It is well known that the extremal rays in the cone of effective curve classes on a K3 surface are generated by rational curves \( C \) for which \((C, C) = -2\); a natural question to ask is whether there is a similar characterization for a higher-dimensional holomorphic symplectic variety \( X \). The intersection form is no longer a quadratic form on curve classes, but the Beauville-Bogomolov form on \( X \) induces a canonical nondegenerate form \((\cdot, \cdot)\) on \( H_2(X; \mathbb{R}) \) which coincides with the intersection form if \( X \) is a K3 surface. We therefore might hope that extremal rays of effective curves in \( X \) are generated by rational curves \( C \) with \((C, C) = -c\) for some positive rational number \( c \). In particular, if \( X \) contains a Lagrangian hyperplane \( \mathbb{P}^n \subset X \), the class of the line \( \ell \subset \mathbb{P}^n \) is extremal. For \( X \) deformation equivalent to the Hilbert scheme of \( n \) points on a K3 surface, Hassett and Tschinkel conjecture that \((\ell, \ell) = -\frac{n+3}{2}\); this has been verified for \( n < 4 \). In joint work with Andrei Jorza, we prove the conjecture for \( n = 4 \), and discuss some general properties of the ring of Hodge classes on \( X \).