* about half the natural size viewed from above; the drawing executed from a living specimen. *a* the anterior, *b* the posterior extremity of the body; *cc* the strongly elongated dorsal ambulacral papillæ; *dd* the ambulacral papillæ along the dorso-ventral margin; *e* the ambulacral suckers.

Fig. 20. The same seen from the side in the peculiar S-like curved attitude which the animal assumes in its swimming movements. *o* the mouth; the other letters as in fig. 18.

Fig. 19. Another specimen somewhat contracted, as it becomes after having been kept some time in spirit, seen from above. The letters as in Fig. 18.

Fig. 21. The anterior part of the body of a living specimen slightly magnified seen from below. *dd* the marginal ambulacral papillæ; *ee* the ambulacral feet (suction feet); *o* the mouth; *tt* the extended tentacles.

Fig. 22. The posterior extremity of the body seen from above. *c* dorsal ambulacral papillæ; *d* marginal ambulacral papillæ; *s* the anus surrounded by 4 pairs of small ambulacral papillæ.

Fig. 23. A tentacle isolated seen from the ventral side.

Fig. 24. The extremity of a tentacle contracted (from a spirit specimen) from the ventral side.

Fig. 25. The same from the dorsal side.

Fig. 26. A sucker isolated.

Fig. 27, 28, 29. Calcareous corpuscles from the dorsal skin with cruciform base and more or less strongly developed crown.

Fig. 30. The crown of a calcareous corpuscle in which 3 of the 4 longitudinal staves that compose the crown are visible together with the transverse beams that connect them.

Fig. 31. The basal part of a calcareous corpuscle, from another specimen, in which the arms of the cross are unusually

- entrali) app
papillarum
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—5 junctis
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formia (ut
acute pedum
lorum aci
sales longæ
ilis minutis
e 240—300
dangerfjord
- og i Enden gjennemboret af et større Antal Huller end
sædvanligt.
- Fig. 32. Basaldele af et andet Kalklegeme, paa hvilken 2 og 2
ligeoverfor hinanden staaende Arme af Korset ere fore
nede ved en buiformig Tverstav.
- Fig. 33. Basaldele af et andet Kalklegeme, paa hvilken det sjeldne
Tilfælde er indtraadt, at alle Korsets Arme ere indbyrdes
forende med hinanden, saa at den faar Udseendet af en
cirke rund, af 4 store centrale og talrige peripheriske Huller
gjennembrudt Skive.
- Fig. 34. Ufuldstændigt udviklet Kalklegeme, kun bestaaende af et
simpelt Kors med tilspidsede Arme.
- Fig. 35. Kalknaale i Huden af de dorsale Ambulacralpapiller.
- Fig. 36. Kalknaale i Huden af Tentaklerne.
- Fig. 37. En ganske lidet Unge forstørret, set fra Rygsiden. *a*
den forreste, *b* den bageste Ende af Kroppen; *cc* dorsale
Ambulacralpapiller.
- Fig. 38. Samme set fra Bugsiden. *ee* Sugefødder; *t* Tentakler;
b, c som paa Fig. 37.
- Fig. 39. Den forreste Ende af Kroppen set fra og noget ned
denfra. *cc* det forreste Par særdeles store dorsale Am
bulacralpapiller; *ee* Sugefødder; *o* Mund; *tt* Tentaklerne.
- Fig. 40. En af de forreste dorsale Ambulacralpapiller af samme
Unge, sterkere forstørret, med de talrige i Huden af samme
liggende Kalklegemer, hvis Kroner drage Huden ud med
sig i coniske Papiller.
- Fig. 41. Fn af disse Hudpapiller, sterkt forstørret, tilligemed det
indenfor liggende Kalklegeme.
- Fig. 32. The basal part of another calcareous corpuscle, in which
2 and 2 of the opposite arms of the cross are united by
a curved transverse bar.
- Fig. 33. The basal part of another calcareous corpuscle, in which
the rare occurrence has taken place that all the arms of
the cross are united with each other; so that it has the
appearance of a circular disc perforated with 4 large
central, and numerous peripheral holes.
- Fig. 34. Imperfectly developed calcareous corpuscles only consisting
of a simple cross with pointed arms.
- Fig. 35. Calcareous needles in the skin of the dorsal ambulacral
papillæ.
- Fig. 36. Calcareous needles in the skin of the tentacles.
- Fig. 37. A very small young animal, magnified, viewed from the
dorsal side. *a* the anterior, *b* the posterior end of the
body; *cc* dorsal ambulacral papillæ.
- Fig. 38. The same viewed from the ventral side. *ee* suction feet;
t tentacles; *b, c* as in fig. 37.
- Fig. 39. The anterior extremity of the body viewed from in front
and somewhat from below. *cc* the anterior pair of remark
ably large dorsal ambulacral papillæ; *ee* suction feet;
o the mouth; *tt* the tentacles.
- Fig. 40. One of the anterior dorsal ambulacral papillæ of the
same young animal more strongly magnified; with the nu
merous calcareous corpuscles in the skin; the crowns
raising the skin in conical papillæ.
- Fig. 41. One of these skin papillæ strongly magnified with the
calcareous corpuscle lying inside.

PTERASTER MULTIPES, M. SARS.

n. sp.

(Pl. 8, Fig. 1—17).

Pteraster multipes, M. Sars, Om arktiske Dyreformer i Christiania
fjorden. Vid. Selsk. Forh. f. 1865, p. 200.

Denne mærkelige Søstjerne, som jeg fandt 1864 i et
eneste Exemplar ved Drøbak paa 60 Favnes Dyb, har
i Almindelighed den største Lighed med den i min „Over
sigt af Norges Echinodermer“ beskrevne *P. pulvillus*.
Ligesom denne har den (se Tab. 8, Fig. 1, 2) en pentagonal
Form, idet dens 5 Arme ere meget korte, saa at Skivens
Radius forholder sig til Armenes Radius omrent som $1:1\frac{1}{2}$;
dog er Ryggen mindre stærkt hvælvet, da det isagttagne Indi
vid havde et Tvermaal (fra den ene til den anden ligeover
for staaende Armespids) af 3", men en Højde af kun 1". —
Dens Farve er ogsaa lignende paa Rygsiden, som er
smudsig brun gul eller lys leverbrun med graahvide Rand
bræmme; den bløde ydre Ryghud er ligeledes næsten
ugjennemsigtig eller kun meget lidet transparent, temme
lig stærkt rynket og besat saavel paa Skiven som Armene
med talrige smaa coniske Vorter (Fig. 2, a). Disse staa imid
lertid mere regelmæssigt end hos *P. pulvillus*, idet de danne
skraa Rader eller ere stillede i Quincunx, hvilket som vi
nedenfor skulle faa at se, har sin Grund deri, at de i
Ryggens Kalkskelet indplantede Paxiller have paa sin Top
i Midten en Kalknaal, som er større og tykkere end de
øvrige, der omgive den, og hvis fremragende Ende be
virker de omtalte coniske Vorter eller Fremragninger af
den ydre Ryghud. Hos *P. pulvillus*, hvis Paxiller ere

elongated and perforated at the extremities with a greater
number of holes than usual.

Fig. 32. The basal part of another calcareous corpuscle, in which
2 and 2 of the opposite arms of the cross are united by
a curved transverse bar.

Fig. 33. The basal part of another calcareous corpuscle, in which
the rare occurrence has taken place that all the arms of
the cross are united with each other; so that it has the
appearance of a circular disc perforated with 4 large
central, and numerous peripheral holes.

Fig. 34. Imperfectly developed calcareous corpuscles only consisting
of a simple cross with pointed arms.

Fig. 35. Calcareous needles in the skin of the dorsal ambulacral
papillæ.

Fig. 36. Calcareous needles in the skin of the tentacles.

Fig. 37. A very small young animal, magnified, viewed from the
dorsal side. *a* the anterior, *b* the posterior end of the
body; *cc* dorsal ambulacral papillæ.

Fig. 38. The same viewed from the ventral side. *ee* suction feet;
t tentacles; *b, c* as in fig. 37.

Fig. 39. The anterior extremity of the body viewed from in front
and somewhat from below. *cc* the anterior pair of remark
ably large dorsal ambulacral papillæ; *ee* suction feet;
o the mouth; *tt* the tentacles.

Fig. 40. One of the anterior dorsal ambulacral papillæ of the
same young animal more strongly magnified; with the nu
merous calcareous corpuscles in the skin; the crowns
raising the skin in conical papillæ.

Fig. 41. One of these skin papillæ strongly magnified with the
calcareous corpuscle lying inside.

PTERASTER MULTIPES. M. SARS.

n. sp.

(Pl. 8, fig. 1—17).

Pteraster multipes, M. Sars. Om arktiske Dyreformer i Christiania
fjorden. Vid. Selsk. Forh. f. 1865, p. 200.

