

## Subfamily 3. CAULOPHACINÆ, F. E. S.

Mushroom-like, with long, cylindrical, hollow stalk.

Genus 1. *Caulophacus*, n. gen.

The dermal surface of the body, which is flattened from above downwards, is either slightly convex or has become concave by the downward folding of the marginal portion of the flat body. The projecting ray in the dermal pinuli is short and broad, but long and weakly developed in the gastral.

Species 1. *Caulophacus latus*, n. sp.

The body consists of a flat circular disc with a downward-folded sharp-edged margin. The long cylindrical stalk passes by a trumpet-shaped expansion into the middle portion of the disc. The parenchyma contains discohexacts, oxyhexasters, and numerous discohexasters. The short dermal pinuli are almost all hexacts, the long gastral pinuli are, on the other hand, pentacts. West of Crozet Islands, 1600 fathoms.

Species 2. *Caulophacus elegans*, n. sp.

The disc is either biconvex, or with down-turned marginal portion convex-concave. The parenchyma contains, besides numerous discohexacts, also four-rayed discohexasters. The dermal and gastral pinuli are hexacts. The radial rays of the hypodermal pentacts are toothed. East of Japan, 2300 fathoms.

Genus 2. *Trachycaulus*, n. gen.

With the single species *Trachycaulus gurlittii*, n. sp.

The long stalk is covered with long pointed dermal pentact pinuli, and contains as principalia long diacts which lie parallel in longitudinal series, and are firmly united by means of synapticula. Subdermally large sickle rosettes occur, with four terminal rays on each principal. South Pacific, 2550 fathoms.