

The boundary between excurrent and incurrent regions is marked by projecting toothed oxydiacts which run to a point or are slightly club-shaped. Zebu, Philippines; Little Ki Island, 140 fathoms.

Suborder II. DICTYONINA, Zittel.

Hexactinellida in which the large parenchymal hexacts are from the first more or less regularly united as dictyonalia in a firmly connected framework.

Tribe I. UNCINATARIA, F. E. S.

With uncinates.

Subtribe I. **Clavularia**, F. E. S.

Besides the pentact hypodermalia and hypogastralia there are groups of radially-disposed clavulæ.

Family I. FARREIDÆ, F. E. S.

In the youngest (most external) portions of the tubes the dictyonal framework consists solely of a single-layered network with square meshes, in which the nodes of intersection bear on either side a conical boss projecting at right angles.

Genus 1. *Farrea*, Bowerbank.

The stock, which is firmly attached by an expanded base, consists of a dichotomously branched tube tending to form anastomoses, or of a simple funnel-shaped cup. Beside each of the medium-sized hypodermal and hypogastral pentacts, there is a group of radially disposed clavulæ.

Species 1. *Farrea occa* (Bowerbank), Carter.

Richly ramified dichotomous and anastomosing tubes, which are gradually widened superiorly till they become as thick as a glove-finger. The parenchyma contains numerous slender oxyhexasters with long cylindrical principal rays, each with three to four short, markedly divergent terminals. The dermal clavulæ exhibit on their distal end, above a terminal swelling, an externally convex marginally toothed transverse disc, or else form transitions towards a simple club type, with ovoid or citron-shaped terminal