

2. *Anchors of one kind.*

a. Anchor-plates with low ridges or prominences between the holes.

*Synapta distincta*, von Marenzeller, 1881.

Anchor-arms with minute serrations. Anchor-plates roundish oval, with incomplete margin and numerous smooth holes; no handle. Miliary granules cruciform, with the short arms spinous.

*Habitat*.—Miya in Japan (von Marenzeller), Amoy (Ludwig).

b. Anchor-plates smooth, without ridges.

*Synapta autopista*, von Marenzeller, 1881.

Anchors short and robust, with a few larger and smaller serrations at the ends of the arms. Anchor-plates asymmetrical, roundish angular, with uneven incomplete circumference and numerous smooth holes; no handle. Miliary granules, ×-shaped or plate-like with a few holes and knobs.

*Habitat*.—Miya in Japan (von Marenzeller).

This species does not seem to be well defined. Von Marenzeller remarks that it bears in some respects a certain resemblance to Semper's *Synapta molesta*.

*Synapta hispida*, Heller, 1868.

Anchor-arms smooth. Anchor-plates oval with slightly uneven margin and numerous (about 28) smooth holes; no handle. Present some similarity to *Synapta digitata*

*Habitat*.—Lesina (Adriatic Sea), Heller.

The following species are quite unknown as regards internal and external organisation :—

*Synapta inæqualis*, Hutton, 1872.

*Habitat*.—New Zealand (Hutton).

One of the anchor-arms being much longer than the other, this species may possibly be nearly allied to Ludwig's *Synapta asymmetrica*.

*Synapta bachei* (?), Ayres, 1854.

*Habitat* ?

(?) *Synapta vivipara* (*Synaptula*), CErsted, 1851; Ludwig, 1881.

*Habitat*.—West Indies (CErsted).

Nothing is known of this animal excepting that it is provided with anchors, and is viviparous. Agreeing with the views of Ludwig, I cannot consider a genus justified only on account of its representatives being viviparous. Therefore I think it most proper, for the present, to refer the species of CErsted to *Synapta* or *Chirodota*, and to omit his genus *Synaptula*.