*Ankyroderma roretzii* (*Haplodactyla*), von Marenzeller, 1878 and 1881.

Deposits of four kinds—stars like those in the preceding species, but no anchors are observed; perforated, more or less irregular, round cups, each with a very long process, which either is solid and simple, or provided with holes, and as it were composed of three rods; a layer of brown, round or elliptic bodies of concentric structure; these brown bodies are wanting at the tail, where they are supplied with crowded tables consisting of a fusiform or rounded perforated disk, and a tripartite spire terminating in several spines.

*Habitat.*—Japan (von Marenzeller).

Though no anchors have been observed, such deposits may, nevertheless, be found, and I cannot avoid thinking that the "cups" with the long process, according to von Marenzeller always broken off, represent simply the basal parts of the anchors. My own researches into the Challenger material seem to confirm this supposition. I cannot fully understand the descriptions of Danielssen and Koren, according to which that part of the anchor-stocks, which is in communication with the star-like deposits, is "furnished with linear apophyses, five to six in number, according as the stellate figure consists of five or six calcareous rods." This species is very nearly related to *Ankyroderma jeffreysii* and may possibly be only a variety of it.

## Genus 2. Eupyrgus, Lütken, 1857.

Retractor muscles absent. Calcareous ring without posterior prolongations. Tentacles fifteen, simple, unbranched. Body-wall very rough. Deposits—crowded tables consisting of a large irregularly rounded or triangular disk with undulated margin, and perforated with numerous, twenty or more, round holes; the spire is long conical, built up of three rods, running together so as to form a conical finely spinous top, and several (not exceeding four) transverse beams.

*Eupyrgus scaber*, Lütken, 1857; Semper, 1868. *Echinosoma hispidum*, Semper, 1868.

*Habitat.*—Arctic Sea, north of Norway (Danielssen and Koren), Nova Zembla and Kara Sea (Stuxberg), Barents Sea (D'Urban), Spitzbergen (Ljungman, Danielssen and Koren), Greenland (Lütken, Ludwig, &c.).

(Mus. Holm.) A great number of individuals from Greenland and Spitzbergen. Some of the radial pieces of the calcareous ring seem to have a very indistinct and ground bifurcation posteriorly.

## Genus 3. Haplodactyla, Grube, 1840.

Retractor muscles absent or rudimentary. Calcareous ring with five bipartite posterior prolongations. Tentacles fifteen to sixteen, simple unbranched. Body-wall not rough. Deposits of simple structure, never in the shape of tables.