This remarkable star-fish, of which I found in 1864 a single
specimen at Drøbak in 60 fathoms water, has generally
the greatest resemblance to the *P. pulvillus* described in my
„Oversigt af Norges Echinodermer“. Like the *P. pulvillus*
it has (see Tab. 8, fig. 1, 2) a pentagonal form, while its
5 arms are very short; so that the radius of the disc
is in proportion to the radius of the arms about as
 $1:1\frac{1}{2}$; but the back is less convex; the specimen ob
served having a transverse diameter from the point of
one arm to the point of the opposite arm of 3", with a
height of only 1". Its color is also similar on the dorsal
side, which is of a dirty brownish yellow, or a light liver
brown with grey-white marginal rims; the soft exterior
dorsal skin is likewise almost opaque or very slightly
transparent, rather strongly corrugated and covered, as
well on the disk as on the arms, with numerous small
conical warts (fig. 2, a). These are however more regu
larly situated than in the *P. pulvillus*, as they form oblique
rows or are placed in quincunx, which as we shall pre
sently have occasion to see, is caused by the paxillæ
planted in the calcareous skeleton of the back having on
their summit in the centre a calcareous needle larger
and thicker than the others around it; so that its pro
minent extremity produces the above-mentioned conical
9

kronede med ligestore Kalknaale, ere hine Fremragninger baade af en mere uregelmæssig conisk Form og temmelig uregelmæssigt spredte. *Bugsiden*, som hos *P. pulvillus* er ensfarvet lys gulgraa, er hos den nye Art *lys gulagtig, næsten gulhvid, med talrige livlig rødgule eller orange-røde Linier*, der løbe parallele med hinanden fra T værfinnerne udad til Randen af Skiven og Armene. Disse Linier (Fig. 1, e) ere egentlig tynde liniedannede ophøiede Hudholder, Fortsættelser af de paa begge Sider af Bugfurerne siddende T værfinner og svare følgelig i Antal til disse. Paa den opad bøede Spids af Armene sidder, ligesom hos *P. militaris* og *P. pulvillus*, en stærkt iøinefaldende blodrød Øieplet (Fig. 2, k). — *Sugefødderne* endelig (c), hvilke hos hine tvende Arter ere hvide eller gulgraa, ere her *smukt fiolette med snehvid Sugeskive*, hvilken ligesom hos hine er svampdannet eller lidt bredere end selve Sugefoden; imod Armspidsen blive Sugefødderne blegere, og de aller-yderste ere næsten farveløse.

Saameget vor Søsterne end ved første Øiekast, naar den sees fra Rygsiden, ligner *P. pulvillus*, saa forskjellig viser den sig ved den nærmere Undersøgelse af dens Bug-side (Fig. 1). Bug- eller Ambulacralfurerne ere nemlig paa-faldende brede i Forhold til samme hos de 2 andre Arter, og de deri staaende *Sugefødder* (c c) *baade større og langt talrigere*, og ved næitere Eftersyn viste sig den overraskende Kjendsgjerning, at de i hver Straale ikke, som hos hine, danne 2, men 4 Rader ligesom i Asteracanthiadernes Famille. Kun inderst ved Munden er der i de 2 sidste T værrader kun 3 Sugefødder, ligesaa ved den yderste Ende af Armene, hvor de som sædvanlig ere mindre udviklede, kortere og tyndere, 3 og tilsidst kun 2 i en T værrad. I Længderetning danne Sugefødderne 4 lige, i T værretning lidt skraa Rækker. I hver Længderad af en Straale taltes 41 Sugefødder. Der er saaledes, med Fradrag af de inderst ved Munden og yderst ved Armspid-sen manglende, omtrent 150 Sugefødder i hver af de 5 Straaler — et ualmindeligt Antal af tilmed store Sugefødder i en saa kort (kun $1\frac{1}{2}$ " lang) Straale. Hos 2 af de største Exemplarer (det ene $2\frac{1}{2}$ ", det andet $2\frac{1}{8}$ " i T værmaal) af *P. pulvillus* taltes derimod kun respective 72 og 68 Sugefødder i hver Straale, altsaa omtrent Halvdelen af Antallet hos nærværende Art, og hos det største (3" i T værmaal) af mine Exemplarer af *P. militaris*, en Art, som er udmarket ved længere Arme ($\frac{1}{2}$ Gang længere end hos de 2 andre Arter) taltes i hver Straale kun 98 Sugefødder.

De paa Adambulacralpladerne til begge Sider af Bugfurerne siddende *T værfinner* (Fig. 2, d) ere saa talrige og tæt sammentrængte og deres frie Rand derhos saa mangfoldig foldet, at de kun vanskelig kunne tælles. Man overbeviser sig imidlertid snart om, at deres Antal svarer til Suge-

warts or prominences of the outer dorsal skin. In the *P. pulvillus*, the paxillæ of which are crowned with calcareous needles of equal size, those prominences are both of a more irregularly conical form, and rather irregularly distributed. The ventral side, which in *P. pulvillus* is uniformly light yellow-grey, is in the new species *light yellowish, almost yellowish white, with numerous bright reddish yellow or orange-red lines* running parallel to each other from the transverse fins outwards to the margin of the disc and the arms. These lines (fig. 1, e) are properly thin linear raised folds of the skin, continuations of the transverse fins situated on both sides of the ventral furrows, and correspond consequently in number to these fins. On the upward bent point of the arms there is situated, as in *P. militaris* and *P. pulvillus* a strikingly remarkable blood red eye-spot (fig. 2, k). And finally the water-feet, (c) which in the two other species are white or yellowish-grey, are here of a *beautiful violet color with snow-white suckers* which, as in the other species are sponge-shaped or a little broader than the water-foot itself; towards the point of the arm, the water-feet are paler; and those at the extremity are nearly colorless.

Much as our star-fish, when viewed from the dorsal side, appears at first glance to resemble *P. pulvillus*, it shews itself, on closer examination of the ventral side, (fig. 1) to be very different from that species. The ventral or ambulacral furrows are remarkably wide as compared with those in the two other species, and the water-feet therein (c c) are both larger and much more numerous; and on closer inspection the surprising fact was ascertained that in each ray they do not as in the other species form 2, but 4 rows as in the family of the Asteracanthiadæ. Only at the innermost part near the mouth, there are in the two last transverse rows only 3 water feet, and at the extreme end of the arm, where they as usual are less developed, shorter and thinner, 3 and at last only 2 in a transverse row. In the longitudinal direction the water-feet form 4 straight series, slightly oblique transversely. In each longitudinal row of a ray there were counted 41 water-feet. There are thus, exclusively of those wanting at the innermost part near the mouth and at the outermost points of the arms, about 150 water-feet in each of the 5 rays; an unusual number, (and moreover large water-feet) in a so short (only $1\frac{1}{2}$ ") ray. In 2 of the largest specimens (one $2\frac{1}{2}$ " and the other $2\frac{1}{8}$ " in diameter) of *P. pulvillus*, there were counted respectively only 72 and 68 water-feet in each ray, that is about half of the number in the present species; and in the largest (3" diameter) of my specimens of *P. militaris*, a species distinguished by longer arms ($\frac{1}{2}$ as long again as in the other 2 species) there were counted in each ray only 98 water-feet.

The *transverse fins* (fig. 2, d) on the adambulacral plates on both sides of the ventral fins, are so numerous and so close together, and their free margin moreover so intricately folded that they cannot easily be counted. It can however soon be ascertained that *their number cor-*

føddernes, altsaa udgør omtrent 75 paa hver Side af Bugfuren (hos P. pulvillus kun 34—38 paa hver Side af Bugfuren). *Hver anden af dem* (Fig. 9, d) er nemlig kortere og strækker sig indad til en Sugefod af den ydre Rad (a), *hver anden er noget længere* (c) (hos de 2 andre Arter ere alle hinanden nærtaaende af samme Længde, medens de som sædvanlig efterhaanden imod Armspidsen blive kortere) og løber mellem 2 Sugefødder af den ydre Rad ind til en Sugefod af den indre Rad (b), og saaledes bestandigt afvæxlende. Der er i de længere Tværfinner (Fig. 10, 11) 5 Pigge (c), hvilke indenfra udad tiltage noget i Længde; i de kortere (Fig. 13) er der ligeledes 5, men den inderste af dem bliver pludselig meget lidet, omtrent 3 Gange kortere og tyndere end den nærmeste og er stillet udenfor eller paa den aborale Side af denne, medens samtlige øvrige danne en næsten lige Tværrad. Alle disse Pigge ere naaleformige, temmelig stærke, tilspidsede i Enden og med deres tykkere Basis bevægeligt indleddede paa en lidet rund Knude, og samtlige forbundne ved en mellem dem udspændt tynd Hud, som over Enden af Piggene gaar ud i højt fremragende eller temmelig lange fortykkede eller kjødede Lappe (d) af tunge- eller lancetdannet Form, hvis Rand er uregelmæssigt bugtet og foldet. Den forbindende Hud fortsætter sig i de ovenfor omtalte lave, liniedannede, udad paa Bræmmen lige til dens Rand løbende parallele Hudfolder. Hos P. pulvillus er der i Tværfinnerne (se Fig. 19), med Undtagelse af de nær ved Armens Spids staaende, almindelig 6 Pigge, sjeldnere inderst en meget lidet syvende, af hvilke den inderste (a) (eller naar der er 7 de 2 inderste) er kortest, den anden (eller tredie) er længst, de øvrige lidt kortere, og den dem forbindende Hud er i Randen temmelig stærtet bueformig indskaaren mellem Piggene, og disses Endespids overrages kun lidet af Huden, som her er noget fortykket og danner en tilrundet eller kort-tungeformig Lap (d) for hver Pig. Hos P. militaris er der i Tværfinnerne (Fig. 20) ligeledes almindelig 6 Pigge, af hvilke den inderste (a) er mindst, de øvrige omtrent lige lange og den forbindende Hud er svagt (mindre stærkt end hos P. pulvillus) bueformig indskaaren mellem Piggene og overrager ikke disse, saa at de ikke fortykkede Lappe over Piggernes Ende blive triangulært tilspidsede (d).

