Suborder II. MENISCOPHORA.

Monaxonida in which the microsclere when present is usually a sigmaspire, sigma, or chela, never an aster.

Family I. HETERORAPHIDÆ, Ridley and Dendy.

Heterorrhaphidæ, Ridley and Dendy, *loc. cit.*

Family II. DESMACIDONIDÆ (O. Schmidt), Ridley and Dendy (*emend.*).

Desmacidonidæ, Ridley and Dendy, *loc. cit.*

Suborder III. SPINTHAROPHORA.

Monaxonida in which the microsclere when present is some form of aster, never a sigmaspire, sigma, or chela.

Group I. HOMOSCLERA.

Spintharophora in which the spicules are of the same or a similar order, *i.e.*, all microscleres.

Family I. ASTROPEPLIDÆ.

Homosclera in which the microscleres are microxeas and asters. The microxeas are arranged tangentially to the walls of the canal-system, forming a loose felt. The chamber-system is eurypylous, the ectosome is not a cortex.

Genus 1. *Astropeplus*, n. gen., with a single species, *Astropeplus pulcher*, n. sp.

Group II. HETEROSCLERA.

Spintharophora in which megascleres are always present and sometimes also microscleres.

Demus I. CENTROSPINTHARA.

Heterosclera in which the microsclere when present is a euaster.