

Family III. ROSSELLIDÆ, F. E.S.

The dermalia are always without a distal radial ray.

Genus 1. *Lanuginella*, O. Schmidt.

With the single species, *Lanuginella pupa*, O. Schmidt.

The body forms a cocoon-shaped, thick-walled sack with superior circular aperture, and is directly attached by its blunt lower end. The parenchyma contains delicate discohexasters, plumicomcs, and small discohexasters with numerous terminal rays on the broad terminal discs of the principals. Cape Verde Islands ; Little Ki Island, 140 fathoms.

Genus 2. *Polylophus*, n. gen.

With the single species, *Polylophus philippinensis* (Gray).

The cup-shaped, thick-walled body, provided with a wide circular oscular aperture, is rooted in the mud by means of a basal tuft. The external surface bears spherical papillæ, from the rounded summit of which a tuft of long pleuralia projects. From the papillæ buds are frequently developed. The parenchyma contains numerous oxyhexasters with long rough principal rays, each with three long markedly diverging terminals. Single plumicomcs also occur. In the skin, above the medium-sized hypodermal oxyptacts, there lie small, rough, somewhat incurved, cruciate autodermal tetracts. The pleuralia and basalia pass inferiorly into anchors with four slightly curved transverse teeth. Little Ki Island, 140 fathoms.

Genus 3. *Rossella*, Carter.

Thick-walled goblets of an egg- or barrel-like form, with circular oscular aperture and deep gastral cavity. From regularly distributed small boss-like elevations of the external surface a group of diact and pentact pleuralia project radially outwards, and by the association of their tangential rays form a kind of veil. By a deep but regular and simple folding of the chamber layer, alternating afferent and efferent, narrow, funnel-shaped, radial canals are formed. The parenchyma contains oxyhexasters with very short principal rays and various discohexasters. In the dermal membrane rough pentacts almost exclusively occur.

Species 1. *Rossella antarctica*, Carter.

Elongated egg- or barrel-shaped forms, firmly fixed or rooted among small stones by means of short processes. The tangential rays of the pleural pentacts are so displaced to