network of sarcode, with wide oval and round meshes radiating irregularly from a central point. The membrane is transversed by irregularly radiating ridges of firmer substance, which unite in the centre in a projecting boss at the point, where in this specimen the 'glassrope' has unfortunately been torn out.

"In minute structure, *Hyalonema toxeres* corresponds in all essential respects with *Hyalonema sieboldii* and *Hyalonema lusitanicum*. All the spicules are of the same ground forms, with some little differences in detail, with the exception of one remarkable spicule which enters largely into the structure of *Hyalonema toxeres*, and serves to distinguish even the smallest portion of it. This is a large spicule, the largest above a centimetre in length, and more than half a millimetre in width in the centre, shaped

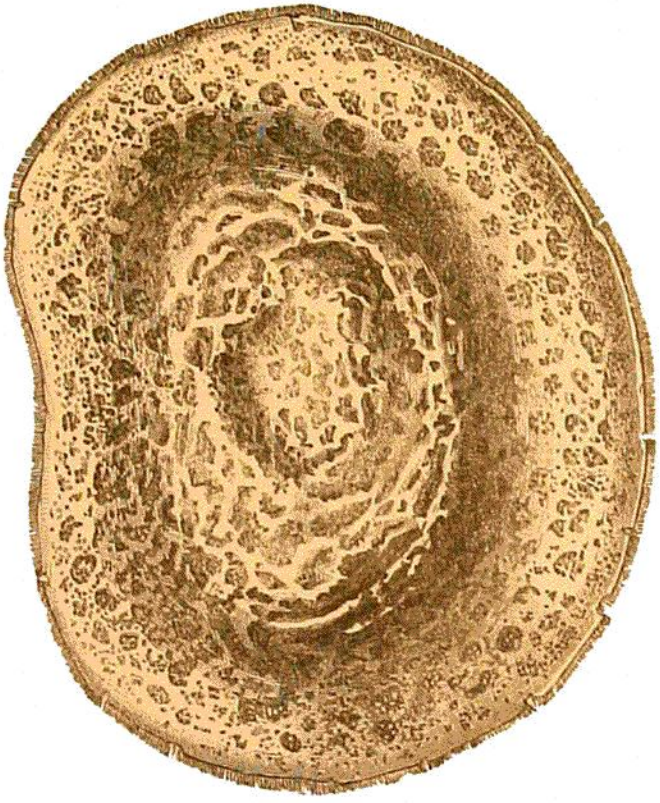

FIG. 5.—*Hyalonema toxeres*, Wyville Thomson. Upper (after W. Th.) surface, natural size.

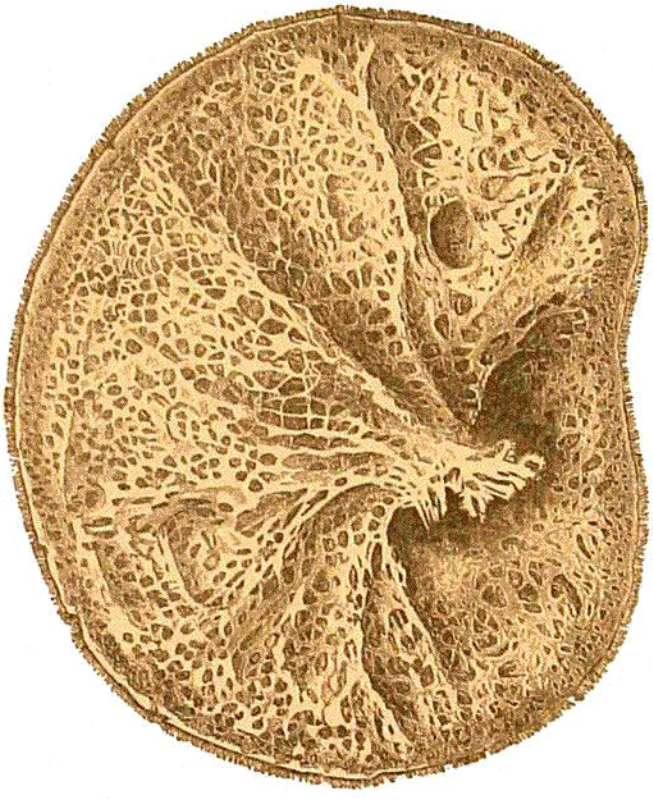

FIG. 6.—*Hyalonema toxeres*, Wyville Thomson. Lower (after W. Th.) surface of the sponge, natural size.

like a bow or 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 amphidiscs are much larger than in any other known sponge. They are upwards of half a millimetre in length and visible to the naked eye, twice as large as in *Hyalonema lusitanicum*. The feathered shafts of the five-rayed spicules which fringe the openings are longer than in the other species, and the rays of the cross are much shorter (fig. 7).

"The second specimen of the sponge body agreed with the one described in all