

broken portion measures about three. From this it may be inferred that the whole body had a length of about 10 to 12 cm. On the superior somewhat sharply terminated margin there is a continuous border-fringe of projecting spicules. The skin of the upper surface of the funnel is gradually raised to a distance of about 1 cm. from the body-parenchyma as an independent lattice-work (Pl. XXXIII. fig. 1). On the external surface traces are seen here and there of the narrow-meshed rectangular network of the dermal membrane.

In the parenchyma lie numerous long, thin, and somewhat pliable oxydiacts, on which central tubercles or nodes are generally absent, or but slightly developed. Between these, some medium-sized and numerous small, straight, regular oxyhexacts occur; the rays of the latter exhibit a slight roughness (Pl. XXXIII. fig. 7). I have not found any small oxyhexacts with bent rays. The dermal skeleton is characterised by the presence of moderately large strongly developed hypodermal oxypentaacts. The four tangential rays bear autodermal pinuli with four short, strong, almost smooth basal rays, and a moderately long, somewhat markedly spinose distal (Pl. XXXIII. fig. 6). Dermal amphidiscs are represented by a somewhat large (0.5 mm. in length) form with broad, short, hemispherically arched umbels, and with four or eight nodes at the middle of the axial beam. The eight umbel rays are pointed like lancets, and not broadened out in shovel-like fashion (Pl. XXXIII. fig. 4). I sometimes observed the sharp lateral margin of several somewhat longer umbel rays uniformly beset with fine teeth in a saw-like fashion. Besides these, the familiar small amphidiscs with short, flat, or hemispherically arched umbels occur in great abundance, and also isolated medium-sized thinner forms with eight to ten umbel rays.

The skeletal elements of the lattice-work covering the upper surface of the funnel agree essentially with those of the skin.

The marginalia measure 0.6 mm. in length; the distal ray is covered with spines like that of the pinuli; the proximal ray is smooth. In the centre are seen four cruciately disposed, somewhat distally directed, bent tubercles with fine terminal points (Pl. XXXIII. fig. 3).

*Hyalonema conus*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXIII. figs. 8-15).

South of Australia (lat. 50° 1' S., long. 123° 4' E., Station 158) a form of *Hyalonema* was dredged from a Globigerina ooze bottom at a depth of 1800 fathoms. The basal tuft was again torn away, but the rest of the body was otherwise tolerably intact. A portion of a basal tuft with a small remnant of attached body was also found, and very probably belonged to the same specimen. The body has the form of a cone, 6 cm. long by 5 cm. broad at the upper transversely truncated end, while the lower round end narrows to about the thickness of one's little finger (Pl. XXXIII. fig 8). The somewhat incurved