

Genus 2. *Margaritella*, O. Schmidt.

With the single species *Margaritella caeloptychioides*, O. Schmidt.

From the somewhat indistinct description and figure given by O. Schmidt,¹ the body of this sponge forms a flat cup, the wall of which consists of a system of connected tubes and equally wide intercanals. The dictyonal framework enclosing polyhedral meshes consists of weakly developed, richly tubercled beams, which are united by slightly thickened nodes of intersection. The latter bear tubercle-like warts where they occur near the surface of the network. The parenchyma contains loose spicules in the form of weakly developed oxyhexacts, delicate oxyhexasters with a few short terminals and very short or wholly reduced principals, and finally somewhat substantial sphærohexasters in which the principal rays are often so much shortened and connected by siliceous masses into a central knot, that the numerous long knobbed terminals appear as if radiated out directly from the centre. The dermal skeleton contains rough pentacts in which the four tangential rays are knobbed, while the proximal radial is simply rounded off or somewhat narrowed at its extremity. Havana, 158 fathoms.

Genus 3. *Scleroplegma*, O. Schmidt.

Thick-walled cup or cylinder in which "the brittle parietal feltwork consists of round or prismatic tubes, which run for the most part obliquely from the outside inwards, either isolated or united in small numbers, and open into the gastral cavity." Between the tubes there are irregular intercanals.²

The only species really known to me is *Scleroplegma conicum*, O. Schmidt.

The somewhat smooth internal wall of the spherical goblet exhibits the openings of several wide tubes, arranged in tolerably distinct longitudinal rows. The external surface is traversed by a labyrinth of grooves. The beams of the polyhedral meshwork are beset with transverse rows of conical tubercles, and are united in nodes of intersection, which are thickened especially on the surface of the lattice-work, and beset with groups of tubercle-like warts on the free surface. The loose spicules are quite undetermined. West Indies, 292 fathoms.

Genus 4. *Myliusia*, Gray.

With the single species, *Myliusia callocyathus*, Gray.

A thick-walled substantial cup, with an originally simple plate-shaped wall, from which, by continued parietal folding, a system of tubes has arisen. This system com-

¹ Spongien des Meerbusens von Mexico, p. 54, Taf. vii. fig. 7.

² O. Schmidt, *loc. cit.*, p. 56.