

12 mm. in its greatest diameter. The narrower upper end bears the circular opening of the simple gastric cavity, which is 6 mm. in diameter, and 10 mm. in depth. The body-wall, which is inferiorly from 3 to 4 mm. in thickness, becomes very gradually attenuated upwards to the narrow smooth border. It is impossible to tell whether this oval body was fixed upon a stalk, since the inferior extremity is greatly trituated.

Most of the somewhat thickly crowded parenchymal spicules are straight diacts of variable length and of moderate thickness. They usually exhibit on either end a slender olive-like thickening, which is beset with small points and prongs. Such irregularities also occur where the thickening is absent, on the simple rounded ends (Pl. XXIII. fig. 7). In the middle the rods exhibit either four cruciately disposed tubercles (Pl. XXIII. fig. 6) or a circular wreath. Less frequently the central swelling is insignificant or entirely absent, and the central portion appears often to be marked only by the intersection of the axial canals. Between the very irregularly disposed diacts, which lie, however, for the most part parallel to the outer surface, there occur moderately large, usually radially disposed hexacts, whose rays run out to points for a greater or less distance, and are frequently beset with pointed tubercles, either all over or at the extremities (Pl. XXIII. fig. 5).

Besides these principal spicules numerous rosettes occur in the form of discohexasters with six, eight, or more similar thin diverging terminals on every principal ray. The watch-glass-like bent terminal disc of every terminal ray runs out into six or more pointed marginal prongs (Pl. XXIII. fig. 3).

The dermal skeleton includes strong pentact hypodermalia; I have not, however, seen either these or the autodermalia *in situ*. The latter are hexact pinuli in which the thicker oval distal ray, which resembles a fir cone, is beset all round with scaly prongs, while the proximal and the four transverse rays are smooth up to the pointed roughened extremities (Pl. XXIII. fig. 4).

The hypogastralia resemble the hypodermalia; the autogastralia differ from the autodermalia in this, that their freely projecting ray is narrower and longer than in the latter (Pl. XXIII. fig. 2).

### Genus 3. *Balanites*, n. gen.

Containing only one species, *Balanites pipetta*.

*Balanites pipetta*, n. sp. (Pl. XXIII. figs. 9-14).

The single specimen, which resembles a clay pipe or cigar holder, and which is figured in Pl. XXIII. fig. 9, was trawled in the Antarctic at Station 157 (lat. 53° 55' S., long. 108° 35' E.), from a depth of 1950 fathoms, and a Diatom ooze bottom. The oval body, which measures 5 cm. in length and 1.5 cm. in thickness, is continued by a