

wall has become the external wall of the body, while the other internal portion of the gastral wall, which exhibits the roundish excurrent apertures of the efferent canals, is continued directly into the internal surface of the stalk lumen. The fine quadratic lattice-work of the dermal membrane lies on the inferior surface of the body. The parenchyma contains between long diacts numerous oxyhexasters, and, though less abundantly, also discohexasters. The dermal and gastral membranes exhibit a predominant or exclusive occurrence of small rough pentacts.

Species 1. *Aulochone cylindrica*, n. sp.

The cylindrical body, about the size of a child's fist, exhibits a funnel-shaped gastral cavity, and on the superior everted margin of the gastral membrane a somewhat sharp, undulating edge, while the lower or true oscular margin is more uniformly sharp and smooth. Among the numerous oxyhexasters of the parenchyma, much dwarfed forms occur. The discohexasters have numerous terminal rays arranged in a tuft on each principal. Between the rough pentacts of the dermal membrane there are sometimes also similarly formed tetracts. The gastral membrane contains exclusively rough pentacts. North-east of the Kermadec Islands, 600 fathoms.

Species 2. *Aulochone lilium*, n. sp.

The lateral surface of the hemispherical, rather than cylindrical body is somewhat puffed out, and passes not so much by a superior edge as by an arched marginal region into the funnel-shaped wall of the gastral cavity, while towards the dermal inferior surface it is very distinctly defined by a sharp-edged oscular margin. The parenchyma contains, besides numerous oxyhexasters with long rays, also discohexasters with S-shaped terminals arranged in calyx-like fashion. Both dermal and gastral membranes contain rough pentacts. Meangis Islands, north-east of Celebes, 500 fathoms.

Genus 9. *Caulocalyx*, n. gen.

With the single species, *Caulocalyx tener*, n. sp.

The simple cup-shaped body is gradually contracted inferiorly into a solid narrow stalk. From the smooth lateral wall long isolated oxydiacts project radially. Between the long diacts of the parenchyma discohexasters of variable strength project, in which the long terminal rays are gradually thickened towards the outer end, and terminate in a marginally toothed hemispherical transverse disc. The dermal skeleton contains oxypentacts with spines on the four tangential rays. West of Tristan da Cunha, 2025 fathoms.