## ELASIPODIDA

## Key to the Families (after Pawson, 1970)

1.	Body ovoid, gelatinous, lacking calcareous deposits. Usually a large brim developed anteriorly Pelagothuriidae Ludwig, 1894
1.	Body bilaterally symmetrical. No conspicuous anterior brim. Calcareous deposits present 2.
2.	Elongate non-retractile lateral processes present. Skin usually thin, parchment-like or brittle Deimatidae Theel, 1882
2.	Lateral processes lacking; skin usually thick, gelatinous
3.	Calcareous deposits include wheels Laetmogonidae Ekman, 1925
3.	Wheels lacking 4.
4.	Calcareous deposits most commonly include straight or curved rods and three-armed spicules, rarely minute net-like plates and resette-shaped or elliptical bodies Elpidiidae Theel, 1882
4.	Deposits simple rods or four-armed bodies, with inwardly curved arms and often an outer central projection Psychropotidae Theel, 1882