

form of the section may be compared with a battledore, though the stem must be called very thick, and besides ends with a basal extension; but only as regards the plane of the section, the whole not being compressed, but of a massive form and of rather roundish outline. The colour of the incrustation is not white but pale greyish; and the colour of the skeletal fibres is only straw-yellow. Again, I cannot call the outer surface of my specimen unconditionally even; at anyrate the surface of the skeleton devoid of soft parts is denticulated; these denticulations are not, however, the terminal points of single fibres, but whole networks in the form of sharp-pointed projections. All these peculiarities together, and particularly the formation of sharp-pointed projections on

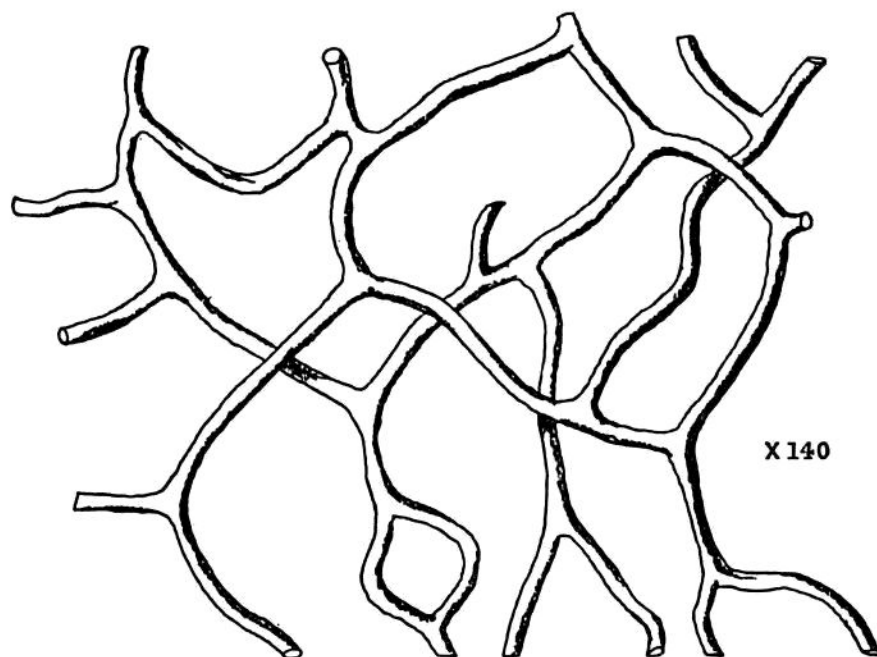


FIG. 1.—Skeletal fibres of *Coscinoderma confragosum*.

the surface of the skeleton, quite absent in *Coscinoderma lanuginosum*, Carter, necessitate the establishment of a new species. In the accompanying diagram a portion of the skeleton is represented in order to show the manner in which the fibres interlace with one another. The fibres themselves are entirely devoid of any foreign enclosures, and their average thickness is 0.015 mm. The species is represented in the collection by a single specimen, dredged by H.M.S. "Porcupine."

*Colour*.—Outer surface greyish, parenchyma pale grey-yellowish, skeletal fibres straw-yellow.

*Habitat*.—H.M.S. "Porcupine," Station 13, 1870, off the coast of Portugal; depth 220 fathoms.

*Coscinoderma denticulatum*, n. sp. (Pl. VI. fig. 4).

This species, also represented by a single specimen, agrees with *Coscinoderma confragosum* as regards the formation of sharp-pointed projections of the skeleton, though