

regular as that of the gastric openings of the radial tubes. The internal structure can be seen on Pl. VI. fig. 1a, but it must be noticed that, occasionally, the exhalent canals, like those in *Leucilla uter*, n. sp., give origin to secondary lateral invaginations.

*Skeleton*.—The skeleton consists of gastric triradiate, of subgastric triradiate, of triradiate spicules of the parenchyma, of subdermal and dermal triradiate spicules.

*Gastric triradiate spicules*.—All rays more or less cylindrical; basal ray straight, thinner than lateral rays, average size 0.325 by 0.015 mm.; lateral rays either straight or slightly curved outwards, each forming with basal ray an angle of about 110°; size 0.2 to 0.325 by 0.02 mm.

*Subgastric triradiate spicules*.—Sagittal; all rays of the same diameter of 0.028 mm.; basal ray straight, tapering from the base to a sharp point, reaching 0.55 mm. in length, forming with each of the lateral rays an angle varying from 110° to 120°; lateral rays sharp-pointed, slightly undulating, rarely longer than 0.3 mm., forming with each other an angle varying from 170° to 145°.

*Triradiate spicules of the parenchyma*.—All rays of the same diameter, not exceeding 0.045 mm., usually sharp-pointed; basal ray straight, forming with each of the lateral rays an angle varying from 115° to 120°, length inconstant, not exceeding 0.4 mm.; lateral rays either straight or slightly curved, often undulating, attaining a length of 0.5 mm., forming with one another an angle varying from 180° to 150°; not numerous, more or less imitating in their disposition the subgastric triradiate spicules.

*Subdermal triradiate spicules*.—In general of the same form as the corresponding spicules in *Amphoriscus poculum* and *Amphoriscus elongatus*. All rays of the same diameter (0.02–0.025 mm.), sharp-pointed; basal ray straight, rarely longer than 0.18 mm., forming with the longer lateral ray an angle of about 110°, with the shorter of about 118°; lateral rays curved outwards, the shorter often undulating, its length not exceeding 0.2 mm., the longer curved only at its base, almost straight further on, attaining a length of 0.4 mm. These spicules are disposed in such a manner that the angle formed by the basal ray and the shorter of the lateral rays is turned to the outer surface, the longer lateral ray being directed centripetally.

*Dermal triradiate spicules*.—More or less stout, the proportion between the length and the thickness of the rays varying from 7 : 1 to 12 : 1, some almost regular, all rays being of the same length, not exceeding 0.8 mm., and their angles of 120°; most either sagittal or irregular, the deviations consisting either in the differentiation of the plane of the ends of the rays and that of their crossing, or in the unequal length of the rays, or in the sagittal differentiation of the angles formed by basal and lateral rays, these angles varying from 120° to 125°, and the corresponding lateral rays growing rather curved outwards.

*Colour*.—Dirty yellowish.

*Habitat*.—Station 209, January 22, 1875; lat. 10° 10' N., long. 123° 55' E.; Philippine Islands; depth, 95 to 100 fathoms; mud.