

lat.  $7^{\circ} 3' N.$ , long.  $121^{\circ} 48' E.$ , from a depth of 102 fathoms and on stony and gravelly ground. The third was bought in a dried condition by Dr. Döderlein in Enoshima.

The transverse diameter of the tolerably thick-walled tubes, which form a dense basket-work, varies between 5 and 7 mm. The oscular openings are frequently somewhat contracted on the extremity of the freely projecting, short ends of the tubes. The Japanese specimen shows one irregularly bounded basal plate, which formed a flat expansion on the stony substratum. From this plate arise the thick, partly solid, partly hollow supports of the plexus of tubes. It is probable that these relatively large basal plates have resulted from the confluence of the several basal expansions of the originally independent supports. In the case of the two Challenger specimens, one of which is represented on Pl. LXXVIII. fig. 1, the basal portion is entirely absent. On the Japanese specimen, as well as on both those from the Philippines, there were numerous small irregularly scattered *Actiniæ* with a diameter varying from 1 to 1.5 mm.

The dictyonal framework exhibits a tolerably regular structure with predominantly square meshes, smooth or but slightly spinose beams, and scarcely thickened, moderately spinose nodes of intersection (Pl. LXXVIII. fig. 2). Between the beams of the dictyonal framework small rough oxyhexacts occur in variable abundance, most plentifully in the basal region. They lie freely, or fused with single-rayed parenchymalia. In the latter case the dictyonal framework is, in several regions of the stock, further strengthened by the tolerably abundant occurrence of a second kind of parenchymalia, viz., medium-sized oxyhexasters with short principal rays, each bearing two long moderately divergent terminals (Pl. LXXVII. fig. 6). Besides these, numerous uncinates occur, which are remarkable in their structure, and to some extent also in their disposition. For while the uncinates are otherwise almost always disposed at right angles to the bounding surfaces, in this case many of them not only penetrate the wall transversely, but occur abundantly disposed obliquely or parallel to the bounding surfaces. Forms so directed are much longer than the others. Both exhibit a somewhat marked flattening on both sides. The somewhat thickly apposed pointed barbs are not uniformly distributed all round, but sometimes occur on two slightly spiral longitudinal rows on the narrow edges of the uncinata, while the two flatter surfaces remain smooth.

The pentacts of the dermal skeleton vary in size, and bear rough cylindrical rays of medium length, which are simply rounded off at the extremity. The four tangentials, which are tolerably straight, are not disposed quite at right angles to the proximal ray, but more or less inclined towards it. A knob-like protuberance represents the abortive distal ray.

Besides these pentacts there are numerous scopulæ, represented by two different forms. The less frequent form is provided with four knobbed terminal prongs, while the much more numerous second type bears, on a knob-like thickening of the inferiorly pointed stalk, two to four slightly divergent barbs, which are rather strongly developed