

chyma small oxyhexacts, oxyhexasters, and discohexasters occur. The pinuli are for the most part pentacts. West of Portugal, Morocco and Scotland, 200 to 400 fathoms.

Genus 2. *Aulascus*, n. gen.

With the single species, *Aulascus johnstoni*, n. sp.

Tubular form. The principalia are oxyhexacts and diacts. Between these in the parenchyma discohexasters and single plumicomcs occur. On the dermal and gastral pinuli the ray turned towards the parenchyma is more or less developed. Prince Edward Islands, 310 fathoms.

Subfamily 2. SYMPAGELLINÆ, F. E. S.

Ovoid, thick-walled, usually (or always?) stalked goblets with smooth, thin superior margin. The parenchyma between the principal hexacts and diacts contains small discohexasters.

Genus 1. *Sympagella*, O. Schmidt.

With the single species, *Sympagella nux*, O. Schmidt.

On the terminal branches of a ramified stock ellipsoidal goblets are borne. The parenchyma contains, besides isolated plumicomcs, numerous discohexasters with two to four delicate terminal rays on each principal, and also small elongated stars. Florida, 98 to 123 fathoms; coasts of Spain and Portugal; Cape Verde Islands, 100 to 128 fathoms.

Genus 2. *Polyrhabdus*, n. gen.

With the single species, *Polyrhabdus oviformis*, n. sp.

Unstalked (?). Egg-shaped goblet slightly narrowed superiorly. The dermal pinuli are hexacts with thick scaly distal ray. The parenchyma contains discohexasters with numerous terminal rays. South Indian Ocean, 1975 fathoms.

Genus 3. *Balanites*, n. gen.

With the single species, *Balanites pipetta*, n. sp.

Obliquely stalked. The parenchyma contains numerous small discohexacts. The dermal and gastral pinuli are hexacts with compressed, scaly, freely projecting ray. On the superior oscular margin they are directly continuous. Besides the small discohexacts, the parenchyma also includes discohexasters with long principal rays, which bear a tuft of short terminals. South Indian Ocean, 1950 fathoms.