long diacts with rough rounded extremities are accordingly all the more abundant. These are here, moreover, not so uniformly disposed in a longitudinal direction as in thinner stalks, but occur with some irregularity, though for the most part longitudinally. These principalia are extensively united into a firm framework by means of synapticula. It is to be regretted that the dermal skeleton of the stalk has been rubbed off, and also that the inner lining of the cavity of the stalk is no longer intact.

Caulophacus elegans, n. sp. (Pl. XXV.; Pl. XXVI. figs. 1–3).

A second species of *Caulophacus* was trawled to the east of Japan (Station 241, lat. 35° 41′ N., long. 157° 42′ E.) from 2300 fathoms, on red clay ground. Three specimens were collected, two of them small forms with short imperfect stalks. One of these, as figured on Pl. XXVI. fig. 1, shows a marked resemblance to *Caulophacus latus*. The straight, round, hollow stalk, 1·5 mm. in diameter, is continued by a trumpet-like expansion into the slightly curved superior extremity with a convexo-concave circular disc, with somewhat overhanging margins. In the specimen figured the diameter of the disc measures almost 2 cm., and the greatest thickness 5 mm. Another much injured specimen is somewhat smaller. A tolerably distinct form is figured in Pl. XXV. fig. 1, from a somewhat larger third specimen. The hollow stalk is somewhat bent at the end, and though on the whole straight, is slightly curved here and there in an undulating manner. It measures 3 mm. in diameter, and bears terminally a biconvex lens-shaped disc, 4 cm. in breadth and 1·5 cm. in thickness, with a somewhat downwardly bent margin. In spite of some superficial irregularities on the upper side and several shallow folds below, both surfaces appear on the whole to be uniformly arched, though the upper is the more convex. The stalk, though broken off below, attains a length of 9 cm. I am inclined to believe that the piece of stalk which was brought up along with the former, and which exhibits a similar structure and a length of 15 cm. (Pl. XXV. fig. 2), really belonged to the same specimen, and formed the inferior extremity of the stalk, which would accordingly measure 24 cm. in length.

As in *Caulophacus latus*, the principalia consist of strong, regular, smooth hexacts, and long diacts with rounded, more or less rough, extremities. These have an isolated or a bundle-like distribution. Each of the rays of the hexacts exhibits a bulging swelling in the middle, and a rounded terminal point. The diacts usually exhibit a central axial canal intersection, but as a rule there are no knob-like protuberances or ring-like swellings to represent the remnants of abortive rays. Between the principalia the same small regular pronged hexacts, with marginally pronged, arched, terminal plates, occur in great numbers, resembling those which we have already become acquainted with in the other species, and in *Balanites pipetta* (Pl. XXIV. fig. 7). Simple division of a ray, as shown in Pl. XXV. fig. 7, may occasionally be observed. On the other hand,