

Species 2. *Aphrocallistes beatrix*, Gray.

In form resembling *Aphrocallistes bocagei*, Wright, but much smaller and more delicate. Besides the uncinates the parenchyma contains almost exclusively much elongated oxyhexasters, in which one (principal) axis possesses two long strong principal rays, occasionally with a few lateral spines, and dividing into four strongly developed, moderately long, and somewhat markedly divergent terminals, while the four other rays exhibit uniformly short, simply pointed rays without terminals. Malacca.

Species 3. *Aphrocallistes vastus*, n. sp.

A large cup, 40 cm. or more in height, and 30 cm. in breadth, rising from a compact knobbed basal portion growing on the substratum. The lateral diverticula of the wall are flat and pouch-like, and longitudinally disposed. The parenchyma contains besides long uncinates, most swollen near the outer end, numerous disco- or sphærohexasters with moderately long terminal rays of variable form and size. On the dermal hexact pinuli the free distal ray is broad and bushy. The dermal scopulæ usually bear only two or three straight, somewhat uniformly thick, terminally rough prongs without distinct terminal knob. The gastral membrane contains straight rough diacts, and occasionally monacts. Japan, 180 fathoms.

Species 4. *Aphrocallistes ramosus*, n. sp.

Dichotomously branched tubes, 4 to 10 mm. in diameter, attached by means of a compact basal plate. The branches open with round terminal apertures. The loose parenchymalia are represented not only by uncinates and by numerous small rough oxyhexacts, but also by oxy- and sphæro-hexasters elongated in the direction of the main axis, with principal rays of various length, and with moderately long terminals, usually developed only on the two principals of the long axis. The dermalia have a weakly developed distal ray, which is frequently either almost, or wholly without the lateral spines of the pinuli. The adjacent dermal scopulæ possess four straight, or slightly dislocated prongs with spiny terminal knobs. The gastral membrane contains diacts of various length, with rough and rounded ends. Japan, 80 to 200 fathoms; Phillipine Islands, 375 fathoms.

Family III. COSCINOPORIDÆ, Zittel.

The smooth wall of the cup-, goblet-, or plate-like firmly fixed body is traversed by more or less elongated, funnel-shaped, *straight* canals, which open alternately on either