

Species 2. *Malacosaccus unguiculatus*, n. sp.

Besides numerous oxyhexasters with fine straight or curved terminal rays, the parenchyma contains discohexasters with three or four long and slightly curved terminal rays on each principal. The terminal rays of the floricomes only exhibit two to three strongly developed terminal claws. South of Sierra Leone, 2450 fathoms.

Subfamily 3. TÆGERINÆ, F. E. S.

The thin wall of the sack-like or tubular body is penetrated by parietal gaps of irregular shape and distribution. The skeletal lattice-work of the wall usually forms an irregular meshwork. Each projecting distal ray of the sword-shaped hypodermalia bears a floricome.

Genus 1. *Tægeria*, n. gen.

With the single species, *Tægeria pulchra*, n. sp.

A rigid sack-shaped body firmly attached by means of a knotted base. Irregular roundish parietal gaps. The superior round terminal aperture exhibits an external wreath of short straight, and an inner crown of long arched spicules. The principalia are oxytetracts, oxytriacts, and oxydiacts. The parenchyma contains discohexasters and discohexacts. Graphiohexasters occur near the outer skin. The dermal skeleton contains slender hypodermal oxyhexacts. The gastral skeleton consists of strongly developed pentacts. Fiji Islands, 610 fathoms.

Genus 2. *Walteria*, n. gen.

With the single species, *Walteria flemmingii*, n. sp.

The wall of the sack-shaped body consists of a lattice-work with irregularly angular meshes of various size and form. It is continued at one end into a funnel with square meshes. The distal ray of the hypodermalia is thickened and rounded off. The parenchyma contains discohexasters with many, and others with few terminal rays. The floricomes have numerous (fifteen) terminal rays on each principal. North of Kermadec Islands, 630 fathoms.