

somewhat sharp-edged oscular margin bears a wreath of pointed spicules. Numerous tufts of radially disposed spicules project from the lateral surface of the body. The basal tuft is formed of numerous separate tufts of spicules, which are interlaced at the outer ends. In the external skin a thick network with irregular stellate structures is recognizable. The parenchyma contains, besides medium-sized uncinates, very numerous smaller forms with curved lateral spines. The large amphidiscs have a rather thick axial rod and hemispherically arched terminal umbels with eight broad paddle-shaped rays. The dermal pinuli have four rough, substantial, somewhat downward bent basal rays, and a moderately long bushy radial. Near Little Ki Island, 140 fathoms.

Species 6. *Pheronema giganteum*, n. sp.

An ellipsoidal body as big as a man's head, with a round oscular opening measuring a hand's breadth across, and surrounded by cuff-like wreath of spicules. The smooth external surface bears small scattered tubercle-like elevations, from the apex of each of which a tuft of long radial pleuralia projects. These increase in length towards the lower end, and measure more than a hand's length in the root-tuft at the base. The parenchyma includes, besides strong oxyptacts probably originating from the dermal skeleton, small spinous oxyhexacts and uncinates of various length and with short barbs. The large amphidiscs have a slender axial rod and hemispherical umbels with eight narrow rays. The dermal pinuli have rough basal rays of medium length, and a somewhat long uniformly broad tufted radial. Near Little Ki Island, 140 fathoms.

Genus 3. *Poliopogon*, Wyville Thomson.

The body forms either a plump goblet or a thin ear-shaped involute plate. The lower end forms a broad basal tuft, while the upper bears a delicate fringe of spicules round the sharp-edged oscular margin. The smooth external *lateral surface bears no pleural prostalia*. The parenchyma includes, besides rough or spinose small oxyhexacts, uncinates, and in one species also small smooth oxydiacts in variable abundance and size. The two anchor teeth of the basalia stand approximately at right angles to the long almost smooth shaft. The marginalia are externally club-shaped.

Species 1. *Poliopogon amadou*, Wyville Thomson.

An ear-shaped semi-involute thick plate with sharpened oscular margin, bearing a short and slender fringe of spicules. A fine square-meshed latticework is borne both on the convex outer dermal, and concave inner gastral surface. The parenchyma contains spinose oxyhexacts and numerous medium-sized uncinates. The larger amphidiscs have