

occurrence of rather small elongated forms, with narrow umbel-rays (Pl. XLI. fig. 10). Very frequent, on the other hand, is the occurrence of the familiar small amphidiscs with ten- or twelve-rayed, short, hemispherical umbels (Pl. XLI. fig. 11).

In the gastral membrane and in the lining of the larger efferent canals the hypogastral oxyptacts are absent, but strands of oxydiacts of various thickness, with or without central thickening and projecting nodes occur abundantly. The autogastral pentact pinuli are strikingly distant from one another, and bear long, pointed, somewhat spinose basal rays, and a rather long spindle-shaped, thickened proximal with short, almost scale-like teeth (Pl. XLI. figs. 2, 8). Small amphidiscs with twelve- or more rayed, short, hemispherical umbels occur abundantly in the gastral membrane. The cuff-like limiting fringe round the sharply defined oscular margin consists of oxydiacts, almost 1 mm. long, in which the proximal ray is quite smooth and simple, and uniformly narrowed into a sharp point, while the free distal ray, close above the smooth inner portion, is beset in fir-tree-like fashion with scale-like or pointed spines, projecting obliquely outwards, and also exhibits a spindle-shaped thickening (Pl. XLI. fig. 3).

5. *Hyalonema (Stylocalyx) globus*, n. sp. (Pl. XL.).

Near the Banda Islands, in the Malay Archipelago (Station 194A, lat. 4° 31' S., long. 129° 57' 20" E.), from a depth of 360 fathoms and volcanic mud ground, a specimen of *Hyalonema* was dredged which differed in some points from the species hitherto described. The body which is almost globular measures 23 mm. in length and 22 mm. in breadth. On the superior pole there is a round oscular aperture, 4 mm. in diameter, with a sharp tangentially directed margin bounded by a thin fringe of spicules (Pl. XL. fig. 1). Through this terminal opening the gastral cavity can be seen with the somewhat pointed conus rising from below, and with four cruciately disposed radial septa, extending from the lower portion of the conus to the margin, towards which they become broader. The lower pole of the spherical body bears an apparently much damaged basal tuft. The scanty spicules do not exceed 0.2 mm in thickness (Pl. XL. fig. 1). The whole uniformly curved external surface of the body is covered with a dermal lattice-work, the distinct meshes of which are approximately or perfectly square, and formed of strands which are arranged like the lines of longitude and latitude on a globe.

The parenchyma is supported by strongly developed smooth medium-sized oxyhexacts, and by oxydiacts of variable length and thickness disposed in strands. Besides these smooth oxydiacts, forms occur in some abundance, in which not only both ends, but the central portion, and rarely the whole spicule, are more or less thickly covered with centrally directed barbs. Four cruciately disposed projecting nodes occur in the centre, and these are sometimes continued into curved hooks (Pl. XL. fig. 5). The parenchyma further contains a considerable number of very slim, smooth oxyhexacts of variable size,