

regularly developed discohexasters are of by no means rare occurrence. These are provided with numerous (eight or more) prong-bearing, long, terminal rays, which are placed upon the terminal expansion of the short smooth principal ray, and do not differ essentially in other respects from the rays of the discohexacts (Pl. XXV. fig. 6). It is remarkable that these many-rayed discohexasters lie almost exclusively under the surface of the disc, and that scattered between them similar rosettes occur, with a few (often only four or three, or even two) pronged terminal rays on every principal. One can detect a tolerably continuous series of transitions between the simple pronged hexacts and those many-rayed discohexasters.

Sometimes I also observed rosettes with numerous long, smooth, pointed, terminal rays, *i.e.*, oxyhexasters. The terminal rays are inserted on a terminal expansion of the short principal rays like those of the discohexasters.

The slight differences in the numerical proportions of the discohexacts and discohexasters, in the thickness of the terminal rays and in the direction of the same, which are discoverable between the smaller fungiform specimens and the larger forms with lens-shaped bodies, I regard as insufficient for the differentiation of particular species.

The dermal skeleton resembles very much that of *Caulophacus latus*. Here, too, the proximal ray of the pentact hypodermalia is usually beset with prongs (Pl. XXV. fig. 8), and the autodermalia are hexact pinuli with broad, short, fir-cone-like outer rays, while their slightly conical transverse rays and the similarly formed proximal ray only exhibit a slight irregularity of surface on the terminal portion (Pl. XXV. fig. 5).

The gastral skeleton lying on the convex upper side differs from the corresponding skeleton of *Caulophacus latus* only in the fact that the autogastralia are not pentact but hexact pinuli, in which both the developed proximal, and the four transverse rays, are smooth and only slightly rough on the extremity, while the freely projecting, scaly, pronged distal ray is not so narrow and pointed as in the latter, but becomes outwardly broader and more swollen, so as to terminate in a knob-like rounded extremity (Pl. XXV. fig. 4).

The parenchyma of the tube-like stalk contains, just as in *Caulophacus latus*, somewhat rough, rod-like diacts, which are rounded at both extremities. They are greatly increased at the expense of the hexacts, which have disappeared, and are almost all approximately parallel to the long axis of the stalk. It is only in the inferior portion of the stalk that the diacts are firmly united by means of synapticula.

The pentact-hypodermalia of the dermal skeleton are roughened only on the extremity of the proximal, and of the four transverse rays.

The autodermalia of the stalk are pentact pinuli in which the proximal ray is atrophied to the size of a small tubercle, while the freely projecting distal, on the contrary, has become a squamous pronged ray, 0.75 mm. or more in length. This increases in breadth outwardly, and, like the autogastralia of the discoid upper surface terminates in a knob-like thickening.