Species 6. *Hyalonema poculum*, n. sp.

Funnel-shaped. Sieve-plate bent inwards. The small parenchymal oxyhexacts have all straight and somewhat rough rays. The large amphidiscs have hemispherical terminal umbels and narrow pointed rays. Near the Island of Juan Fernandez, west of Valparaiso, 1375 fathoms.

Species 7. *Hyalonema conus*, n. sp.

Conical form. The sieve-plate somewhat flatly stretched. Parenchymal oxyhexacts with straight smooth rays. Large amphidiscs with flat, broad, terminal umbels with eight broad paddle-shaped rays. South of Australia, 1800 fathoms.

Subgenus. 2. *Stylocalyx*, n. subgen.

The aperture of the gastral cavity is not covered by a common sieve-plate, but is quite open. The gastral space is cruciately divided into four chambers by radial septa.

Species 1. *Stylocalyx thomsonii*, Marshall.

The body is approximately spindle-shaped. From the open aperture of the gastral space the columellar cone projects for some distance as a long and narrow smooth conical elevation, on which the four broad radial septa of the gastral space are extended upwards. The somewhat twisted tuft of basal spicules is superiorly covered by a *Palythoa* encrustation. The parenchyma contains small oxyhexacts with straight *smooth* rays. North of Shetland Islands, 550 fathoms.

Species 2. *Stylocalyx apertus*, n. sp.

From the lower pole of the spherical or bulging body a slightly-twisted basal tuft (5 mm. thick) projects, covered on its superior portion by a *Palythoa* crust. The apex of the central cone does not quite reach the level of the oscular margin. The rays of the small parenchymal oxyhexacts are curved and beset with barbs. The large amphidiscs have hemispherically arched terminal umbels with six broad, lancet-shaped radiating rays. The dermal and gastral pinuli have short toothed basal rays, and a slightly spinose radial. Sagami Bay, Japan, 345 fathoms.

Species 3. *Stylocalyx depressus*, n. sp.

The body is of a flat cake-shape or approximately spherical, and attains the size of a man's fist. The oscular aperture is comparatively narrow, and surrounded by a smooth-