

as to form a support, a contrivance no doubt for preventing the animal being upset in the deep-sea mud; it has three well developed crowns of pali.

"*Stephanotrochus* is another new genus necessitated by the Challenger's discoveries.

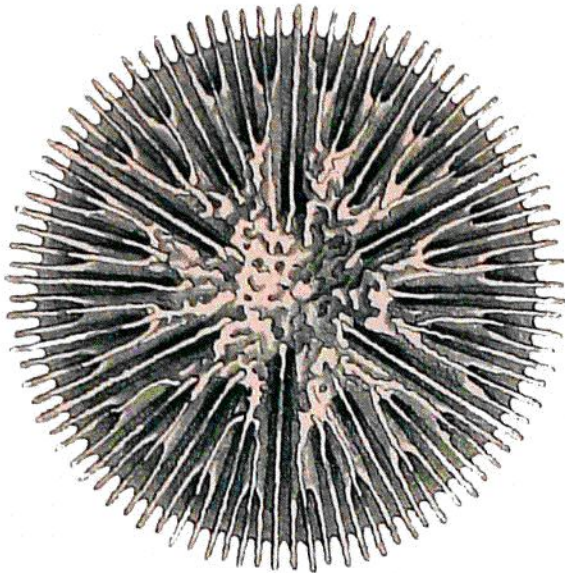


FIG. 270.—*Deltocyathus magnificus*, Moseley; $\times 2$. From 129 fathoms, off the Ki Islands.

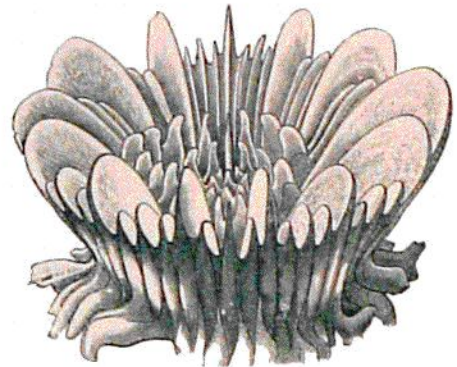


FIG. 280.—*Oulontocyathus coronatus*, Moseley; $\times 2$.

Several species were obtained of which two are here figured (figs. 281, 282). It was found to range from near Sydney, New South Wales, all over the Atlantic. Mr. John Murray has dredged it lately off the Scotch coast. *Stephanotrochus diadema* has the most widely patent calicle of the species of the genus, whilst *Stephanotrochus nobilis* has its calicular

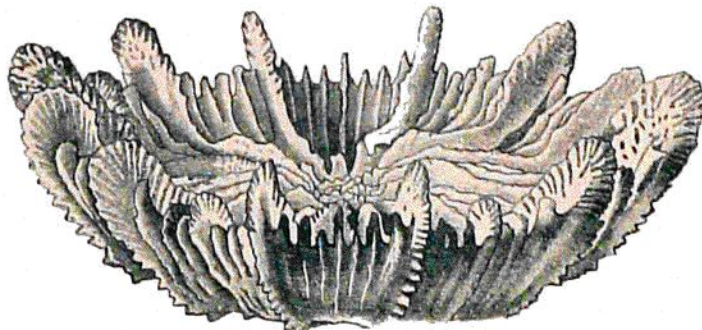


FIG. 281.—*Stephanotrochus diadema*, Moseley. Off Pernambuco, Brazil, 675 fathoms.

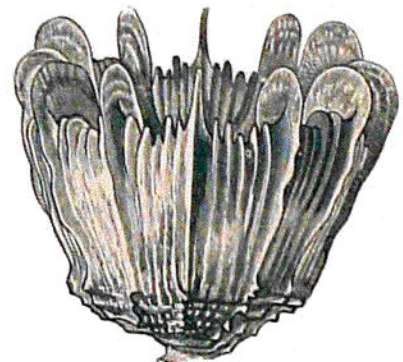


FIG. 282.—*Stephanotrochus nobilis*, Moseley. Off the Azores, 1000 fathoms.

wall most completely folded inwards round the mouth, but the two species are obviously closely connected.

"A great many species of *Flabellum*, a very widely spread genus, were obtained. The most remarkable amongst these, and the finest example of the genus, is *Flabellum*