

The reddish deposits (Pl. II. fig. 6, *h*) resemble those in *Trochostoma violaceum*, though generally smaller. The fusiform rods (Pl. II. fig. 6, *d*) also bear a strong resemblance to those in the species just mentioned. Having a length of as much as 1.4 mm. or more, they are very closely crowded side by side in the anterior and posterior portions of the body, while at the middle of the body they are more separated from one another as well as of a more irregular form. They are quite smooth, and their enlarged centre is pierced by three to nine holes of varying size. Sometimes a third arm runs out from the centre; as a rule, these fusiform or three-armed deposits appear to be more irregular than is the case in *Trochostoma violaceum*.

The smaller, perforated plates (Pl. II. fig. 6, *e*) are scattered among the former and present a very irregular shape. Generally they are of a more or less rounded or oblong form, with two to four or more short arms or sometimes without such. Reaching a length or diameter of about 0.4 mm., they always carry a long simple central process, the top of which carries some spines. Here and there some very minute deposits are to be found provided with a comparatively long central process which carries at its top several hooks (Pl. II. fig. 6, *f.g.*). The spoon-like deposits (Pl. II. fig. 6, *a*) and their mutual position will be best understood by a glance at the figures. They are generally aggregated, five to seven in each group, so as to present the appearance of stars. Each such aggregation is provided with a very long, straight, outwardly directed rod, the base of which (Pl. II. fig. 6, *b*) is round, discoidal, perforated and slightly convex upwards. These central rods are mostly broken off, but when uninjured their tops have the form of anchors with the flukes provided with three or more distinct serrations, thus resembling the anchors found by Danielssen and Koren in *Ankyroderma jeffreysii* and *Ankyroderma affine* (Pl. II. fig. 6, *c*).

*Ankyroderma simile*, n. sp. (Pl. II. fig. 5; and Pl. XI. fig. 2).

Body fusiform, anteriorly truncated, posteriorly decreasing into a narrow caudal portion. Tentacles fifteen, comparatively large, and provided with a pair of minute processes near the rounded ends. Anus surrounded by five calcareous teeth and fifteen minute cylindrical papillæ, disposed in groups of one tooth and three papillæ in each. Calcareous deposits very scattered—small rounded reddish or light brownish bodies mostly aggregated into smaller masses; small and thinly scattered rings supporting a crown of three to four straight outwardly directed rods; and very thinly dispersed star-like deposits; consisting of about five spoon-like rods, with the enlarged perforated ends overlapping one another, and a long straight outwardly directed central rod, the top of which is provided with two curved arms thus bearing some resemblance to the anchors in *Synapta*. Colour in alcohol dirty grey and yellowish-brown. Length 100 to 110 mm.