

stalk in the scopulæ of *Eurete farreopsis*. The terminal knob-like thickening may, as shown in figs. 9, 10, be pear-shaped, or be more sharply differentiated from the thin stalk, so as to approach nearer to the spherical form.

The uncinates are feeble and not very long, but beset with fine barbs.

The small discohexasters which are scattered quite irregularly in the parenchyma bear, on each of their principal rays, three or four straight terminals, which are irregularly disposed, or arranged like the petals of a lily (Pl. LXXVIII. figs. 11, 12).

Moreover, at certain spots here and there, but in special abundance in the basal regions there are simple hexacts, which are either smooth or provided with scattered tubercles, and run out to fine points. These originally lie freely in the parenchyma, but subsequently amalgamate with the dictyonal framework of beams, or with one another, and so contribute to the thickening or strengthening of the continuous skeleton.

5. *Eurete marshalli*, n. sp. (Pl. LXXIX. figs. 1-4).

A species closely related to *Eurete farreopsis* and *Eurete carteri*, was found near the Little Ki Island (Station 192, lat. 5° 49' 15" S., long. 132° 14' 15" E.) at a depth of 140 fathoms, on a blue mud ground. Two specimens were obtained, both covered with small *Actiniæ*. The smaller is represented in Pl. LXXIX. fig. 1. In its smooth, or only slightly toothed strands, and thickened spinose nodes of intersection, the dictyonal framework closely resembles that of *Eurete farreopsis*. On the other hand the parenchyma includes numerous oxyhexacts with long divergent terminals (Pl. LXXIX. fig. 3) very different from the corresponding spicules in the above species. Between the beams of the dictyonal framework small simple hexacts are present, and also uncinates beset round about with slender pointed barbs; neither of these forms, however, exhibit any striking peculiarities. The spicules of the dermal and gastral skeleton are so closely alike that a separate description is quite unnecessary. The slightly curved tangential rays of the pentact hypodermalia and hypogastralia are rough at their rounded ends, and the same is true of the long proximal. The tubercle which frequently occurs as a persistent trace of the undeveloped sixth ray is usually inconspicuous. A noteworthy fact, and distinctive of this form as distinguished from *Eurete farreopsis*, is this, that the somewhat markedly divergent terminal rays of the scopulæ, which are provided with pear-shaped barbed terminal knobs, exhibit no bend or break in their thin stalks, but are quite straight throughout their entire length.

6. *Eurete bowerbankii*, n. sp. (Pl. LXXIX. figs. 9-13).

Among the Japanese specimens of *Eurete* collected by Dr. Döderlein in Sagami Bay by aid of the dredge and trawl, and well preserved in spirit, there occurs a tree-like form