

uncinates and small oxyhexacts, *numerous oxyhexasters with strongly developed long principal rays, each with four short, markedly diverging terminals.* The dermal and gastral scopulæ exhibit straight, or slightly curved, but never dislocated prongs with barbed terminal knobs. Japan, 80 to 200 fathoms. Sagami Bay, Japan, 100 to 200 fathoms.

Genus 2. *Periphragella*, Marshall.

With the single known species *Periphragella elisæ*, Marshall.

A cup- or funnel-shaped form, about a hand's length in height, with a lateral wall formed of an irregularly anastomosing system of tubes. A somewhat solid basal portion about as thick as a finger forms an attaching expansion, and passes gradually into the parietal tubes, which measure at first 3 to 4 mm. in width, but become gradually wider upwards. These tubes arise from the folding of the primary plate-like funnel-wall, and are thus on the one hand in open communication with the large internal gastral cavity, and on the other by the round terminal aperture with the exterior. The beams of the tolerably regular, square or rectangularly meshed dictyonal framework are smooth or slightly spinose, and exhibit no markedly thickened nodes of intersection. The parenchyma contains, besides the usually, but not exclusively radially disposed uncinates and small oxyhexacts, *oxyhexasters* with rather short principal rays, each with two to four moderately long, externally curved terminals, and also *discohexasters*, with five or more medium-sized, thin, somewhat externally convex terminals on each of the strongly developed medium-sized principals. The dermal and gastral scopulæ exhibit a stalk with club-shaped swollen ends, while on the other end, turned towards the free bounding surface, there are four prongs with pear-shaped or spherical, barb-beset, terminal knobs. Many of the dermal scopulæ exhibit no thickening below the origin of their four gently outward-bent knobbed prongs. Moluccas; Japan, 80 to 200 fathoms.

Genus 3. *Lefroyella*, Wyville Thomson.

With the single species *Lefroyella decora*, Wyville Thomson.

In the compact skeletal framework of the (1 cm. thick) wall of the syringe-shaped body, there are radially disposed longitudinal plates 2 to 4 mm. in breadth, which project inwards, enclosing longitudinal furrows between them, while the external surface exhibits in the firm cortical layer numerous spirally or circularly disposed round apertures, 3 to 4 mm. in width, with projecting annular fringe. The beams forming the usually distinctly square meshes of the dictyonal framework, are in the neighbourhood of the free bounding surfaces of the tubes slightly spinose, but are otherwise smooth, only here and there exhibiting somewhat thickened nodes of intersection. Bermudas, 1075 fathoms.