

processes; these as well as the rest of the terminal part of the tentacles are provided with a number of small, branched, retractile projections devoid of deposits. The calcareous deposits (Pl. XXXV. fig. 18) do not lie very close together, and vary generally in size, the largest ones having their arms measuring about 0.16 mm. and their elongated rod-like central part of about the same length. The ends of the tentacles as well as of the pedicels contain spicula.

Only a single polian vesicle is present, attaining the length of about 4 to 5 mm. From want of material for examination, I am somewhat undecided with regard to the madreporic canal, whether it communicates with the exterior or not. The alimentary canal has no cloaca. The reproductive organ, consisting of a very small fascicle of cæca, attains a length of about 7 or 10 mm.; its duct opens a little above the crown of the tentacles where the brim projects.

Enypniastes,¹ n. gen.

Body very depressed, with an extension of the body-wall round its anterior extremity, constituting a very large, broad, rather flat brim. Tentacles twenty (?). The dorsal surface with small projections round the margin of the brim and with some other very small processes on its ambulacra. Pedicels along the sides (?) and round the posterior extremity of the body.

Enypniastes eximia, n. sp. (Pl. VIII. figs. 6, 7).

Body about twice as long as broad. Mouth ventral, behind the very broad brim. Anus dorsal. The dorsal surface with numerous small processes round the margin of the brim, and with some other very small ones, disposed in pairs on the ambulacra.

Colour in alcohol, light grey. Tentacles and processes brown, inclining to violet. Length, about 72 mm. Breadth, about 32 mm.

Habitat.—Station 168. July 8, 1874. Lat. 40° 28' S., long. 177° 43' E. Depth, 1100 fathoms; bottom temperature, 2.0° C.; grey ooze. Four very incomplete specimens.

The four specimens brought home are unfortunately so lacerated and in such a state of maceration as to render any closer examination impossible. It is not possible to form any correct idea of these very interesting forms, on account of which I have not been able to give any complete drawings but only some simple outline figures, and I even feel very considerable uncertainty as to the correctness of those. The dorsal surface is slightly convex and the ventral one almost flat, the body thus becoming very depressed. The animal attains its greatest breadth a little in front of the mouth. With regard to the broad brim, formed anteriorly by the body-wall and pierced by a number of wide close-

¹ *Ἐνυπνιάστης* = dreamer.