Den inderst ved Munden staaende Tværfinne (Fig. 14, m) er, ligesom hos P. pulvillus, forvoxen med den tilsvarende fra den nærmest ved beliggende Bugfure til en eneste, som derved faar Form af en Vifte og danner en af de 5 Mundvinkler. Denne Vifte (o) bestaar af 10 ved Hud forbundne Pigge, nemlig 5 (i ét Tilfælde fandtes i den ene 6) i hver af de med hinanden forvoxne Tværfinner, hvilke Pigge danne en bueformig Rad paa den inderste eller imod Munden vendte Rand af de 2 inderste Adambulacralplader, paa hvilke de sidde. Disse Plader ere ligesom hos de 2 andre Arter mere udviklede end de øvrige Adam-

responds to that of the water-feet and amounts therefore to about 75 on each side of the ventral furrow (in the P. pulvillus only 34—38 on each side of the ventral furrow). Every alternate one of them (fig. 9, d) is shorter, and extends inwards to a water-foot of the outer series (a); and every other somewhat longer (c) (in the 2 other species they are situated close together and of the same length becoming only gradually shorter towards the points of the arms) running between 2 suction-feet of the exterior series inwards to a suction foot of the interior series (b); and so on continually alternating. There are in the longer transverse fins (fig. 10, 11) 5 spines (c), which from within outwards increase somewhat in length; in the shorter fins (fig. 13) there are also 5; but the innermost of these becomes suddenly very small, about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the length of that next to it, and thinner, being also situated somewhat more in front or on the aboral side, while all the other spines form a nearly straight transverse row. All these spines are needle-shaped, rather strong and pointed at the extremity, with their thicker base movably articulated on a small round tubercle; and all of them connected by a thin membrane, stretched between them, terminating over the ends of the spines in a high prominent or rather long swollen or fleshy tongue-shaped or lancet-shaped lobe (d) the margin of which is irregularly bent and folded. The connecting membrane is continued in the previously mentioned low linear parallel skin folds running out on the border even to its edge. In P. pulvillus there are in the transverse fins (see fig. 19), with exception of those near the points of the arms, usually 6 spines, (rarely innermost a very small seventh) of which the innermost (a), or where there are 7 the 2 innermost) shortest; the second (or third) longest, and the others a little shorter; and the connecting membrane is at the margin rather strongly incurved between the spines; the terminal points being only a little overlapped by the skin, which is here somewhat thickened, and forms a rounded or shortly-tongue-shaped lobe (d) for each spine. In the P. militaris there are in the transverse fins (fig. 20) likewise usually 6 spines, of which the innermost (a) is smallest; the others about equally long, and the connecting membrane is slightly (less strongly than in the P. pulvillus) incurved between the spines and does not overlap them; so that the lobes over the extremities of the spines are not thickened, but terminate in points (d).

The transverse fin situated innermost near the mouth (fig. 14, m) is as in P. pulvillus connate with the corresponding fin from the nearest ventral ambulacrum, so as to form one fin in the form of a fan, and occupies one of the 5 bucal angles. This fan (o) consists of 10 spines connected by a membrane; namely 5 (in one case there were found 6 in one) in each of the connate transverse fins, the spines of which form a curved row from the innermost border (that nearest the mouth) of the 2 interior adambulacral plates on which they are situated. These plates are, as in the 2 other species, more developed

bulacralplader, idet de ere omrent dobbelt saa store og, istedetfor som de sidste at være transversale eller langstrakt — rectangulære, have de antaget en noget nær triangulær Form. Begge Plader ligge ganske tæt til hinanden og ere bevægligt forbundne med deres imod hinanden vendte Rand, som er lige og fint tandet. Midt paa deres frie eller nedre Flade sidder paa hver af dem en af Lütken først hos *P. militaris* og senere af mig hos *P. pulvillus* bemærket Pig (*n*), som her neppe er saa stor som de største i Viften staaende (hos *P. pulvillus* er den oftest større end disse).

Endelig bemærkes, at hver anden af Adambulacralpladerne (Fig. 15, f), den nemlig, som bærer en længere Tværfinne, rager lidt længere frem i Bugfuren end hver anden (*e*), som bærer en kortere Tværfinne.

Bræmmen langs Skivens og Armenes Rand (Fig. 2, i) er her tykkere, mere kjødagtilig end hos de 2 andre Arter, saa at de i den indsluttede store *Randpigge*, hvilke ligeledes i Antal svare til Tværfinnerne, først komme tilsyn ved Indtørring. Disse *Randpigge* (Fig. 11, 13, Fig. 14, 15, h) ere insererede næsten i lige Linie med Tværfinnerne og i kort Afstand fra disses yderste Pig, paa en noget fremragende Del af Adambulacralpladens ydre Rand, og ere ligesom hos hine 2 Arter tykkere og længere end Tværfinnernes Pigge (midt paa Armenes næsten dobbelt saa lange). — Tæt foran og indenfor hver *Randpigs* Basis, eller nær ved den Adambulacralpladerne adskillende Tværfure, altsaa afvæxlende med Tværfinnerne, ligger, ligeledes indsluttet i Hudens, den af mig hos de 2 andre Arter beskrevne *lille Randpig* (Fig. 15, i), der har den samme lidt bøede lancetdannede Form som hos vore 2 andre norske Arter (se Fig. 18, 21, i).

Ogsaa Rygsiden af vor Søstjerne frembyder ved nærmere Undersøgelse nogle Afgivelser fra *P. pulvillus*. *Hulrummet mellem begge Ryggens Huder*, hvilket, som vi vide fra *P. militaris*, er en Klækkehule eller Marsupium og tillige en Respirationshule, der lignende et af Pillarer støttet Felt indtager den hele Rygside, er nemlig her betydeligt større end hos de 2 andre Arter og, naar man gjennemskjærer en Straale tværs over Midten af dens Længde, viser det sig at være næsten ligesaa høit som Kroppens eller Indvoldehulen (se Fig. 2). Som Følge heraf ere de i Ryggens netformige (af den indre Ryghud beklædte) Kalkskelet indplantede *Paxiller* eller *Pigkoste* (Fig. 3, d, Fig. 5) forholdsvis større. Dette gjelder især om deres Skaft, som paa Skivryggen (imod Armenes Ende blive Paxillerne som bekjendt overalt efterhaanden mindre) er indtil 4 Mm. høit (hos et ikke betydeligt mindre Exemplar af *P. pulvillus* knapt 2 Mm.) og $\frac{2}{3}$ Mm. tykt; dets Top er i Omkredsen kronet med en Krands af 8—11 tynde Naale og i Centrum af 1 (undertiden 2) længere og betydeligt (2—4 Gange) tykkere Naal (*f*), som rager langt ud over hine og forårsager ved med sin Ende at støde op imod Underfladen af den ydre Ryghud en liden conisk Vorte eller

than the other adambulacral plates, being about twice as large; and instead of being like the others transversally or longitudinally oblong-rectangular, they have assumed a nearly triangular form. Both plates lie quite close to each other, and are movably connected by their contiguous margins, which are straight and finely dentated. In the middle of their free or lower surface, there is on each of them a spine (*n*) which was first remarked by Lütken in *P. militaris*, and afterwards by me in *P. pulvillus*. This spine is here scarcely so large as the largest in the fan (in *P. pulvillus* it is most frequently larger).

Finally we remark that every alternate one of the adambulacral plates (fig. 15, f), namely that one which bears a longer transverse fin, projects a little further in the ventral furrow than every other (*e*) which bears a shorter transverse fin.

The Rim along the margin of the disc and of the arms (fig. 2, i) is here thicker and more fleshy than in the 2 other species; so that the *large marginal spines* enclosed within it, which likewise correspond in number to the transverse fins, only become visible when the animal is dried. These marginal spines (fig. 11, 13, fig. 14, 15, h) are inserted nearly in a straight line with the transverse fins, and at a short distance from the outer spine of the latter, on a somewhat prominent part of the outer margin of the adambulacral plate; and are, as in the previously mentioned 2 species, thicker and longer than the spines of the transverse fins (in the middle of the arms nearly twice as long). Close in front and within the base of each marginal spine, or near to the transverse furrow separating the adambulacral plates, that is alternating with the transverse fins, lies, also enclosed in the skin, the *small marginal spine* (fig. 15, i) described by me in the 2 other species, and which has the same slightly curved lancet-like shape as in our 2 other Norwegian species (see fig. 18, 21, i).

Also the dorsal side of our star-fish exhibits, when more closely examined, some differences from the *P. pulvillus*. The cavity between both the cuticles of the back, which, as we know from *P. militaris*, is a hatching-cavity or marsupium, and at the same time a breathing cavity which, like a tent supported by pillars, occupies the whole dorsal side, is here considerably larger than in the 2 other species, and on cutting a ray across in the middle of its length the cavity will appear to be nearly as high as the inner or intestinal cavity of the body (see fig. 2). As a consequence of this the *paxillæ* or compound spines (fig. 3, d, fig. 5) implanted in the reticular calcareous skeleton of the back (and covered by the interior dorsal skin) are proportionally larger. This applies especially to their shaft, which on the back of the disc (towards the end of the arms the *paxillæ*, as is well known, become gradually smaller) reaches the height of 4 Mm. (in a not much smaller specimen of *P. pulvillus* scarcely 2 Mm.) with a thickness of $\frac{2}{3}$ Mm.; its top is encircled with a crown of 8—11 thin needles (fig. 5, d), with in the centre 1 (sometimes 2) longer and much (2—4 times) thicker needle (*f*) which projects far beyond the others, and produces

Fremragning paa dennes Overflade uden dog at gennem-bryde den. Hos *P. pulvillus* er derimod denne centrale Naal ikke større eller mærkelig tykkere end de øvrige, og derfor ere de coniske Fremragningen paa den ydre Ryghuds Overflade her mere uregelmæssigt spredte eller ikke ordnede i tydelige Rader. — De 5 *perianale Paxiller* ere ligeledes større end hos *P. pulvillus* og kronede med 15—18 Naale, af hvilke de 5—6, som vende imod Gataboret og tjene til at understøtte den tutformige Aabning i den ydre Ryghud, ere større og især meget tykkere end de øvrige.

