

but exhibit more frequently than in the latter remnants of the atrophied sixth ray, persisting in the form of a protruding, rounded, more or less elongated distal tubercle. They also differ in the strong development of rounded lateral teeth on the four tangential rays (Pl. LXXV. fig. 8).

Very unique and characteristic of this species are most of the dermal clavulæ, of which the common form in *Farrea occa* has only an isolated occurrence. Two predominant forms occur, of which one exhibits a thick, short, superiorly rounded head with a central terminal papilla, bearing two parallel circlets of teeth (Pl. LXXV. fig. 3), while the other has a perfectly smooth, long, club-shaped distal end, which is not in any way sharply marked off from the stalk (Pl. LXXV. figs. 2, 5). These two forms of clavulæ are either quite irregularly distributed beside one another, or are distinctly restricted to certain regions of the sponge body, or finally disposed in alternate bundles in the manner represented in Pl. LXXV. fig. 2.

The strong pentacts of the gastral skeleton are distinguished by the large blunt remnant of the atrophied sixth ray and also by the specially large and distant teeth on the tangential rays. These teeth are not conical but rather cylindrical, and are rounded off at their ends (Pl. LXXV. fig. 8). The gastral clavulæ are all developed in anchor form, and usually possess only four strongly recurved long and narrow anchor teeth (Pl. LXXV. fig. 4).

Corresponding to the strong development of the wall in the still preserved portion of the single specimen captured, cross sections reveal a deep folding of the chamber layer. The single chambers are somewhat smaller and more irregular than in the tube of *Farrea occa* (Pl. LXXV. fig. 2), nor did the latter exhibit an equal strength of development.

*Farrea* sp. (?) (Pl. LXXVI. figs. 4, 5).

Among numerous macerated *Farrea* skeletons in the Challenger collection, which could not be satisfactorily identified in the absence of all isolated spicules, there was one form which, though small and crumbling, seemed worthy of more notice than could of course be given to the majority. This specimen, which is figured in Pl. LXXVI. fig. 4, essentially differs in its whole configuration from any of the hitherto here described species of *Farrea*. It has the form of a slightly convex funnel, somewhat broken at the sides, and 1 to 1½ cm. in height. It consists of a single lattice-work layer with well-developed rectangular meshes, and with strongly developed beams which resemble those of the dictyonal framework in undoubted species of *Farrea*. I would not give so much attention to this form, if Carter and Bowerbank had not previously described and figured as species of *Farrea* certain funnel-shaped Hexactinellids, of which it is possible that some belong to the genus, though differing from the tubular type in more respects than in form. These forms are *Farrea infundibuliformis*, Carter (identical with *Farrea*