

The principal spicules of the parenchymal skeleton are slender, smooth diacts, of varied length. They exhibit rough ends thickened in club-like fashion. Less frequently simply rounded or pointed diacts occur. Many of these long diacts exhibit no swellings or lateral processes at their middle point, while others bear four cruciate, or two opposite tubercles—the rudiments of undeveloped rays.

Between these long parenchymal spicules a large number of irregularly scattered oxyhexasters occur. They exhibit strongly developed, short principal rays, and two to four long, straight, divergent terminals on each principal (Pl. LXVI. fig. 6). It ought to be noted that oxyhexasters very frequently occur in which one principal ray is conspicuously longer than the others, so that the whole spicule deviates considerably from the rosette form. Other irregularities occur, such as the displacement of one of the terminal rays from the common whorl to the side of the associated principal; spinous ramifications or irregular twistings occur here and there as abnormal, or perhaps as pathological modifications (Pl. LXVI. figs. 11, 12). In isolated cases, I observed discohexasters with moderately short principal rays, bearing on their expanded ends numerous long, thin terminals, radially disposed, and each terminating in a transverse disc with clasp-like teeth (Pl. LXVI. fig. 7). In the subdermal spaces of the connecting portion between the stalk and the body, large discohexasters of floricome-like pattern occur, as is also the case in *Aulochone lilium* (Pl. LXVIII. fig. 5). The perianth-like groups of terminal rays are in this species, however, somewhat thinner at their basal and median portions.

The dermal skeleton consists of strongly developed rough pentacts, of variable size, the rays having rounded or club-shaped ends. Between these pentacts, tetracts of similar structure occasionally occur. The gastral skeleton on the upper funnel-like surface, and on the cylindrical sides, consists of rough pentacts similar to the above (Pl. LXVI. fig. 10).

On the much curved regions, both dermalia and gastralia exhibit a backward curvature of the four tangential rays. On the superficial side a small tubercle is occasionally seen where the sixth ray has not been developed.

In the skin which lines the large canalicular cavities of the body, I have never found any special canalaria.

The skeletal elements of the stalk do not essentially differ from those of the body generally. The longitudinal and transverse, *i.e.*, circular, bundles of spicules usually alternate in their arrangement. Between the above, the oxyhexasters and small discohexasters already referred to occur, while the large floricome-like discohexasters are found more abundantly in the subdermal spaces. The dermalia are strongly developed, and the inwardly projecting radial proximal ray is often strikingly shortened. The gastralia are frequently less rough in their median portion, while the club-shaped thickened ends always exhibit numerous minute spines.