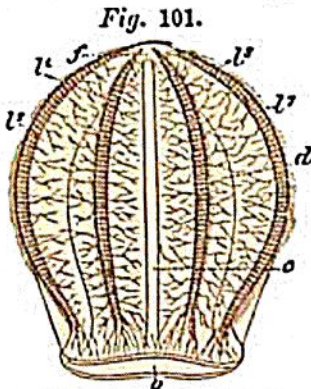


Pandora the rows of locomotive flappers lie in a furrow, the margins of which may close over them. They differ further from Pandora in the more extensive development of the rows of flappers, which reach near to the oral tube, and in this respect they resemble more Idyia, with which they agree also in being much compressed laterally. The circumscribed area is bounded by a fringe of deeply lobed processes arranged in two prolonged circles, with the eye-speck between them, in the centre. The eye-speck is not raised on a peduncle. The branching tubes penetrating into the spherosome, which Eschscholtz does not mention in Pandora, are even more distinct than in Idyia; and those arising from the circular oral tube are quite numerous. The main chymiferous cavity, from which arise the chymiferous tubes, is a globular hollow, situated in the abactinal part of the spherosome and communicating with the wide digestive cavity through a narrow fissure. The compression of the body is quite striking, and, upon contrasting a lateral and a front view, these species appear rather flat. For this genus I would propose the name of IDYOPSIS.

IDYOPSIS CLARKII Ag. (*Fig. 101*). I inscribe this species to my friend Prof. H

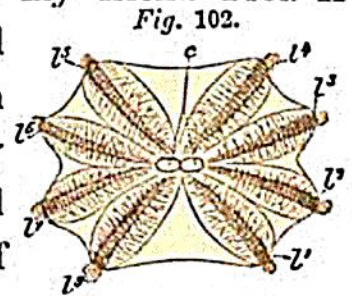


IDYOPSIS CLARKII, Ag.

Seen from the broad side.

*f* funnel. — *l l'* anterior and posterior ambulacra. — *l l''* lateral ambulacra. — *d* digestive cavity. — *o* mouth surrounded by the oral tube, the cellae tubo occupying the centre of the figure.

J. Clark, to whom I am indebted for a sketch of its outlines, certain that, when he has an opportunity for examining it leisurely, he will give us a most minute account of its structure. From notes made years ago, it appears that the rows of locomotive flappers have on each side a band of yellow and



IDYOPSIS CLARKII, Ag.

Seen from the abactinal side.

*c* circumscribed area. — *l l', l l''* lateral ambulacra. — *l l''', l l''''* anterior and posterior ambulacra.

as well as the fringes around the circumscribed area, were dotted in the same manner. The digestive cavity is occasionally constricted about half way up its height, and may remain so for a long time, while the mouth is broadly opened, and the constriction gliding toward the abactinal end of the digestive cavity may reach the fissure leading into the main chymiferous cavity, and disappear when the latter opens. Seen in profile from its broad side, this species is nearly globular. Found in the harbor of Charleston.

IDYOPSIS AFFINIS Ag. differs from the preceding in being more flattened in front and behind, and less rounded in its outlines when seen from the broad side, the actinal side being broader. Found along the reef of Florida, at Key West, and about the Tortugas.