When the planula is viewed from the surface the transparent areas of the ectoderm are seen to be enclosed by the opaque tracts which spread round them : a condition more clearly marked in the case of the planulæ of *Cryptohelia*.

The endodermal mass of the planula is composed of much granular matter, in which are embedded numerous small transparent cells and nuclei, also oil-globules of various sizes, and many nematocysts in various stages of development (Pl. XI. fig. 9, E N).

Spinipora, Moseley.

Amongst the other Stylasteridæ obtained off the mouth of the La Plata, in 600 fathoms, was a single specimen of a form, to receive which I have made a new genus, *Spinipora*. It is closely allied to *Errina*, but shows sufficient differences in the structure both of the hard and soft tissues to warrant its being placed, at present at least, in a separate genus.

Cœnosteum of *Spinipora echinata*.

The cœnosteum (Pl. I. fig. 3) is in the form of a single irregularly cylindrical stem, bearing at its summit, in the only specimen procured, a couple of similarly shaped branches. The base of the stem is somewhat swollen, and encrusts the object to which it adheres. The whole surface of the cœnosteum is thickly beset with spinous projections, which, being all inclined towards the tips of the branches, stand out beyond the main surface of the stem to a distance of as much as 1-10th of an inch, the diameter of the stem itself being about 3-10ths of an inch. The spines are spout-like in form, more or less conical, with the ends usually truncated, and their upper surfaces—that is, those turned towards the tips of the branches—channelled out into deep and wide grooves. The grooves usually commence on the surface of the spines as slits, and widen out to terminate at the truncate ends of the spines in wide spout-like mouths. The groove-like excavations are continued as tubular cavities for a short distance into the axes of the spines, beyond the slit-like commencement of the grooves. The grooves are the cavities which are occupied by dactylozooids—are, in fact, the dactylopores, which are here excavated within long projecting spines, and are widely open on one side for nearly their entire length. The small continuation of the groove within the axis of each spine represents the normal dactylopore.

Two kinds of dactylopores occur in the present form : the larger ones already described, and much smaller pores, which are mostly placed on the bases of the spinous processes but occur also more sparingly on the general surface of the stem ;