

Species 1. *Holascus stellatus*, n. sp.

Principalia are oxyptentacts with distal radial ray, or rarely oxyhexacts. The parenchyma includes oxyhexasters, some with straight, and others with long curved terminals. Graphiohexasters and probably discohexasters also occur. The hypogastralia resemble the hypodermalia. Buenos Ayres, 2650 fathoms.

Species 2. *Holascus fibulatus*, n. sp.

The principalia are oxytetracts. Small oxyhexacts more externally. The parenchyma includes, besides the oxyhexasters, numerous markedly curved two- (or frequently three-) rayed fibulæ. The gastralia are oxyptentacts without inwardly projecting radial ray. South of Australia, 2600 fathoms; west of Crozet Islands, 1375 to 1600 fathoms.

Species 3. *Holascus polejaevii*, n. sp.

The principalia are oxyhexacts with long, sometimes curved, tangential rays. The parenchyma contains, besides the simple oxyhexasters, other forms in which the principal rays are externally thickened, and bear tufts of strongly developed terminals. The gastralia are somewhat large oxyptentacts without freely projecting radial ray. South of Australia, 1950 fathoms.

Species 4. *Holascus ridleyi*, n. sp.

The principalia are substantial oxytetracts. The parenchyma includes, besides the ordinary oxyhexasters, other forms in which the principal rays are much thickened externally, and bear tufts of strong terminals. Simple oxyhexasters with curved terminal rays have also an occasional occurrence. The gastralia are slender oxyhexacts. Philippines, 2225 fathoms.

Genus 2. *Malcosaccus*, n. gen.

Sack-like or tubular forms with loose walls, externally somewhat smooth, and internally honeycombed. The principalia are oxyhexacts with very long, thin, pliable tangential rays. The hypodermalia and hypogastralia are sword-shaped hexacts with rough projecting ray, which perhaps bears a floricome.

Species 1. *Malacosaccus vastus*, n. sp.

The parenchyma contains oxyhexasters with very fine long terminal rays, and small discohexasters with many terminals on the transverse disc-shaped terminal expansion of each principal ray. West of Crozet Islands, 1375 fathoms.