Den ydre Ryghud indeholder, ligesom hos *P. pulvillus*, ingen Kalkstykker, og dens Porer (spiracula) forholder sig ogsaa ganske ligedan (se Fig. 4).

Respirationsrørene (Fig. 3, e, Fig. 8) (Hudjellerne) ere betydeligt større end hos *P. pulvillus*, i udstrakt Tilstand 3—4 Mm. (hos *P. pulvillus* kun $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mm.) høje og $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mm. tykke, cylindriske med afskuttet, ikke køllede dannet eller tykkere Top, og ikke blot denne er, som hos hin Art, besat med smaa rundagtige, trinde, blindtarmformige eller indvendig hule Lappe, men disse omgive ogsaa Røret næsten helt nedad til dets Basis, idet de ere stillede i Krandse rundtom. Af saadanne Krandse taltes 4 eller 5, stillede omrent i lige Afstand fra hinanden, af hvilke den øverste eller paa Tuppen siddende bestod af talrigere, ganske tæt sammen staaende Lappe (maaske er den egentlig sammensat af 2 Krandse), i de øvrige staa disse længere fra hinanden og blive jo længere nedad imod Rørets Basis desto færre i Antal.

Madreporpladen (Fig. 6, 7) er meget stærkt hævet (lidt mere end halvkugleformig) 5 Mm. (hos *P. pulvillus* 3 Mm.) bred og 3 Mm. høj. Den ligner mere samme af *P. militaris* end af *P. pulvillus*, idet dens Overflade er noget knudret eller egentlig straaleformig ribbet. Fra Centrum af dens Top udgaar nemlig straaleformigt nedad imod Basis omrent 16 Ribber, af hvilke nogle nedentil forene sig 2 og 2, andre eller de fleste ikke; hver af disse Ribber er paa begge Sider forsynet med talrige, ophøjede, skraa, parallele Striber, hvilke forene sig langs ad Ribbens op-højede Midtlinie under en spids Vinkel, hvis Top vender nedad mod Basis. Madreporpladen af *P. militaris* viser vel Antydning til lignende straaleformige Ribber, men disse ere mere uregelmæssige og knudrede eller besatte med smaa uregelmæssige coniske Tuberkler; hos *P. pulvillus* har den derimod ingen Ribber, men en jævn med talrige temmelig regelmæssigt ligeløbende, lidet fordybede, liniedannede, mangfoldig mæandrisk bugtede Furér forsynet Overflade.

Generationsorganerne (Fig. 2, h), hvilke hos det jagttagne Individ ikke var meget udviklede, havde en lignende Form af en Drueklase og vare forsvrigt i alle Henseender overensstemmende med samme af *P. pulvillus*.

Som Følge af, at Sugefødderne hos nærværende Art

by its extremity pushing up against the under surface of the exterior dorsal cuticle, a small conical nipple or prominence on the upper surface, yet without piercing the skin. In *P. pulvillus* on the other hand, this central needle is not larger nor appreciably thicker than the others; and therefore the conical prominences on the surface of the exterior dorsal skin are more irregularly distributed or not arranged in distinct rows. The 5 *perianal paxillæ* are likewise larger than in *P. pulvillus* and crowned with 15—18 needles, of which 5—6 which are turned towards the anus, and serve to support the cup-shaped aperture in the exterior dorsal skin, are larger and especially much thicker than the others.

The exterior dorsal cuticle contains, as in *P. pulvillus*, no calcareous corpuscles; and its pores (spiracula) are also quite similar (see fig. 4).

The Respiratory tubes (fig. 3, e, fig. 8) (the skin-gills) are considerably larger than in *P. pulvillus*; when extended 3—4 Mm. (in *P. pulvillus* only $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mm.) high, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mm. thick, cylindrical with a truncated not club-formed or thicker top; and not only is this top, as in the other species, covered with small roundish cylindrical cæca-like or inwardly hollow lobes, but these surround also the tube nearly all the way down to its base, being placed in circles round about. Of such circles 4—5 may be numbered situated at about equal distances from each other; the highest of them or that placed at the top, consisted of more numerous quite closely standing lobes; (perhaps it is properly composed of 2 circles) in the others the lobes are further from each other, and become fewer in number, the further downwards towards the base of the tube.

The Madreporic body (fig. 6, 7) is very strongly convex (rather more than semiglobular) 5 Mm. (in *P. pulvillus* 3 Mm.) broad, and 3 Mm. high. It resembles more that of *P. militaris* than that of *P. pulvillus*; its surface being somewhat tuberculous or properly speaking radially ribbed. From the centre of its top there proceed radially downwards towards the base about 16 ribs, of which some unite themselves below, 2 and 2, while others or the most of them do not; each of these ribs is on both sides furnished with numerous raised oblique parallel stripes uniting themselves along the elevated medial line of the rib at an acute angle, and having their extremities turned downwards towards the base. The madreporic body of *P. militaris* shews indeed some indication of similar radial ribs; but these are more irregular and tuberculous or covered with small irregularly conical prominences; but in *P. pulvillus* it has no ribs, having on the contrary an even surface marked with numerous, rather regularly running, linear, slightly indented, intricately sinuous or meandering furrows.

The organs of generation (fig. 2, h), which in the specimen observed were not much developed, had a similar cluster-like form and were also otherwise in all respects similar to those of *P. pulvillus*.

In consequence of the water-feet in the present spe-

ere meget talrigere, større og stillede i 4 lige Længderader og i Tværretning dannende skraa Rader, bemærkes en Forskjel i Ambulacralskelettet mellem denne og de 2 andre Arter af Slægten. Hos de sidste (se Fig. 18, 21, c) ere Hullerne eller Løkkerne mellem Ambulacralhvirvlerne, hvoraf Sugefødderne komme frem, ovale (i Tværretning) og danne i hver Straale 2 ganske lige parallele Længderader. Hos *P. multipes* ere derimod disse Løkker (Fig. 14, 15, 16, c, d) betydeligt større og langstrakt paraboliske (ligedeles, i Tværretning) eller omrent dobbelt saa brede som hos *P. pulvillus* (hvilken større Brede allerede hentyder paa den betydeligere Størrelse af de i dem anbragte Sugefødder) og danne 2 svagt bøiede longitudinale Zigzaglinier i hver Straale, idet de i hver Rad ere afvoklende bredere og hver anden af dem (d) saaledes naar noget længere ud paa den ydre Side af Straalen end den foregaaende og efterfølgende (c). Hos Slægten *Asterias*, hvor jeg har undersøgt dette Forhold hos *A. rubens* og *A. glacialis*, danne disse Løkker (Fig. 22, 23, c c), hvilke her ere ligestore og ovale ligesom hos vore 2 andre Pterasterarter, altsaa meget mindre langstrakte end hos *P. multipes*, 2 meget stærkt bøiede Zigzaglinier eller rettere 4 lige Linier, idet de 2 Rader paa hver Side regelmæssigt afvokle med hinanden. Forholdet i denne Henseende hos nærværende Søstjerne staar netop midt imellem eller danner Overgangen fra det hos de 2 andre Pterasterarter og de talrige øvrige Søstjerneslægter med kun 2 Rader Sugefødder til det hos *Asterias* (idet mindste de europæiske Arter af denne Slægt) der har 4 Rader saadanlig, stedfindende Forhold.

En Eiendommelighed ved denne saavelsom begge de andre norske Arter, altsaa uidentvivl characteristisk for Slægten, er det, at den indre Endedel af begge Ambulacralhvirvler (Fig. 16, 17, h), med hvilken de formede staa smaa Tænder, der besætte dens brede afkuttede indre eller imod hinanden vendte Endeflade (Fig. 17, i), artikulære med hinanden, er stærkere tilbagebojet (i Retningen indad imod Munden og under en stump Vinkel) end hos nogen anden mig bekjendt Søstjerneslægt.

