

This specimen is distinguished by its obviously globular form, the dorsal surface being extremely convex, the ventral, on the contrary, almost flat. In size it surpasses all hitherto known forms of this family. The tentacles (Pl. XLIV. fig. 12) are wide, and their flat terminal part is large, about 9 mm. in diameter, discoidal and provided with a number of unbranched, digitiform, retractile processes, of which those round the edge, and especially two on the outside, are large. The pedicels are very large, of great circuit, and constantly consisting of seven pairs, of which the posterior ones are slightly smaller; the last pair, being generally very small, is not placed on the hindmost part of the ventral surface, but on the inside of and a little in front of the next pair, which consequently is the most posterior. The number of the processes and their arrangement seem always to be constant, but their size changes, though not greatly; in most cases they are of great size, equalling in length almost the breadth of the body; the hindmost pair is always rudimentary. The body-wall of the thinness of paper is soft and transparent, the radial nerve-cords, the ambulacral vessels and cavities being visible through it. The calcareous deposits consist of small spicula curved in the form of a C (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 8), which are more numerous than the comparatively larger spinose spicula (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 9), which, thinly scattered, are visible to the naked eye. Those first mentioned are frequently provided with an obvious enlargement in the middle, and taper towards both of their equally curved ends; the largest ones measure about 0.16 mm. in length, but most of them are considerably smaller; their form varies too, as to the degree of curvature. Those C-shaped deposits, which sometimes give off a third arcuated arm issuing from their middle, in which case the C-shaped form evidently vanishes, seem to be most numerous on the ventral surface. The straight spinose spicula vary in size, the largest measuring in length about 0.92 mm., or sometimes more; some individuals have those spicula more numerous than others, especially on the dorsal surface; they are not quite straight always, one or another being more or less arcuated.

The integument possesses besides those calcareous deposits, masses of small cell-like corpuscles containing a brown pigment. Calcareous deposits of almost the same form as those above described are found in the pedicels, tentacles, and processes, the C-curved ones in the pedicels being a little shorter and thicker; the large spicula are often apparently arcuated, sometimes even provided with one or several branches. The ends of the pedicels as well as those of the tentacles contain a number of larger or smaller, thicker, straight, more or less arcuated spicula, which are almost smooth, excepting their obtuse ends, which are rough and spinose; sometimes those spicula bear a larger branch. The transverse muscular layer of the body-wall and the five longitudinal muscular bands are very thin.

The five pieces of the calcareous ring are very small and far separated one from another; each piece consists of a short central part, from which run out towards each opposite side