boomerang. These spicules are distributed in all parts of the sponge, and are particularly abundant near the insertion of the coil. No analogous form occurs in the other species of *Hyalonema*.

The large *Amphidisci* are much larger than in any other known sponge. They are upward of half a millimetre in length, and visible to the naked eye—twice as large as in *H. Lusitanicum*. The feathered shafts of the five-rayed spicules

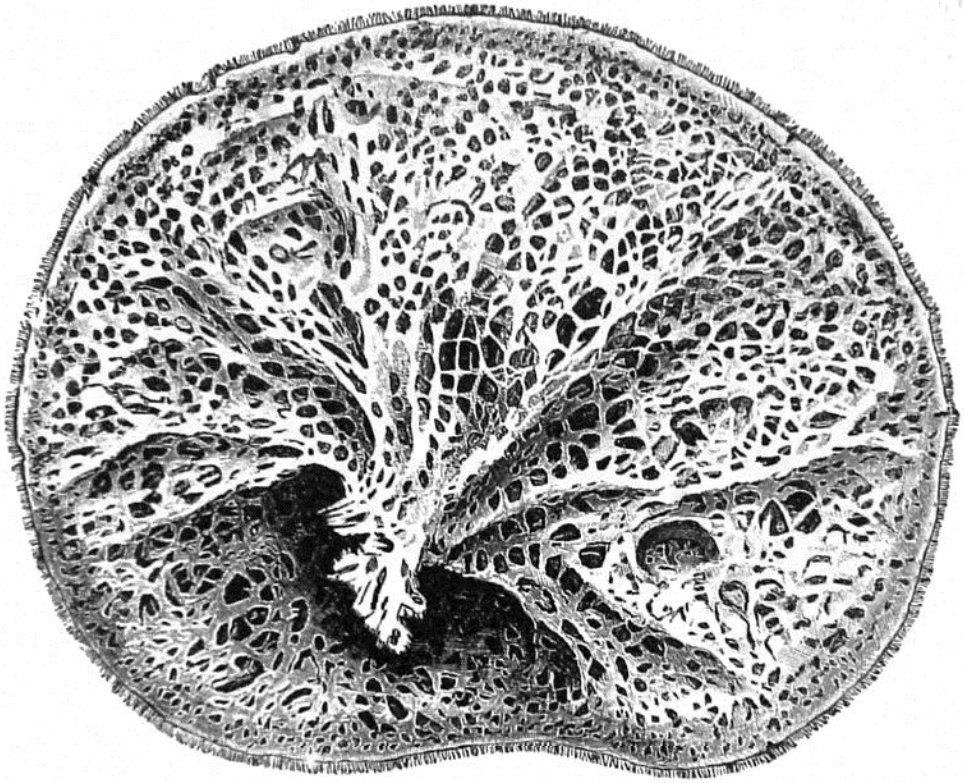

FIG. 67.—*Hyalonema toxeres*, WYVILLE THOMSON. Lower surface of the sponge. Natural size. (No. 24.)

which fringe the openings are longer than in the other species, and the rays of the cross are much shorter (Fig. 68).

The second specimen of the sponge-body agreed with the one described in all essential points of structure, but was more conical in form. The young specimen (Fig. 69) differed from the young of *H. Lusitanicum* of the same age in being wider and more cylindrical; but the external wall, which afterward becomes that of the lower surface, showed the same arrangement in squares which we find in the young of the other species, so