

Genus 1. *Amphius*, n. gen.

Epipolasidæ possessing but one form of microsclere, an amphiaster. Chamber-system diplodal.

Type—*Amphius huxleyi*, n. sp. (p. 178).

Genus 2. *Asteropus*, n. gen.

Epipolasidæ resembling *Stryphnus*, from which they differ mainly by the absence of a triæne. Chamber-system (?).

Type—*Asteropus simplex* (Carter), p. 205.

Genus 3. *Coppatias*, n. gen.

Epipolasidæ in which the single form of microsclere is a euaster. Chamber-system (?).

Type—*Coppatias coriaceus* (Carter), p. 207.

The position of this family is altogether doubtful; the genus *Amphius* certainly presents great resemblance to the Stellettidæ so far as its soft tissues are concerned, and the chamber-system might with almost as much justice be termed aphodal as diplodal; of the soft parts of the other two genera nothing is known; *Asteropus* in the character and arrangement of its spicules, at least in *Asteropus simplex*, so closely resembles *Algol corticata*, with which it was associated by Carter in the genus *Stellettinopsis*, that I am strongly of opinion some close phylogenetic connection exists between the two, and indeed that *Asteropus* has resulted from an *Algol* by the loss of triænes. Of *Coppatias* I am not in a position to speak, as I have seen no specimens of it, but I am inclined to think that its place will eventually be found to lie somewhere within the Spintharoporous division of the Monaxonids.

Demus III. STERRASTROSA, Sollas.

Sterrastroza, Sollas, Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. xxii. p. 423, 1887.

Astrophora in which the characteristic microsclere is a sterraster.