1. *Cælodrymus ancoratus*, n. sp. (Pl. **121**, figs. 9, 10).

Network of the mantle loose, with large, irregular, polygonal meshes; the terminal branches of the forked trees, which communicate at the spherical surface of the calymma, and compose the mantle, are smooth. Spherical surface covered with very numerous and thin zigzag radial filaments, which are about as long as the galea, and bear at the distal end an anchor with two recurved teeth, denticulate at the concave proximal edge (fig. 10).

Dimensions.—Diameter of the spherical lattice-mantle 2 to 2·5, of the valves 0·3 to 0·4.

Habitat.—South-Eastern Pacific (off Juan Fernandez), Station 300, depth 1375 fathoms.

2. *Cælodrymus lappulatus*, n. sp.

Network of the mantle rather dense, with numerous and small irregular polygonal meshes; the terminal branches of the forked trees, which compose the mantle, are spinulate. Spherical surface densely studded with very numerous spinulate, radial filaments, which are about half as long as the galea, and bear at the distal end an anchor with four crossed recurved teeth, denticulate at the concave proximal edge.

Dimensions.—Diameter of the spherical lattice-mantle 2·5 to 3, of the valves 0·4 to 0·5.

Habitat.—South-Western Pacific (east of New Zealand), Station 169, depth 700 fathoms.

3. *Cælodrymus echinatus*, n. sp.

Network of the mantle very dense, with very numerous and small irregular roundish meshes; the terminal branches of the forked trees, which compose the mantle, are spiny. Spherical surface studded with very numerous, thin, radial bristles, which bear no anchor at the distal end.

Dimensions.—Diameter of the spherical lattice-mantle 1·8, of the valves 0·22.

Habitat.—South Pacific, Station 289, depth 2550 fathoms.

Genus 730. *Cælodasea*,[1] n. gen.

Definition.—Cœlodendrida with an external spongy lattice-mantle, produced by the anastomosing branches of the hollow tubes, which are connected in different heights.

The genus *Cælodasea* differs from the preceding *Cælodrymus* in the spongy structure of the outer bivalved mantle. The hollow branches of the radial tubes of *Cælodendrum*, which anastomose in *Cælodrymus* only on the spherical surface of the calymma, and form a simple lattice-sphere, become connected in *Cælodasea* in different planes (laterally and terminally), and therefore form an irregular spongy framework. The latter exhibits therefore to the former a relation similar to that which *Spongoplegma* bears to *Carposphæra* among the Sphæroidea.

[1] *Cælodasea* = Hollow thicket, κοίλος δάσεα.