To the Euplectellidæ are also to be referred the following seven genera, which have not as yet been sufficiently investigated.

Genus 1. *Habrodictyum*, Wyville Thomson.

With the single species, *Habrodictyum speciosum* (Quoy and Gaimard).

Tubular forms with irregular parietal network, firmly attached by a knotted basal portion. The lateral wall is directly continued without definite margin or cuff into the uniform gently arched terminal cupola. The parenchyma contains oxyhexasters with medium-sized principal rays and short terminals. Molucca Islands.

Genus 2. *Eudictyum*, Marshall.

With the single species, *Eudictyum elegans*, Marshall.

The terminal sieve-plate is distinct indeed from the lattice-work of the tubular parietal skeleton, but is not markedly different. The parenchyma contains small discohexacts.

Genus 3. *Dictyocalyx*, n. gen.

With the single species, *Dictyocalyx gracilis*, n. sp.

A funnel-shaped skeletal network with altogether irregular meshes, firmly attached to a substratum by means of a solid compact stalk. The parenchyma includes several kinds of discohexasters, some of which bear on their terminal rays marginally toothed convex discs, and others lacerate campanulate terminal umbels. South Pacific, 2385 fathoms.

Genus 4. *Rhabdodictyum*, O. Schmidt.

With the single species, *Rhabdodictyum delicatum*, O. Schmidt.

A very lank almost tubular cup, borne on a small compact basal plate. The parietal skeleton is traversed by round smooth holes, and consists of irregularly disposed long-rayed hexacts which are cemented together. Bequia, 1591 fathoms.

Genus 5. *Rhabdopectella*, O. Schmidt.

With the single species, *Rhabdopectella tintinnus*, O. Schmidt.

A firmly attached cup with skeletal beams cemented together below, but consisting superiorly of free and isolated spicules. The parenchyma contains the usual oxyhexasters, and also other forms in which the strong terminal rays appear to spring from a central