

represented in fig. 219, and consists of a light framework made of split bamboo, with two long straight strips about 8 feet in length forming its front, and meeting at a wide angle to form a point, which is dragged first in using the machine. The long straight strips have fish-hooks bound to them at intervals all along their length, the points of the hooks being directed towards the angle of the machine. The whole is very ingeniously strengthened by well-planned cross pieces, and is weighted with stones. It is dragged on the bottom by means of a light Manila hemp cord not more than one-eighth of an inch in diameter, which is attached to the angle. A stone attached to a stick is fastened just in front of the angle to keep the point down on the bottom.

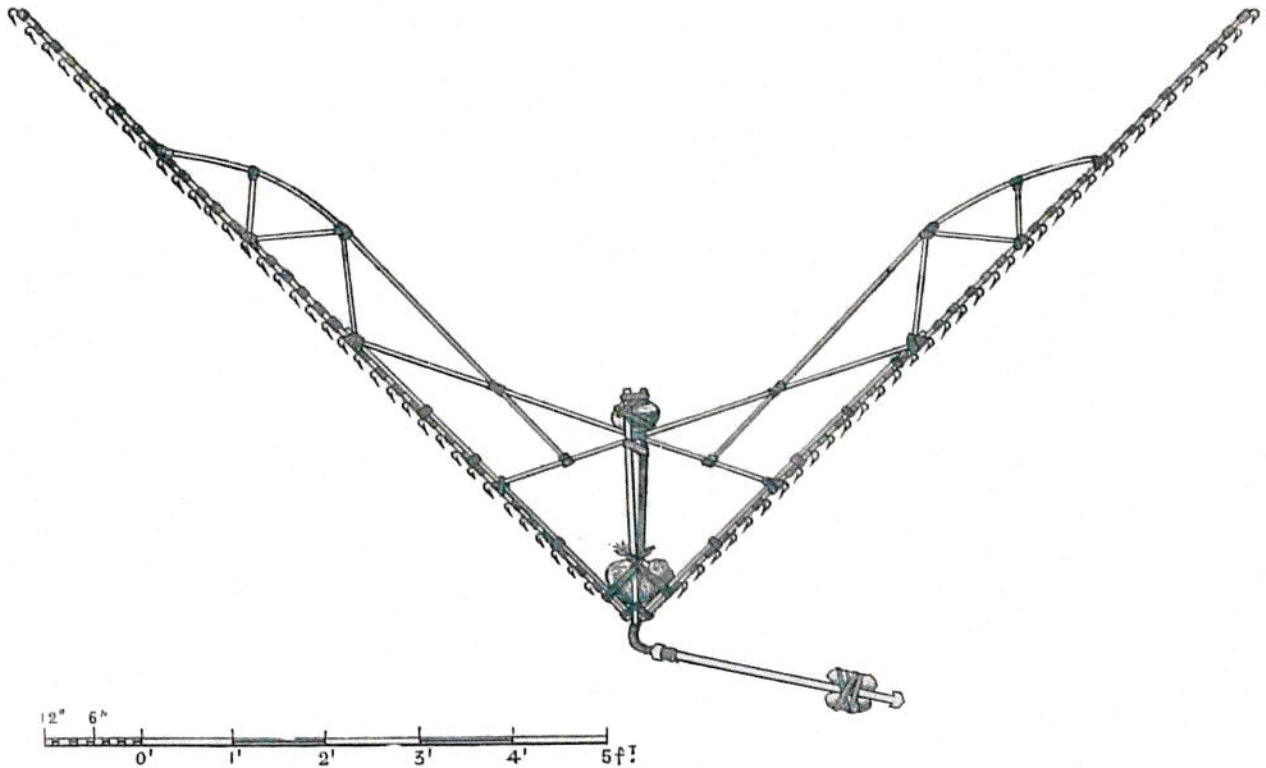


FIG. 219.—Dredge used by the Native Fishermen at Zebu for obtaining *Euplectella*.

The hooks creeping over the bottom and sweeping an area nearly 14 feet wide, catch in the upright sponges and drag their bases out from the mud.

In addition to the *Euplectella*, a good many other siliceous Sponges were obtained both by the native dredge and the ship's dredges and trawls, as well as Echini, Starfishes, Annelids, *Pentacrinus*, Pennatulids, and many other invertebrates. Four parasitic animals were found living on or in the *Euplectella*: an Isopod (*Aega spongiophila*), an Aphroditacean Annelid an inch in length, a small *Pecten*, and a *Palæmon*. Dr. von Willemoes Suhm succeeded in hatching the eggs of the last and keeping the young, which was an ordinary zoea, in water for some time.

The steam pinnace made several visits to the *Euplectella* ground along with the