

(Walzensterne). Short strong prickles, usually three at each extremity, diverge from both ends, and frequently also from the middle of a somewhat thick, straight, or slightly bent roller-like body. I regard these roller stars as reduced oxyhexasters, in which only one axis, with the two principal rays and the associated terminals, has attained full development, while the other four rays are either entirely atrophied, or are reduced to short transverse prickles (Pl. XXII. fig. 7, *a*, *b*, *c*).

The dermal skeleton consists of simple, moderately strong, pentact hypodermalia and pentact autodermalia in the form of pinuli. In the latter the fir-tree-like distal ray, which measures 0.1 mm. in length, is naked at the base, broadest in the middle, and runs out to a point superiorly, while the four transverse rays lying in the dermal membrane bear on their larger outer portion small points and irregularities. A small, rounded, smooth peg appears in the place of the atrophied proximal ray (Pl. XXII. fig. 8).

The simple pentact hypogastralia completely resemble the hypodermalia, nor do the inwardly projecting gastralia differ much from the corresponding (inwardly projecting) dermalia. These are very long, outwardly bent, slender hexacts, in which the narrow pointed proximal ray which projects freely into the gastral cavity is beset only with short prongs, which run obliquely outwards and attain a length of 0.5 mm. or more, while the similarly armed pointed distal, which projects into the parenchyma, measures only 0.17 mm. in length, and the similarly formed four cruciate transverse rays, are only about 0.1 mm. long (Pl. XXII. figs. 5, 9).

The stalk exhibits the same general structure as the body, except that the hexact principalia fall into the background as compared with the extraordinarily prolonged diaacts, which are all arranged parallel to the long axis, and which, as Oscar Schmidt accurately describes,¹ are firmly united laterally by numerous synapticula. The size of the hypodermalia decreases downwards, and they are, moreover, pronged and rough.

Discohexasters, plumicomae, and "roller stars" may be found in the stalk in almost as great abundance as in the body.

Genus 2. *Polyrhabdus*, n. gen.

The genus contains only the one species, *Polyrhabdus oviformis*.

Polyrhabdus oviformis, n. sp. (Pl. XXIII. figs. 1-8).

In the Antarctic Ocean (lat. 62° 26' S., long. 95° 44' E.) there was trawled from a depth of 1975 fathoms, and a bottom of Diatom ooze, the considerably damaged and triturated egg-shaped specimen represented in Pl. XXIII. fig. 1. It measures 2 cm. in length and

¹ *Loc. cit.*, pl. i. figs. 10-12.