

somewhat conical, superiorly truncate terminal umbels with eight somewhat broad paddle-shaped rays. The dermal and gastral pinuli have moderately long toothed basal rays, bent in figure 8 fashion, and an elongated somewhat bushy but pointed distal. Southwest of Canary Islands, 1525 fathoms.

Species 2. *Poliopogon gigas*, n. sp.

A very large, thick-walled, plump goblet, with a spacious gastral cavity more than a span wide, and opening by a circular osculum. Besides the parenchymal spicules mentioned in *Poliopogon amadou*, there are here small smooth spindle-shaped oxydiacts. The large amphidiscs resemble in form those of *Poliopogon amadou*, but have somewhat longer terminal umbels. In the pinuli the radial ray is shorter and less thickly spinose than in the otherwise very similar pinuli of *Poliopogon amadou*. Between the Raoul and Macaulay Islands, north of New Zealand, 630 fathoms.

Subfamily 2. SEMPERELLINÆ.

With the single genus *Semperella*, Gray.

With the single species *Semperella schultzei*, Gray.

The elongated club-shaped body bears at its base a brush-like root-tuft, but neither a simple round oscular aperture at its superior, gently conical end, nor a simple internal gastral cavity within. It is traversed by a connected system of thin-walled tubes, as thick as a little finger, associated with an axial main tube. Between these an approximately equal set of connected interspaces are left. While the lumen of the connected (efferent) tubes opens on the four to six, rounded off and irregular, longitudinal sides, and on the superior conical extremity of the club-shaped body by a sieve-shaped covering with comparatively wide meshes, the interjacent (afferent) canal system is covered on the flat sides of the body by a fine-meshed quadratic framework. The skeletal spicules resemble, for the most part, those of *Poliopogon amadou*. The long uncinates have, however, more strongly developed and somewhat curved spines. Besides the long spinose oxyhexasters, numerous reduced forms of the same occur, down to long spiny oxydiacts, and more rarely small uncinates with short spines and conically pointed extremities. The dermal pinuli have tolerably short, for the most part 8-shaped basal rays, and a short, strongly developed, and pointed distal with strong prominent lateral spines. The pinuli which occur on the dermal sieve-work of the excurrent region are, on the other hand, long and slender, with somewhat short, upward bent lateral spines.

The abundant and large amphidiscs, which occur especially in the dermal sieve-work of the excurrent region, have a strongly developed and knotted axial rod, with eight broad paddle-shaped terminals, somewhat conical, terminally truncated, short principal rays.