

Species 6. *Euplectella crassistellata*, n. sp.

The principal parenchymal spicules (principalia) are long smooth oxydiacts with knotted thickening in the centre. The parenchymal oxyhexasters have strikingly thick and somewhat long principal rays, each with four moderately short terminals. Middle of Pacific, 2750 fathoms.

Species 7. *Euplectella* (?) *nodosa*, n. sp.

Straight slightly bulging tube (with irregular parietal gaps), without external ridges. The principalia are strong oxypentacts, in which the distal ray does *not* project beyond the external surface. In some dermal oxypentacts the floricome is replaced by a tuft of oxydiacts with central nodes. Instead of the ordinary oxyhexasters, lophohexasters occur. Possibly belonging to the genus *Holascus*. Bermuda Islands.

Genus 2. *Regadrella*, O. Schmidt.

A tubular form firmly attached by means of a knobbed basal portion.

Species 1. *Regadrella phœnix*, O. Schmidt.

The principalia are large oxypentacts, which have their four tangential rays variously disposed in different directions. Parenchymal discohexasters with short principal and long terminal rays. Antille Islands, 221 to 280 fathoms.

## Subfamily 2. HOLASCINÆ.

Tubular. Without *parietal gaps*. Without superficially situated floricoles. Parenchymal oxyhexasters.

Genus 1. *Holascus*, n. gen.

With root-tuft and transverse sharply defined terminal sieve-plate. The internal gastral surface bears projecting longitudinal and transverse lattice-work ridges. Hypodermalia, sword-shaped hexacts with short *rough* distal ray, besides which oxydiacts are radially apposed.