

which are represented by fine canals, which connect the minute pedicels round the edge of the brim with the lateral ambulacra, and consequently penetrate the brim in its breadth. On account of the macerated condition of the perisoma, I have not been able to distinguish the anal aperture which has, probably a ventral position, since no traces of it are visible on the dorsal surface. The papillæ of the terminal part of the tentacles, about twenty in number, resemble low ridges placed so as to lie from the edge towards the centre. As a portion of the ventral perisoma is torn off I am somewhat uncertain whether the odd ambulacrum is totally destitute of pedicels or not. The brim which surrounds the body carries on its edge a number of small scarcely distinguishable processes or pedicels, which by means of fine connecting canals are in communication with the ambulacral system; those canals are very obvious at both extremities of the body. Both of the dorsal processes are very minute, only one millimeter in length. The ventral surface seems to be almost destitute of calcareous bodies, while the dorsal one as well as the brim contain an abundance of slightly crowded four-armed, cruciform deposits (Pl. XXXV. fig. 12), the largest of which have their arms about 0·3 mm. long. The stems of the tentacles are strengthened by long, rather straight and large spicula, which lie transversely as well as longitudinally, the tentacles themselves thus becoming incapable of contraction (Pl. XLIV. fig. 1); the terminal part contains small spicula situated between the papilla, and like them directed from the periphery towards the centre.

Euphronides,¹ n. gen.

Body very thin and depressed, with the brim, especially round its anterior and posterior extremities, rather broad. Mouth and anus ventral, at some distances from the ends of the body. Tentacles eighteen. Pedicels arranged in a single row round the edge of the brim and in a double one along the odd ambulacrum. The dorsal surface with a few pairs of more or less minute processes, and with a large conical appendage crossing the odd interambulacrum at a considerable distance from its posterior extremity.

Euphronides depressa, n. sp. (Pl. XXVI.).

Body elongated, of almost equal breadth throughout, about thrice as long as broad. Tentacles almost equally large; their dilated terminal part with small retractile processes especially round the edge. The dorsal surface with four pairs of small processes arranged in its anterior half; the azygous large conical appendage situated at a distance of about 45 mm. from the posterior extremity of the body. Integument rough, thin, and transparent, with two sorts of calcareous deposits: unbranched more or less curved and spinose spicula; and numerous crowded four-armed, cruciform bodies of various dimensions, the arms of which are more or less curved and spinose.

¹ Εὐφρονίδης the son of the Night.