Forekomsten af 4 Rader Sugefødder hos en Pteraster, en Slægt der staar midt inde iblandt den store Familie af Søstjerner, som af Müller og Troschel, der stille Slægten nær ved *Asteriscus*, netop characteriseres ved Besiddelsen af kun 2 Rader saadanlig, var vistnok uventet og overaskende, og mangen overfladisk Lagttager vilde vel ikke betænke sig længe paa for vor Søstjerne at danne en ny Slægt, maaske endog en Familie. Jeg kan dog ikke paa nogen Maade beslutte mig til at adskille den fra de andre Arter af Pteraster, med hvilke den, som man vil have seet, i sin hele øvrige Bygning paa det næeste stemmer overens, og jeg ser i det omhandlede Forhold ingen fundamental Forskjel, ikke engang en generisk, men kun en specifisk Forskjel. Aabenbart er det den store Mængde Sugefødder, som hos denne Art skulde anbringes i Straaler af ringe Længde, som har gjort en Forandring i det hos de andre Arter i denne Henseende stedfindende Forhold nødvendig, og ved en ringe Modifi-

cies being much more numerous, larger and placed in 4 straight longitudinal rows, and forming oblique rows in a transverse direction, a difference in the ambulacral skeleton is remarked between this and the 2 other species of the genus. In the latter (see fig. 18, 21, c) the cavities or vacancies between the ambulacral vertebræ from which the suction feet proceed, are oval (in the transverse direction) and form in each ray 2 quite straight parallel longitudinal rows. In *P. multipes* these intervals (fig. 14, 15, 16, c, d) are considerably larger and of an elongated parabolic form (likewise in the transverse direction) or about twice as wide as in *P. pulvillus* (which greater breadth already indicates the more considerable size of the water-feet located there) and form 2 slightly curved longitudinal zigzag-lines in each ray, being in each row alternately broader; and every alternate one of them (d) extends therefore rather more on the outer side of the ray than the preceding and following one (c). In the genus *Asterias* where I have examined this point in *A. rubens* and *A. glacialis*, these spaces (fig. 22, 23. c c), which here are of equal size and oval, as in our 2 other species of Pteraster — that is much less elongated than in *P. multipes*-form 2 very strongly curved zig-zag lines or more properly 4 straight lines; the 2 rows on each side alternating regularly with each other. In this particular our present star-fish stands just midway, or forms the transition between the 2 other species of Pteraster with the numerous other genera of star-fish that have only 2 rows of water-feet, and the *Asterias* (at least the European species of this genus) which have 4 rows.

A peculiarity in this as well as in both the 2 other Norwegian species, and thus without doubt characteristic of the genus is that the interior extremity of both ambulacral plates (fig. 16, 17. h) with which they are articulated together by means of small teeth covering their broad truncated interior or contiguous terminal surfaces, (fig. 17, i) are more strongly recurved (inwards towards the mouth and at an obtuse angle) than in any other genus of star-fish known to me.

The occurrence of 4 rows of water-feet in a Pteraster, a genus standing in the midst of the great family of starfish which according to Müller & Troschel, who place the genus near to *Asteriscus*, is precisely characterised by possessing only 2 such rows, was certainly unexpected and surprising; and many a superficial observer would certainly not hesitate long in establishing a new genus for our star-fish, perhaps even a new family. I can however by no means persuade myself to separate it from the other species of Pteraster with which, as is evident, it otherwise agrees most minutely in its whole structure; and I do not see in the particular case under consideration any fundamental difference, nor even a generic, but only a specific difference. It is clearly the great number of water-feet which in this species have to be located in rays of little length, that has rendered necessary an alteration of the arrangements observable in other species; and by a slight modification of the ambulacral

cation af Ambulacralskelettet kommer, som vi alt have seet, denne Forandring ogsaa istand, ved hvilken Sugefødderne blive stillede i 4 istedetfor i 2 Rader. Nylig har ogsaa Stimpson (Proceedings of the Boston Soc. of Nat. Hist., vol. 8, pg. 261) begyndt at røre ved den af Müller og Troschel etablerede, i saa mange Aar urokke Inddeling af Asteriderne, ved at vise, at det af dem som characteristisk for Asteracanthiadernes Familie angivne Antal af 4 Rader Sugefødder aldeles ikke er gjennemgribende, idet han fandt nogle Arter med 2, andre med 6 og 8 saadanne Rader. Stimpson foreslaaer derfor for denne Familie Navnet Pycnopodidæ. Dette Exempel viser ligesom det af vor Pteraster noksom, hvor misligt det er at begrunde Inddelinger i hvilkensomhelst Dyregruppe paa en eneste Character alene.

Vor nye Art vil kunne characteriseres paa følgende Maade:

Discus tumidiusculus, brachia breviora, radio disci (in triplicari) ad eundem brachiorum ut 1 : 1½. Paxilli dorsales velut in *P. pulvillo*, sed majores, in centro apicis aciculis coronati acicula ceteris longior multoque validior. Tessella madreporeiformis costis ornata radianibus, utrinque dense oblique striatis. Tentacula respirationis iis *P. pulvilli* similia, sed majora, cylindrica apice truncato, lobulis obsita rotundatis, ad apicem crebrioribus inferneque rarioibus, in verticillis 4—5 dispositis. Pedes suctoriis in sulcis ambulacralibus latis magni, numerosissimi (circiter 150 in quoque radio), quadriserialis. Pinnæ transversales pedes suctoriis numero æquantes, alternatim longiores pauloque breviores, spinis 5 munitæ, exterioribus longioribus; margine libero lobulis ornato incrassatis carnosis, supra spinas longe prominentibus, lingulatis seu sublanceolatis, irregulariter sinuosus vel plicatus. Pinna transversalis intima cum eadem de sulco ambulacrali vicino margine laterali connata itaque angulum oralem formans. Spinæ marginales velut in *P. militari* et *P. pulvillo* sat longæ. — Color dorsi sordide fusco-flavus, margine cinereo-albido, ventris flavidus-albus, lineis parallelis aurantiacis a pinnis transversalibus ad marginem disci brachiorumque currentibus; pedes suctoriis late violacei apice albo. Diametros 3".

Habitat rarissimus in freto Dröbachiensi, profunditate 60 orgyarum.

FORKLARING AF FIGURERNE.

Tab. 8, Fig. 1 forestiller *Pteraster multiples* set fra Bugssiden i naturlig Størrelse; a Munden; b den vifteformige Finne ved Mundvinkelen; c Sugefødderne; d de paa Siderne af Buguren beliggende Tværfinner; e den regelmæssigt foldede Bugflade.

Fig. 2. Samme set i Profil (en af Straalerne er skaaret af, for at vise Hulrummet mellem begge Ryggens Huder); a de coniske Vorter paa Ryghuden; b den ydre Ryghud; c Sugefødderne; d Ambulacral-Ampullerne; e Ambulacralskelettet; f den indre Ryghud; g Indvoldshulen; h Ovarierne; i Randbræmmen; k Øiepletterne.

Fig. 3. Tværsnit igennem Ryggens Huder, forstørret; a den ydre Ryghud; b den indre Ryghud; c Paxillernes Skaft; d Paxillernes Krone; e Respirationsrørene.

skeleton this alteration is effected as we have seen, whereby the water-feet are placed in 4 instead of in 2 rows. Stimpson has also lately (proceedings of the Boston Soc. of Nat. Hist., Vol 8, p. 36) begun to disturb the classification of the Asteridæ established by Müller and Troschel and unimpeached for so many years, by shewing that the number of 4 rows of water-feet indicated by them as characteristic of the family of Asteracanthiadæ is not at all constant; as he found some species with 2, and others with 6 or 8 such rows. Stimpson suggests therefore for this family the name Pycnopodidæ. This instance shews, as does also that of our Pteraster most conclusively, how injudicious it is to found classifications in any group of animals on one single character.

Our new species may be characterised in the following manner:

Discus tumidiusculus, brachia breviora, radio disci (in triplicari) ad eundem brachiorum ut 1 : 1½. Paxilli dorsales velut i *P. pulvillus* sed majores, in centro apicis aciculis coronati acicula ceteris longior multoque validior. Tessella madreporeiformis costis ornata radianibus, utrinque dense oblique striatis. Tentacula respirationis iis *P. pulvilli* similia, sed majora, cylindrica apice truncato lobulis obsita rotundatis, ad apicem crebrioribus inferneque rarioibus, in verticillis 4—5 dispositis. Pedes suctoriis in sulcis ambulacralibus latis magni numerosissimi (circiter 150 in quoque radio) quadrilaterales. Pinnæ transversales pedes suctoriis numero æquantes, alternatim longiores pauloque breviores, spinis 5 munitæ, exterioribus longioribus; margine libero lobulis ornato incrassatis carnosi, supra spinas longe prominentibus lingulatis seu sublanceolatis irregulariter sinuosus vel plicatus. Pinna transversalis intima cum eadem de sulco ambulacrali vicino margine laterali connata itaque angulum oralem formans. Spinæ marginales velut in *P. militari* et *P. pulvillo* sat longæ. Color dorsi sordide fusco-flavus, margine cinereo-albido, ventris flavidus-albus, lineis parallelis aurantiacis a pinnis transversalibus ad marginem disci brachiorumque currentibus pedes suctoriis late violacei apice albo. Diametros 3".

Habitat rarissimus in freto Dröbachiensi profunditate 60 orgyarum.

EXPLANATION OF THE FIGURES.

Tab. 8, fig. 1. Represents *Pteraster multiples* viewed from the ventral side, natural size; a the mouth; b the fan-shaped fin at the buccal angle; c the water-feet; d the transverse fins situated on the sides of the ventral furrow; e the regularly folded ventral surface.

Fig. 2. The same in profile (one ray is cut off in order to show the cavity between both cuticles of the dorsal skin); a the conical warts of the dorsal skin; b the outer cuticle; c the water-feet; d the ambulacral ampullæ; e the ambulacral skeleton; f the inner cuticle of the back; g the perivisceral cavity; h the ovaries; i the marginal rim; k the eye-spots.

Fig. 3. Transverse section through the dorsal skin, magnified; a the outer cuticle; b the inner cuticle; c the shaft of the paxillæ; d the crown of the paxillæ; e respiratory tentacles.

