

*australis*) were very abundant. Smaller Cetaceans, probably a kind of Grampus (*Orca*), were also abundant near the Antarctic Circle, with a high dorsal fin placed at about the middle of the length of their bodies.

The dredgings and trawlings during the Antarctic voyage were exceedingly productive, and yielded many new genera and species belonging to nearly all the invertebrate groups. In the Zoological Reports already published, species are described belonging to about twenty-five new genera and fifty new species.

*The Hexactinellida.*—Professor Franz Eilhard Schulze, who is engaged in preparing a Report on the Hexactinellida collected during the Expedition, has supplied the following notes:—

“The Hexactinellida collected by the Challenger Expedition, which were entrusted to me for the purpose of scientific investigation, were dried, or more or less well-preserved in alcohol of various degrees of strength. Only a few specimens, however, were quite perfect, most of them having been injured in some way or other. Sometimes there were parts entirely wanting, sometimes the sponge was torn, crushed, or the outside had been rubbed off, or sometimes the soft parts had suffered from the invasion of mud or had become dried, as indeed might have been expected considering how most of the specimens had been obtained. Of many species only fragments, and of others only isolated spicules were obtained. It was a fortunate circumstance that no means of cleansing, such as washing, maceration, or the like, had been adopted; by these processes the specimen gains, it is true, in elegance, but, in general, the isolated spicules which are so important for the scientific determination of the species are lost. For the study of the soft parts of the Hexactinellida, which were



FIG. 158.—*Tageria pulchra*, n. gen. et sp.  
a representative of the Euplectellidæ.