

external portion of the branches the strands bend out towards the lateral surface, and end below the skin, as is readily apparent on the macerated skeletons. The transverse beams between these principal strands are for the most part disposed at right angles. The afferent and efferent canals which penetrate the whole body are irregular roundish passages, running in various directions, but in general across the branches. Since the spiral or circular grooves on the branches are covered over with a fine square dermal lattice-work, while on the annular pads the outward bent skeletal strands and the associated efferent canals run at right angles to the lateral surface, it may be inferred that the afferent canals pass to the interior from the large subdermal spaces under the skin of the annular grooves, while the efferent canals open out on the pads. Isolated spicules in the parenchyma are represented not only by strongly developed uncinates, but by scopula-like spicules with a long, straight rough stalk, from which a few conical or finger-shaped elevations here and there project transversely, and with four markedly diverging, uniformly thick, rough unknobbed prongs rising from the thick extremity. The dermal skeleton contains hypodermal sword-shaped oxyhexacts, with a floricomelike sphærohexaster on the short radial ray. The principal rays of the latter are moderately short, and bear six long terminals, disposed in perianth fashion, diverging slightly outwards, gradually thickened, and ending in a spherical knob. Besides these hypodermal hexacts there are scopulæ with rough stalks narrowed inferiorly, and bearing at the thick distal end four slightly S-shaped or straight, uniformly thick prongs, which are wholly beset with small barbs, and end in slight, knob-like, terminal swellings. Philippines; Timor, 360 fathoms.

Tribe II. INERMIA, F. E. S.

Dictyonina *without* uncinates or scopulæ.

Single Family MÆANDROSPONGIDÆ, Zittel.

The body consists of a connected system of labyrinthine anastomosing tubes of approximately uniform width, between which there is a connected interstitial system of interspaces. The water passes by the latter into the interior, penetrates the walls of the tubes, and passes by the tubes either into the gastral cavity or directly to the exterior.

Genus 1. *Dactylocalyx*, Stutchbury.

The thick wall of the plump and generally cup-shaped body exhibits both on the outer and on the inner surface broad irregular pads, and interjacent clefts or grooves. The external swellings correspond to the internal grooves, so that the whole appears to