- Fig. 4. Et Stykke af den ydre Ryghud seet fra den indre Flade; *a* Paxillernes Skaft; *b* deres Krone; *c* Respirationsrør.
- Fig. 5. To Paxiller, stærkere forstørrede; *c* Skaft; *d* Krone med de secundære Naale; *e* forbundende Membran; *f* centrale Naale.
- Fig. 6. Madreporpladen, seet i Profil; *a* kalkagtige Fortsatser ved Basis.
- Fig. 7. Samme stærkere forstørret, seet ovenfra.
- Fig. 8. Respirationsrør; *a* Basis; *b* Endedel.
- Fig. 9. En Del af en Straale, seet fra Bugsideu; *aa* ydre Rader af Sugefødder; *b* indre Rader af Sugefødder; *c* afvælvende længere Tværfinner; *d* afvælvende kortere Tværfinner; *e* den foldede Ryghud.
- Fig. 10—13. Tværfinner; *a* Adambulacralplader, hvortil Finnerne ere fæstede; *b* Bugens Integument; *c* Finnernes Pigge; *d* den forbundende Membrans Endelober; *e* Sugefødder; *f* Randpigge.
- Fig. 14. Den adorale Del af Ambulacralskelettet, seet fra Bugsiden; *b* den mediane Rende i Bugfuren for Ambulacralkarret; *d* Ambulacralporer; *g* Tværfinnernes Pigge; *h* ydre (marginale) Pigge; *m m* vifteformige Finner dannende Mundvinklerne; *n* nedre Pigge paa samme; *o* adorale Pigge.
- Fig. 15. En Del af en Straales Ambulacralskelet, seet fra Bugsiden; *aa* Ambulacralplader; *b* median Fure for Ambulacralkarret; *c* afvælvende kortere og *d* afvælvende længere Ambulacralporer; *e* Adambulacralplader; *f* Tuberkler for Piggene i Tværfinerne; *h* Randpigge; *i* intermarginale Pigge.
- Fig. 16. En Del af en Straales Ambulacralskelet med en Del af de dorsale Integumenter, seet ovenfra; *a* ydre Ryghud; *b* indre Ryghud; *c*, *d* Paxiller; *e* Randpigge; *f* interradiale Plader; *g* den ydre Ende af Ambulacralpladerne; *h* den indre ombøjede Ende af samme; *i* længere og *k* kortere Ambulacralporer.
- Fig. 17. Ambulacralplader isolerede og stærkere forstørrede; *g* den ydre Ende; *hh* indre Ende; *i* Ledflader.
- Fig. 18. En Del af Ambulacralskeletthos *Pteraster pulvillus*, seet fra Bugsiden; *b* median Rende i Bugfuren for Ambulacralkarret; *c* Ambulacralporer; *e* Adambulacralplader; *h* Randpigge; *i* intermarginale Pigge.
- Fig. 18 a. En intermarginal Pig isoleret og stærkt forstørret.
- Fig. 19. Tværfinne hos *Pteraster pulvillus*; *a* indre, *b* ydre Ende, *d* den forbundende Huds Endelober.
- Fig. 20. En Tværfinne hos *Pteraster militaris*. Bogstaverne som i foregaaende Figur.
- Fig. 21. En Del af Ambulacralskeletthos *Pteraster militaris*, seet fra Bugsiden; Bogstaverne som i Fig. 18.
- Fig. 22. En Del af Ambulacralskeletthos *Asterias glacialis*, seet fra Bugsiden; *b* median Rende i Bugfuren; *cc* Ambulacralporer.
- Fig. 23. Samme seet ovenfra; *cc* Ambulacralporer; *g* Ambulacralpladernes Sidedele; *h* indre Del af samme.

- Fig. 4. A piece of the outer cuticle from the inner surface; *a* shaft and *b* crown of the paxillæ; *c* respiratory pores.
- Fig. 5. Two paxillæ more strongly magnified; *c* shaft; *d* crown with the secondary needles; *e* connecting membrane; *f* central needles.
- Fig. 6. The madreporic body seen in profil; *a* calcareous process at the base.
- Fig. 7. The same more strongly magnified seen from above.
- Fig. 8. Respiratory tentacles; *a* base; *b* extremity.
- Fig. 9. Part of a ray seen from the ventral side; *aa* outer rows of water-feet; *b* inner rows of water-feet; *c* alternately longer transverse fins; *d* alternately shorter transverse fins; *e* folded ventral skin.
- Fig. 10—13. Transverse fins; *a* adambulacral plates, to which the fins are affixed; *b* ventral integument; *c* spines of the fin; *d* terminal lobes of the connecting membrane; *e* water-foot; *f* marginal spines.
- Fig. 14. Adoral part of the ambulacral skeleton seen from the ventral side; *b* medial sulcus of the ventral furrow for the ambulacral vessel; *d* ambulacral pores; *g* spines of the transverse fins; *h* exterior (marginal) spines; *mm* fanshaped fins forming the angles of the mouth; *n* inferior spines of the same; *o* adoral spines.
- Fig. 15. Part of the ambulacral skeleton of a ray seen from the ventral side; *aa* ambulacral plates; *b* median groove for the ambulacral vessel; *c* alternately shorter and *d* alternately longer ambulacral pores; *e* adambulacral plate; *f* tubercles for the spines of the transverse fins; *h* marginal spines; *i* intermarginale spines.
- Fig. 16. Part of the ambulacral skeleton of a ray with a portion of the dorsal integuments seen from above; *a* exterior dorsal cuticle; *b* interior dorsal cuticle; *c d* paxillæ; *e* marginal spines; *f* interradial plates; *g* outer extremity of the ambulacral plates; *h* inner recurved extremity of the same; *i* longer and *k* shorter ambulacral pores.
- Fig. 17. Ambulacral plates isolated and more strongly magnified; *g* outer extremity; *hh* inner extremities; *i* articulating surfaces.
- Fig. 18. Part of the ambulacral skeleton of *Pteraster pulvillus* seen from the ventral side; *b* medial sulcus of the ventral furrow for the ambulacral vessel; *c* ambulacral pores; *e* adambulacral plates; *h* marginal spines; *i* intermarginale spines.
- Fig. 18 a. Intermarginal spine isolated and strongly magnified.
- Fig. 19. Transverse fins of *Pteraster pulvillus*; *a* interior, *b* exterior extremity; *d* terminal lobes of the connecting membrane.
- Fig. 20. A transverse fin of *Pteraster militaris*. The letters as in the preceding fig.
- Fig. 21. Part of the ambulacral skeleton of *Pteraster militaris* seen from the ventral side. The letters as in fig. 18.
- Fig. 22. Part of the ambulacral skeleton of *Asterias glacialis* seen from the ventral side; *b* medial sulcus of the ventral furrow; *cc* ambulacral pores.
- Fig. 23. The same seen from above; *cc* ambulacral pores; *g* lateral parts of the ambulacral plates; *h* interior part of the same.

GONIASTER HISPIDUS, M. SARS.

n. sp.
(Tab. 8, fig. 24—25).

Denne Søstjerne, som hidtil kun er fundet i et eneste Exemplar ved Skraaven i Lofoten paa 200—300 F. D., antog jeg ved første Øiekast for at være en Art af Slæg-

GONIASTER HISPIDUS, M. SARS.

n. sp.
(Tab. 8, fig. 24—25).

This star-fish, of which hitherto only a single specimen has been found at Skraaven in Lofoten at the depth of 200—300 fathoms, I considered at first glance to be

ten *Asteriscus*, som den ligner i dens pentagonale Form, dens Bevæbning saavel paa den convexe Ryg som den flade Bug med meget smaa stumpe eller spidse kalkagtige Børster eller Pigge, samt ved Skivens og Armenes steilt nedadheldende og nedentil skarpe Rand uden synlige Randplader. Ved at afskrabe Piggene bemærkedes imidlertid, at Randens Skarphed kun er tilsyneladende og har sin Grund deri, at Piggene ganske skjule de dorsale og den dorsale Del af de ventrale Randplader. Den saaledes af 2 Rader Randplader dannede Rand bliver derfor i Virkeligheden affladet og høi, samt kun lidt skarp eller vinklet der, hvor den gaar over i Bugfladen. Da der altsaa findes Randplader, saavel dorsale som ventrale, hvilke begge bidrage til Dannelsen af den høie Rand, kan vort Dyr ikke være en *Asteriscus*, men maa blive at henføre til Slægten *Goniaster* Agassiz (*Astrogonium* M. T.) eller *Goniodiscus* M. T.

Kroppen er (se Fig. 24) pentagonal med kun yderst lidet indbødede Sider, Ryggen noget convex med en meget svag rundagtig Fordybringning i Midten af alle 5 Interradier, Armenes Spids stumpt tilrundet, Randen (Pentagonens Sider) temmelig høi, og Bugen ganske flat. Dyrrets Tvermaal fra den ene til den anden ligeoverfor staaende Armpids udgør 11 Mm., deraf Skivens Radius 5 Mm. og Armen Radii 6 Mm., Kroppens største Højde $2\frac{1}{2}$ Mm., Kroppens af Randpladerne dannede Rand $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mm. høi. Farven af det levende Dyr var meget bleg morgenrødlig; i Spiritus bliver den hvid.

