

node as the result of the disappearance of the principals. Discohexasters also occur in which the long lank curved terminals bear on their thickened external end a marginally toothed convex disc. Other discohexasters occur with five terminal rays on each moderately short principal. Of the five lacerate campanulate terminal discs of these terminal rays, the four outer are always markedly larger than the central. Rough, somewhat spirally curved diacts also occur. Antille Islands, 994 fathoms.

Genus 6. *Hertwigia*, O. Schmidt.

With the single species, *Hertwigia falcifera*, O. Schmidt.

An irregular lattice-work labyrinth is borne on a firmly attached knotted base. Some of the parenchymal hexasters bear on each of the short principal rays four sickle-shaped hooks representing terminals. Antille Islands, 611 fathoms.

Genus 7. *Hyalostylus*, n. gen.

With the single species, *Hyalostylus dives*, n. sp.

A long slender stalk bears a soft folded cup of a somewhat flattened, or triangular bilaterally symmetrical form. The two larger smooth lateral surfaces pass by a rounded edge into one another, while the third narrower side is folded. Besides thread-like diacts with swollen roughened ends, the parenchyma includes four different forms of rosettes, in which the terminal rays either terminate in long cylindrical clubs, or in terminal claws with convex terminal discs. Besides these, rough slightly spiral diacts occur. South Pacific, 2550 fathoms.

Family II. ASCONEMATIDÆ, (Gray).

The dermal and gastral skeletons contain pentact or hexact pinuli. The hypodermalia and hypogastralia are pentacts. With parenchymal discohexasters.

Subfamily 1. ASCONEMATINÆ, F. E. S.

Cup-, funnel-, or tube-shaped forms borne on a stalk. The wall has the form of a thin loose plate.

Genus 1. *Asconema*, Sav. Kent.

With the single species, *Asconema setubalense*, Sav. Kent.

Funnel-shaped form. The principalia are long diacts. Between these in the paren-