

*Sympagella nux* also appears in Milne-Edwards' list, published in 1881, of the specimens collected by the "Travailleur" on the coasts of Spain and Portugal.

This genus contains only one species.

*Sympagella nux*, O. Schmidt (Pl. XXII. figs. 4-9).

The much injured specimen of *Sympagella nux*, O. Schmidt, which is figured in Pl. XXII. fig. 4, was obtained on coralline mud in the neighbourhood of the island of St. Iago, one of the Cape Verde Islands, from a depth varying from 100 to 128 fathoms. The body is branched like the horns of a stag, and from its round principal stem, which is 1.5 mm. in thickness, two somewhat bent more delicate side branches arise on the same side. The upper extremity of the principal stem, which is broken off beneath, forms an oval body, which is 1 cm. long and 6 mm. broad. The superior transversely truncated extremity of the latter bears the orifice (2 mm. in width) of a simple gastral cavity. The latter is slightly narrowed towards the base of the body, and ends blindly without being continued into the stalk. While the outer surface of the body-wall (which is 2 mm. in thickness) is surrounded by a continuous skin, through which small cavities can be seen only here and there, larger efferent passages appear on the inner surface, and open directly into the gastral cavity. It is indeed possible that the gastral membrane may have been torn or otherwise injured where it extended over the inner openings of the efferent canal system. The upper lateral branch exhibits the lower fragment of a torn-off body.

The principalia of the parenchymal skeleton consist, as in *Aulascus*, of simple, regular, moderately strong hexacts, with somewhat rough pointed extremities, and of numerous diacts, varying in strength, length, and direction. In these the centre swelling sometimes exhibits four cruciately disposed knobs, sometimes an annular elevation, or sometimes only the merest trace. The diacts are straight or slightly bent, and run out to similar points at both ends. A slight roughness frequently occurs in the neighbourhood of the terminal points.

With regard to rosettes, discohexasters are particularly abundant in the parenchyma, and are provided with short principal rays, and long diverging terminals uniformly thin, or slightly thickened towards the outer end. The latter are smooth or very slightly roughened, and terminate in a watch-glass-shaped arched disc, provided with six to eight marginal prongs. Each principal ray bears three, or less frequently four, terminal rays. These are strong at the base, diverge in an arch-like curve, and then continue in a straight or slightly bent course.

Besides these discohexasters, the plumicomae which are found in *Aulascus johnstoni* also occur, but I have found them only in scattered distribution. Finally, the parenchyma contains here and there peculiar structures, which Oscar Schmidt called "roller stars"