De dorsale Randplader (Fig. 25, g), i Antal 10 fra en Armpids til den anden, ere noget bredere end lange, ovale eller næsten rectangulære med tilrundede Hjørner, og omrent af lige Størrelse med Undtagelse af de yderste paa hver Side, hvilke efterhaanden blive mindre imod Armpidsen. Deres Overflade er noget convex og temmelig tæt besat med kalkagtige Børster eller cylindriske, i Enden stumpt tilrundede Pigge (a), alle omrent af lige Størrelse.

De ventrale Randplader, ligeledes 10 i Tallet, ere stillede, ikke lige under de dorsale, men hver af dem under to af disse, altsaa alternerende med dem. De ere af en mere rectangulær Form og en god Del bredere end de dorsale, idet de nemlig ikke alene i Forening med disse bidrage til at danne Kroppens 5 Siderande, men ogsaa danner en Bræmme langs ad den flade Bugsides Rand. Deres dorsale Halvdel (Fig. 25, h), som danner den nedre Del af Kroppens Siderande, er noget convex og tæt besat med de samme Slags Børster eller Smaapigge som de, der bedække de dorsale Randplader. Disse Smaapigge tiltage noget i Størrelse imod den ydre Rand, som er garnet med en tæt Rad af 6 saadan, hvilke næsten ere halvt saa lange som Pladen, paa hvilken de sidde, og rettede skraat udad og nedad og saaledes bidrage til at give Randen Udseende af at være skarp. Den ventrale Halvdel af disse Plader (Fig. 26, m), som danner en Vinkel med den

a species of the genus *Asteriscus*, which it resembles in its pentagonal form, its armature, as well on the convex back as on the flat belly, in the shape of very small obtuse or pointed calcareous bristles or spines, and also in the margin of the disc and arms inclining steeply downwards with a sharp edge below, and without visible marginal plates. But on scraping off the spines, it was observed that the sharpness of the edge is only apparent, and is caused by the spines quite concealing the dorsal, and the dorsal part of the ventral marginal plates. Thus the edge formed by 2 rows of marginal plates becomes in reality obtuse and high, and only a little sharp or angular where it goes over into the ventral surface. As therefore the marginal plates exist, as well ventral as dorsal, which both concur in forming the high margin, our animal cannot be an *Asteriscus*, but must be referred to the genus *Goniaster* Agassiz (*Astrogonium* M. T.) or *Goniodiscus* M. T.

The body (see fig. 24) is pentagonal with only very slightly incurved sides. The back is somewhat convex with a very slight roundish hollow in the middle of all the 5 interradial spaces, the points of the arms obtusely rounded; the margin (sides of the pentagon) rather high, and the belly quite flat. The transverse diameter of the animal from the point of one arm to the opposite side is 11 Mm. of which the radius of the disc 5 Mm. and the radius of the arm 6 Mm. The greatest height of the body $2\frac{1}{2}$ Mm.; the margin of the body formed by the marginal plates $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mm. high. The color of the living animal is very pale pink; in spirit it becomes nearly white.

The dorsal marginal plates (fig. 25. g) 10 in number from the point of one arm to another, are somewhat broader they are long, oval or nearly rectangular with rounded angles and about of the same size, excepting the outer ones on each side, which gradually become smaller towards the point of the arm. Their surface is somewhat convex and rather closely covered with calcareous bristles or cylindrical spines (a) obtusely rounded at the extremity and about of equal size.

The ventral marginal plates, likewise 10 in number, are placed not quite under the dorsal, but each under two of the latter, thus alternating with them. They are of a more rectangular form, and a good deal broader than the dorsal; as they not only, in connexion with the dorsal marginal plates, contribute to form the 5 lateral margins of the body, but also form a rim along the margin of the flat-ventral side. Their dorsal half (fig. 25, h), which forms the lower part of the lateral margins of the body, is somewhat convex and thickly covered with the same sort of bristles or small spines as those which cover the dorsal marginal plates. These small spines increase a little in size towards the exterior margin, which is garnished with a close row of 6 of them, all nearly half as long as the plate wheron they are situated, and directed obliquely outwards and downwards, thus contributing to give the margin the appearance of being sharp.

dorsale Del, er ganske flat og kun i dens indre Del besat med nogle faa, meget spredte Smaapigge af omrent samme Størrelse som dem paa de dorsale Randplader, men sylformige eller tilspidsede i Enden.

Ryggens hele Overflade er saa tæt og ensformigt besat med Børster eller Smaapigge af ganske den samme Form og Størrelse som de, der bedække de dorsale og den øvre Del af de ventrale Randplader, at Formen af Rygpladerne derved skjules (Fig. 25, a) og først kommer til syne, naar Piggene afskrabes.

Rygpladerne vise sig da at være meget talrige og følgelig mindre end Randpladerne, ikke stillede i regelmæssige Rader, og af rundagtig Form, større og mindre om hverandre. Fem af dem (Fig. 25, c), beliggende midt i Interradierne og stillede i en Kreds eller rosetformig omkring og i nogen Afstand fra Centrum, ere større end de øvrige (ikke betydeligt mindre end de dorsale Randplader) ligesom sædvanligt hos unge Individer af *Goniaster granularis* (se min „Oversigt af Norges Echinodermer“ pg. 47). Rimeligvis er ogsaa det her beskrevne Individ et ung Dyr.

Porerne af Respirationstentaklerne (Fig. 25, f) sees enkeltvis spredte hist og her paa Ryggen i de trange Rum mellem Rygpladerne. — *Anus* (d) er subcentral, ikke ganske i Centrum, men lidt til den ene Side. — *Madreporpladen* (e), som ligger noget nærmere Centrum end Skiveranden, er rundagtig, ikke fremragende, med faa og grove Furur.

Bugpladerne (Fig. 26, l) ere faa i Antal, de fleste af dem betydeligt større end Rygpladerne, og alle af polygonal (mest sexkantet) Form. De danne 4 med Kroppens Rand ligeløbende Rader. I den yderste Rad, hvor de ere størst, idet de indadtil efterhaanden blive mindre, er der 5 Plader, af hvilke den midterste næsten er saa stor som de ventrale Randplader, medens de øvrige til begge Sider efterhaanden aftage i Størrelse; i de øvrige Rader blive de indadtil des mindre og færre i Antal. Deres Overflade er flat og besat med samme Slags sylformig tilspidsede Smaapigge (h) som paa den indre Del af de ventrale Randpladers Bugside, kun lidt større og hyppigt dannende smaa, omrent med Kroppens Rand ligeløbende Rader paa hver Plade.

Bugfuruerne ere smale med 2 Rader Sugefødder, hvilke hos vort Individ vare indtrukne.

De saakaldte *Furepapiller* (n) ere conisk tilspidsede eller sylformige og omrent af Størrelse som de Pigge, der garnere Randen af de ventrale Randplader. De danne en Tværrad af sædvanlig 4, sjeldent 5, og nær ved Armspidser 3 Pigge paa hver Adambulacralplade, altsaa omrent 4 Længderader. De aftage noget i Størrelse indenfra udad. De paa Mundvinklerne siddende Pigge (p) ere endel længere og næsten dobbelt saa tykke som de egentlige Furepapiller og mere stumpet tilrundede i Enden.

The ventral half of these plates (fig. 26, m), which forms an angle with the dorsal part, is quite flat, and bears only on its interior portion some few scattered spines of about the same size as those on the dorsal marginal plates, but awl-shaped or pointed at the extremity.

The whole surface of the back is so thickly and uniformly covered with bristles or small spines of quite the same form and size as those which cover the dorsal and the upper part of the ventral marginal plates, that the shape of the dorsal plates is thereby concealed (fig. 25, a) and does not appear until the spines are scraped off.

The dorsal plates shew themselves then to be more numerous and consequently smaller than the marginal plates, not placed in regular rows, and of roundish shape, larger and smaller together. Five of them (fig. 25, c), lying in the midst of the interradial spaces and placed in a circle or in the shape of a rosette around and at some distance from the centre, are larger than the others (not much smaller than the dorsal marginal plates) as usual in young specimens of *Goniaster granularis* (see my „Oversigt af Norges Echinodermer“ p. 47). Probably also the specimen here described is a young animal.

The pores of the respiratory tentacles (fig. 25, f) are seen distributed isolatedly here and there on the back in the narrow spaces between the dorsal plates. *The Anus* (d) is subcentral, not quite in the centre, but a little on one side. *The madreporic body* (e), which lies somewhat nearer to the centre than to the margin of the disc, is roundish, not prominent, and with a few coarse furrows.

The ventral plates (fig. 26, l) are few in number, most of them considerably larger than the dorsal plates, and all of polygonal (mostly six-sided) shape. They form 4 rows running parallel to the margin of the body. In the outer row where they are largest — as they become gradually smaller towards the interior — there are 5 plates of which the central one is nearly as large as the ventral marginal plates, while the others on both sides gradually decrease in size; in the other rows they become smaller and fewer in number towards the interior. Their surface is flat and covered with awl-pointed small spines (k) of the same sort as those on the interior part of the ventral side of the ventral marginal plates, only a little larger, and frequently forming small rows which run nearly parallel to the margin of the body on each plate.

The ambulacral furrows are narrow with 2 rows of water-feet which in our specimen were drawn in.

The ambulacral papillæ (n) are conically pointed or awl-shaped, and about of the same size as the spines which garnish the margin of the ventral marginal plates. They form a transverse row of usually 4, seldom 5, and near to the point of the arm 3 spines on each adambulacral plate, that is about 4 longitudinal rows. They decrease somewhat in size from within outwards. The spines on the bucal angles (p) are rather longer than the ambulacral papillæ, nearly twice as thick, and more obtusely rounded at the extremity.

