

being hidden by a spherical central thickening, from which the long terminals directly arise, resulting in a many-rayed form.

In certain regions, and especially below the external skin, in the subdermal space, there is a tolerably abundant occurrence of those eight-rayed discohexasters, which were already described in *Rhabdocalyptus mollis*. Here also there are eight medium-sized principals not exactly round, but somewhat angular. These form approximately equal angles with the central node, which is beset with roundish tubercles. Terminally the principals divide into three to four fine, long, diverging terminals, which bear on their extremities small, toothed, transverse discs.

We have also to note the quite isolated occurrence of very small delicate discohexasters (Pl. LXV. fig. 4), in which the expanded ends of the principal rays bear numerous fine terminals, with transverse discs on their extremities.

The dermal skeleton includes medium-sized hypodermal oxyptacts, in which the long, smooth, occasionally somewhat curved rays, are roughened towards the pointed extremities. The dermal membrane itself contains a large number of pentacts, tetracts, diacts, and occasionally monacts, in which the rough straight rays, beset with small pointed spines, are rounded off at their outer ends, or provided with blunt points (Pl. LXV. figs. 7, 8, 9). At the middle of the diacts and at one end of the monacts, four or five cruciately disposed hemispherical tubercles (or sometimes two in one axis) project laterally as rudiments of the undeveloped rays (Pl. LXV. figs. 7, 8).

The gastral skeleton, and that of the skin which lines the wide efferent canals, consists exclusively of comparatively large oxyhexasters in the usual disposition. The weakly developed straight rays, which are of approximately equal length, have an irregularly tubercled or roughened surface (Pl. LXV. fig. 10).

There are no marginalia in this species.

Genus 7. *Crateromorpha*, Gray (Pls. LXI.–LXIII., LXVII., LXVIII. fig. 2).

- 1872. Carter, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. x. p. 110 (*Crateromorpha meyeri*).
- 1872. Gray, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. x. p. 136.
- 1873. Carter, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xi. p. 275.
- 1873. Carter, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xi. p. 349.
- 1874. Gray, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xiii. p. 284.
- 1875. Carter, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xvi. p. 1.
- 1875. Marshall, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool., Bd. xxv., Suppl., p. 142.
- 1876. Marshall, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool., Bd. xxvii. p. 113.
- 1877. Zittel, Mitth. d. Baier. Akad., xiii. p. 1.

History.—Among the sponges which Dr. A. B. Meyer sent home from Zebu (one of the Philippine Islands), to the British Museum, there is an oval cup- or bell-like form with a round but comparatively slender stalk. This form was distinguished by Gray as