

knob, frequently with a transverse ring of teeth. The gastral clavulæ are almost always well-developed, verticillate forms, with convex marginally toothed terminal disc and a very variable number of teeth. Sagami Bay, Japan, 100 to 200 fathoms; west of Manila, 700 fathoms.

Species 2. *Farrea sollasii*, n. sp.

The parenchyma contains discohexasters with short principal rays and long delicately diverging terminals. They otherwise closely resemble *Farrea occa*. Sagami Bay, Japan, 100 to 200 fathoms.

Species 3. *Farrea vosmaeri*, n. sp.

The parenchyma contains strongly developed oxyhexasters with long and strong principal rays, and four short, markedly divergent, usually somewhat outward bent terminals. Discohexasters also occur with short principal rays and weakly developed long terminals, as also discohexasters with somewhat strongly developed, long principals, each with four short S-shaped terminals disposed in a cup-like form, and bearing terminal knobs. Sagami Bay, Japan, 100 to 200 fathoms.

Species 4. *Farrea clavigera*, n. sp.

A straight main tube rising at right angles gives off transverse and terminal, branched and anastomosing secondary tubes. The parenchyma contains oxyhexasters with long principal rays, each bearing four markedly diverging terminals. The dermal clavulæ always exhibit a club-shaped distal end, which is sometimes elongated and quite smooth, in other cases compressed and weakly developed, and provided with a simple or double transverse circle of hooks. The gastral clavulæ all exhibit four cruciately disposed, much recurved anchor teeth. Near the Banda Islands, 200 to 360 fathoms.

Subtribe II. **Scopularia**, F. E. S.

Besides the hypodermal and hypogastral pentacts radially disposed scopulæ occur.

Family I. **EURETIDÆ**, F. E. S.

Branched and manifoldly anastomosing tubes, which either form an irregular framework or the lateral wall of a cup. The dictyonal framework in the tubular wall always