

tables composed of an irregular two- or three-armed network representing the disk and carrying a central slightly spinous process.

*Habitat.*—Kerguelen Island (Studer).

The species mainly differs from the preceding ones in the very large, fusiform or three-armed deposits without spires, present all over the body though in larger numbers at its extremities.

*Trochostoma turgidum (Molpadia)*, Verrill, 1879.

Tentacles two-lobed. Deposits—round or oval orange-brown bodies of a concentric structure; large irregular table-shaped plates consisting of a perforated disk with a central circle of three to six holes and an outer of ten or more larger oval holes, and a central spire built up of three to four columns.

*Habitat.*—Southern coast of New England, Fundy Bay, Massachusetts Bay, Gulf of Maine, Casco Bay; off Nova Scotia, Gulf of St. Lawrence (Verrill).

Verrill does not mention anything about anal papillæ. From the description it is impossible to understand what is the meaning of "with two-lobed tentacles," either there really are only two digits or the two lobes are situated below the top of the tentacles, in which case the tentacles are three-lobed as in the preceding species. Possibly the species is identical with *Trochostoma boreale*, Sars, which is distinguished mainly by its tables being much more irregular and smaller.

B. Deposits—tables alone.

*Trochostoma arcticum (Haplodactyla)*, von Marenzeller, 1878; Danielssen and Koren, 1879, 1882.

Tentacles with five to seven digits; in young only three digits. Tables almost like those in *Trochostoma boreale*.

*Habitat.*—Finmark (Danielssen and Koren), north of Nova Zembla (von Marenzeller). (Mus. Holm.) One specimen from the Kara Sea. The tables consist of a very irregular disk and a short spire. The disk consists of longer or shorter, branched or simple arms, running out irregularly from a common centre; these arms are either united with each other so as to form a disk with a few large holes, or they remain free, thus constituting a disk resembling a branched spicule. The spire consists of a simple shorter central rod, which often terminates in a few spines. Towards the extremities of the body the tables change their shape, their disk being elongate, more like true disks, and provided with more holes, and their spire being composed of about three rods intimately united with each other, so that the spire often gives the impression of being a simple column; the top of the spire terminates in several teeth.