

and Kent, he regards as untenable, and would without further delay unite them to *Farrea*. According to Schmidt's view all the forms ascribed to these two genera, with the single exception of Carter's *Eurete farreopsis*, belong to the circle of forms round his *Farrea facunda*.

In a Report on a Collection of Marine Sponges from Japan, made by Dr. T. Anderson, Carter gives a detailed and accurate description of the skeleton of a Japanese *Farrea*, which he designates *Farrea occa*, Bowerbank.¹ The conical and branched tube exhibits in its upper portion "an extremely thin and delicate reticulated wall, rendered denser lower down (towards the base) by additional matter of a similar kind. Extremities of the branches open and dilated. The points of intersection of the quadrangular reticulum are marked on each side by a long, curved, spiniferous process or spur, which is directed upwards, thus supporting the sarcode or soft parts and its spicular contents, both externally and internally, that is, on each side of the skeletal wall." The loose dermal spicules exhibit five forms, viz., (1) hexradiate with outer ray aborted; (2) acerate, straight, unsymmetrically fusiform, sharply pointed at each end, spinose at short intervals throughout ("barbulæ"); (3) nail-shaped forms, with a long straight shaft, slightly swollen and pointed at the free end, and expanded horizontally at the other into a circular head, more or less spinose at the edge, very abundant and varied; (4) hexradiate rosettes with four straight arms without central swelling, ending in four divergent rays disposed round a central one, rays smooth and simply pointed, or else more or less capitate and beset with small spines; (5) smaller hexradiate forms, in which all the four rays are equally developed, straight, pointed and spinose.

Since Carter has designated this *Farrea* from Japan (off Misaki) by the title *Farrea occa*, and described it with sufficient clearness to admit of its being recognised, Bowerbank's name may be retained for this definite form. Pls. LXXI., LXXII., LXXIII., and LXXVI. were printed before I received Carter's paper, so that I was unable to change the specific designation *Farrea haeckelii* into *Farrea occa* (Bowerbank) Carter.

Generic Character.—A simple tubular stalk, attached by its compact expanded base, bears a dichotomously branched anastomosing tube-work, the walls of which are supported by a dictyonal framework with rectangular meshes. In older specimens the dictyonal framework is below of more than one layer, but it becomes gradually thinner towards the upper end, and finally forms a single-layered meshwork. From each of the intersections of this network a stout rough spine projects at right angles both inwards and outwards. Besides the pentact hypodermalia and hypogastralia other dermalia occur as clavulæ with a nail-like, clavate, or verticillate shape. Besides uncinates, the parenchyma contains oxyhexasters, and in some species discohexasters.

Many species of *Farrea* have been already erected and described, but mostly with

¹ *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 5, vol. xv. p. 387, 1885.