

gradually narrowed inferior portion into the obliquely inserted, round, hollow stalk, which is 3 mm. in diameter, and has been torn off at a distance of 3 cm. from the body. The upper transversely truncated extremity of the latter exhibits the circular aperture (9 mm. in width) of a simple gastral cavity, which is 2 mm. in depth, and ends beneath in a blind sack-like manner. The tolerably compact body-wall is about 5 mm. in thickness beneath, and becomes gradually attenuated upwards to the narrow smooth border of the opening. I was not able to observe a direct continuation of the gastral cavity into the cavity of the tubular stalk, though such a connection may be present.

Among the principalia of the parenchymal skeleton the strong regular hexacts with simple smooth rays occupy the first place. Diacts of variable length, however, with pointed or rounded extremities, occur scattered or in bundles and disposed in different directions. They are for the most part destitute of any central swelling, but the intersection of the axial canals is frequently recognisable.

Between these large parenchymal spicules numerous small regular hexacts occur, with strong rays which decrease in diameter towards the extremities, which are beset with small thorns and bear at the very tip a small arched terminal disc with six or more bent marginal prongs. Sometimes, too, one or other ray may be found to be divided almost to the middle into two or three diverging branches. These exceptional forms lead to a rosette which occurs here and there, and is figured in Pl. XXIII. fig. 12. Here four to six strong diverging terminals, half the length of the principals, stand on each extremity of the proportionally long, smooth or slightly tuberculated, principal rays. These straight or slightly bent thin terminal rays are provided with lateral thorns, and bear on each of their extremities a transverse disc provided with several marginal prongs. Another rosette which is figured in the same plate (figs. 10, 11) occurs far more abundantly than the form mentioned. This consists of long smooth principal rays which are terminated by a small discoid expansion. The flat outer surface of the disc bears a tuft of short delicate terminal rays provided with pronged terminal discs. The outermost circle of terminals, are bent in an S-like manner.

The essential agreement between the dermal and gastral skeleton is here particularly manifest. The transition from the one to the other occurs quite imperceptibly on the rounded margin of the large oscular opening (Pl. XXIII. fig. 14).

Both hypodermalia and hypogastralia are strong and tolerably large pentacts, in which each of the strong radial principals is beset on its middle portion with isolated spines, while the four transverse rays are smooth throughout.

The autodermalia are hexact pinuli with broad, scaly, pronged, oval, fir-cone-like distal rays, while their moderately long proximals, like the somewhat longer transverse rays, remain quite smooth (Pl. XXIII. fig. 13) up to the conically narrowed, rough or pronged, terminal portion. The autogastralia differ from the autodermalia only in their smaller breadth, and in the more slender, smooth basal portion of the freely projecting scaly ray.