

margined membranous collar. The root-tuft bears no *Palythoa* encrustation, and consists of tolerably straight spicules. The central cone rises to the opening of the gastral cavity, which is traversed by four cruciate radial septa. The small oxyhexacts of the parenchyma are almost wholly provided with curved rays, which bear small barbs. Between these there are a few oxyhexacts with small barbs on the *straight* rays. The larger amphidiscs bear somewhat long, lacerate, campanulate terminal umbels, with eight slender pointed rays. The dermal pinuli have short, thick, rough basal rays, and a radial beset with long lateral spines. The gastral and canalicular pinuli have long rough basal rays, and a weakly developed radial with short thin lateral spines. North of Mellish Islands, Mid-North Pacific, 2050 fathoms.

Species 4. *Stylocalyx claviger*, n. sp.

The oscular margin of the oval body is sharp. The small parenchymal hexacts have delicate, smooth, usually quite straight rays. The large amphidiscs have broad, or somewhat highly arched terminal umbels, with eight broad paddle-shaped rays. The dermal pinuli are compressed, with bushy superiorly somewhat truncated radial ray. The gastral pinuli, on the other hand, have a long spindle-shaped solid radial ray, which is beset only with short teeth and scales. Near the Penguin Islands, 1600 fathoms.

Species 5. *Stylocalyx globus*, n. sp.

The spherical body bears at the basal pole a slender root-tuft of straight needles, without any *Palythoa* encrustation, while the superior pole exhibits a comparatively small, circular, sharp-edged oscular aperture without a fringe of spicules. From the free central cone four cruciate sharp-edged radial septa extend. The small parenchymal oxyhexacts have smooth, slender, straight rays. The larger amphidiscs have broad terminally truncate, tolerably short, terminal umbels, in which eight straight paddle-shaped rays diverge markedly outwards. The dermal pinuli have long, firm, roughened basal rays, and a moderately short bushy radial ray, in which the strongly developed axial portion bears long bent lateral spines, and ends in a conical swelling. The gastral pinuli have also moderately long and rough basal rays, but the radial which runs to a thin point bears short curved lateral spines. Near the Banda Islands, 360 fathoms.

Species 6. *Stylocalyx elegans*, n. sp.

The approximately spherical, but inferiorly conical body bears in the middle of the obliquely truncated upper surface an irregularly contoured oscular aperture, above which