

of the network. The distal end of the radial spines bears an elegant, foliate, terminal knob, composed of four to six vertical pinnate leaves, lying in crossed meridional planes.

Dimensions.—Diameter of the sphere 2 to 3, length of the rods 0·1 to 0·2, breadth 0·003 to 0·01.

Habitat.—Antarctic Ocean, Station 156, depth 1975 fathoms.

3. *Sagenoscena penicillata*, n. sp. (Pl. 108, fig. 10).

Pyramids rather regular, usually six-sided (intermingled with single five-sided, seven-sided, and eight-sided forms); their axial rod and apical spine spindle-shaped, thicker than the smooth bars of the network. The distal end of the radial spines is penicillate and bears a brush of bristle-shaped, radial, terminal spinules (compare *Sagosphæra penicilla*, p. 1607).

Dimensions.—Diameter of the sphere 1 to 1·5, length of the bars 0·1 to 0·15, breadth 0·004 to 0·005.

Habitat.—Antarctic Ocean, Station 157, depth 1950 fathoms.

4. *Sagenoscena coronata*, n. sp.

Pyramids rather regular, usually four-sided (intermingled with single five-sided and six-sided forms); their axial rod and apical spines cylindrical, scarcely thicker than the smooth bars of the network. The distal end of the radial spines bears a corona of twenty to thirty curved terminal branches, which form a regular circle, and are armed with a spinulate terminal knob.

Dimensions.—Diameter of the sphere 2 to 3, length of the bars 0·12 to 0·18, breadth 0·004 to 0·008.

Habitat.—North Pacific, Station 256, surface.

5. *Sagenoscena spathillata*, n. sp.

Pyramids more or less irregular, of different sizes and various forms, each composed of four to eight convergent rods and a central axial rod. The latter is prolonged into a free apical spine, which bears at the distal end a spathilla of eight to twelve recurved teeth, and often beyond it a second similar verticil.

Dimensions.—Diameter of the sphere 4·0, length of the bars 0·1 to 0·2, breadth 0·002.

Habitat.—Arctic Ocean, Greenland (Olrik).

6. *Sagenoscena cruciata*, n. sp.

Pyramids very irregular, of different sizes and various forms, each composed of six to nine convergent rods and a central axial rod. The latter is prolonged into a free apical spine, which bears three to five cruciate verticils, each composed of four perpendicularly crossed lateral branches which bear at the distal end a spinulate knob (similar to *Sagmidium crucicorne*, Pl. 108, fig. 9).

Dimensions.—Diameter of the sphere 1·0 to 1·2, length of the bars 0·06 to 0·09, breadth 0·001.

Habitat.—Central Pacific, Station 266, depth 2750 fathoms.