Pedicellarier bemærkedes ikke.

Vor nye Søstjerne udmærker sig fra de hidtil kendte Arter af Slægten *Goniaster* (fra hvilken *Gonio-discus* M. T. heller ikke synes at være forskellig ved dens tætte Bevæbning af Børster eller Smaapigge paa Kroppens hele Rygsidé ligetil dens nederste dorso-ventrale Rand. Den svarer saaledes ikke til den af Müller og Troschel blandt andre for Slægten angivne Character: „Randpladerne Rand er omgivet af en Krands af Granula, eller deres Omfang bedækket af Granula; indtil denne Omgivelse ere de fuldkommen nøgne; undertiden bære de paa Midten Tuberkler“.

Denne Character er dog aabenbart ikke af nogen væsentlig Betydning, ligesom ogsaa den, hvorved *Gonio-discus* skal adskille sig fra *Goniaster*, nemlig: „Randpladerne ere paa deres hele Overflade granulerede“.

Goniaster hispidus vil kjendes ved følgende Diagnose:

Corpus pentagonum, dorso convexo, ventre plano, radio disci ad eundem brachiorum (in individuo unico observato, verosimile juvenili, 11 Mm. magno) ut $1 : 1\frac{1}{5}$, sinibus inter brachia apice obtuse rotundata perparum excavatis. Dorsum totum, etiam scuta marginalia superiora et pars dorsalis scutorum marginalium inferiorum, spinulis minutis cylindricis obtusis dense tectum. Scuta dorsalia marginalibus minora, rotundata, numerosa; scuta ventralia dorsalibus majora, pauca, polygonalia, spinulis minutis subulatis subseriatim minus dense tecta. Spinæ ad sulcos ambulacrales 3—4 seriatæ, subulatæ, interiores majores, exteriore minor. Tessella madreporiformis centro disci paulo vicinior quam margini. Color pallide roseus.

Habitat ad insulas Lofoten (Skraaven) profunditate 200—300 orgyarum.

FORKLARING AF FIGURERNE.

- Tab. 8, Fig. 24 forestiller *Goniaster hispidus*, seet ovenfra i naturlig Størrelse.
 Fig. 25. Den ene Halvpart af samme, seet ovenfra, forstørret (nedentil ere Piggene skrabede af for at vise de underliggende Plader). *a a a* den piggede Overflade af Ryghuden; *b b* den blottede Rand; *c* større Dorsalplader, dannende en Rosette omkring Centrum; *d* Analaabningen; *e* Madreporpladen; *f* Respirationsporer; *g* dorsale Randplader; *h* den dorsale Del af den ventrale Randplader; *i* Enden af en Straale.
 Fig. 26. Den samme Halvpart, seet fra den ventrale Side (nedentil er en Del af Piggene skrabede af). *kk* ventrale Pigge; *l* ventrale Plader; *m* ventrale Randplader; *n* Furpapiller; *o* Mund; *p* adorale Pigge; *r* Randpigge; *s* blottede Ambulacralplader.

Pedicellarier were not observed.

Our new star-fish is distinguished from the hitherto known species of the genus *Goniaster* (from which *Gonio-discus* M. T. does not seem to differ) by its thick armour of bristles or small spines on the whole dorsal side of the body all down to its lowest dorso-ventral margin. It does not therefore answer to the character given among others by Müller and Troschel for the genus. „The margin of the marginal plates is surrounded by a circle of granula or their circumference is covered with granula; up to this circumference they are perfectly naked; sometimes they have tubercles in the middle“.

This character is however evidently not of any essential importance, neither is that whereby the *Gonio-discus* is said to be distinguished from the *Goniaster*, namely: „The marginal plates are granulated over their whole surface“.

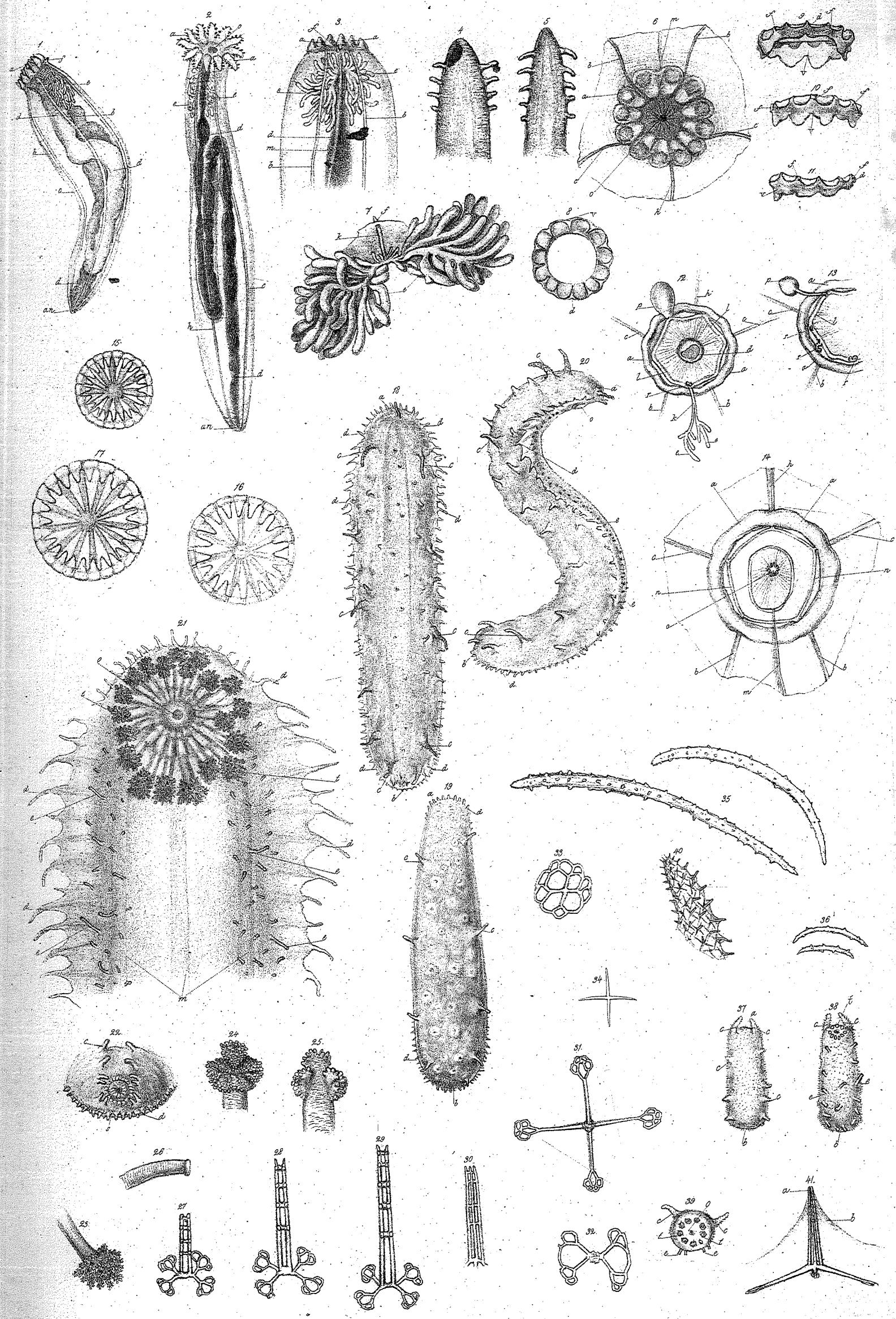
Goniaster hispidus will be known by the following diagnosis:

Corpus pentagonum dorso convexo, ventre piano radio disci ad eundem brachiorum (in individuo unico observato verosimile juvenili 11 Mm. magno) ut $1 : 1\frac{1}{5}$, sinibus inter brachia apice obtuse rotundata perparum excavatis. Dorsum totum etiam scuta marginalia superiore et pars dorsalis scutorum marginalium inferiorum spinulis minutis cylindricis obtusis dense tectum. Scuta dorsalia marginalibus minora rotundata numerosa; scuta ventralia dorsalibus majora, pauca, polygonalia, spinulis minutis subulatis subseriatim minus dense tecta. Spinæ ad sulcos ambulacrales 3—4 seriatæ, subulatæ, interiores majores, exteriore minor. Tessella madreporiformis centro disci paulo vicinior quam margini. Color pallide roseus.

Habitat ad insulas Lofoten (Skraaven) profunditate 200—300 orgyarum.

EXPLANATION OF THE FIGURES.

- Pl. 8, fig. 24. Represents *Goniaster hispidus* seen from above, natural size.
 Fig. 25. The one half of the same seen from above, magnified (in the lower part the spines are scraped off in order to show the underlying plates). *a a a* the hispid surface of the dorsal skin; *b b* the denuded edge; *c* larger dorsal plates forming a rosette around the centre; *d* the anal orifice; *e* the madreporic body; *f* respiratory pores; *g* dorsal marginal plates; *h* dorsal part of the ventral marginal plates; *i* extremity of a ray.
 Fig. 26. The same half seen from the ventral side (in the lower part the spines are scraped off). *kk* ventral spines; *l* ventral plates; *m* ventral marginal plates; *n* ambulacral papillæ; *o* mouth; *p* adorale spines; *r* marginal spines; *s* adambulacral plates denuded.



Tab. VIII

