

4. *Chonelasma calyx*, n. sp. (Pl. LXXXIX.).

In contrast to the above described simple plate-like forms, the species now to be noted, which I have established from three dried and partly macerated specimens obtained by Dr. Döderlein in Enoshima, has the form of a cup several decimeters high, with nipple or glove-finger-like radial protuberances from the wall, which is 5 mm. in thickness. The majority of these parietal protuberances, which have the thickness of one's finger or thumb, exhibit a terminal or subterminal circular aperture from 3 to 5 mm. in diameter, and are continued as thinner tubular or half channeled hollow irregular cylindrical processes, which either extend obliquely downwards and reach the firm substratum, or unite with the adjoining processes of neighbouring diverticula (Pl. LXXXIX. figs. 1, 2). The whole wall is traversed by canals which open alternately on the inner and outer side, but the dried specimens at my disposal do not show the arrangement with equal clearness throughout.

The dictyonal framework, which consists partly of perfectly smooth beams and partly of beams sparsely covered with tubercles, exhibits a thicker and less regular meshwork in the neighbourhood of the outer and inner bounding surfaces than in the middle layer, where the meshes are large and more uniformly rectangular. The dermal skeleton consists of hexacts, each of which has a terminally corroded, knobbed, and fir-cone-like distal ray which is beset with pointed prongs, while the long conical proximal ray, and the four moderately long transversals, are either quite smooth or beset on their outer extremities with small tubercles. In addition to the hexacts, the very numerous radially projecting scopulæ usually bear six, more rarely five or four, barbed, more or less markedly diverging, knobbed terminal rays, or a cap-like swelling on the shaft which terminates in a rough point (Pl. LXXXIX. fig. 6). The spicules of the gastral skeleton exhibit a similar structure, but the freely projecting (proximal) ray of the hexacts is often somewhat more slender than in the dermal hexacts. The scopulæ, moreover, vary considerably in the number of their barbed and usually markedly knobbed terminal rays.

The parenchymal uncinates are remarkable for their strength. The greatest swelling always occurs in the anterior third dermal portion. Among the smaller loose parenchymalia numerous discohexasters and oxyhexasters must be noted. The number of the moderately long terminal rays varies, as has already been described and figured in *Chonelasma lamella*. The same small discohexacts appear as in the above.

*Chonelasma* sp. (Pl. XC. figs. 8-11).

Besides the largest specimens figured in Pl. LXXXVII. figs. 1 and 2, fragments of macerated dictyonal framework belonging to a *Chonelasma* form were found at various stations on the Challenger Expedition. I have not been able to refer these with any