

As regards spiculation, it will be seen that the species agrees fairly closely with *Cladorhiza similis*, nobis, though the localities from which the two species were obtained are very widely separated.

Locality.—Station 332, March 10, 1876; lat. 37° 29' S., long. 27° 31' W.; South Atlantic; depth, 2200 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 34°·0. One specimen, in good condition.

Cladorhiza (?) *tridentata*, Ridley and Dendy (Pl. XX. figs. 9, 9a; Pl. XXI. figs. 16, 20).

1886. *Cladorrhiza tridentata*, Ridley and Dendy, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xviii. p. 343.

Sponge (Pl. XX. figs. 9, 9a, and woodcut Fig. 4) small, invertedly dome-shaped. Upper surface circular, concave, with slightly inwardly turned margin; lower surface convex; may be attached. Height 6 mm.; diameter of upper surface 12 mm. *Colour* in spirit pale greyish-yellow. *Texture* soft and yielding. Lower *surface* even but minutely hispid. Upper *surface* even and smooth. *Dermal membrane* most distinct over the smooth upper surface. (Until we found the specimen figured in the woodcut, which, being attached to a stone, gives the true position of the sponge, we thought that the convex surface was the upper one, hence the position given in Pl. XX. fig. 9a should be inverted; when it was drawn the attached specimen was missing.)

Skeleton.—(a) *Dermal*; a very loose and irregular reticulation of megasclera. (b) *Main*; with no distinct fibre, a very loose and irregular reticulation of spicules. Very numerous spicules project more or less vertically outwards from the lower surface of the sponge for a considerable part of their length, giving to it its hispid character.

Spicules.—(a) *Megasclera*; of one kind only, viz., long and very slender tylostyli, with only very small heads; broadest in the middle and tapering very gradually to a very fine point at the apex; size about 0·7 by 0·0155 mm. (b) *Microsclera*; (1) Large, tridentate anisochelæ of very characteristic form (Pl. XXI. fig. 20), with three stout, sharp teeth at each end, deeply separated from one another; the shaft of the spicule is curved, with large, expanded, wing-like, lateral processes, tapering off from the large end downwards. Length of spicule about 0·076 mm. These chelate spicules are especially abundant in the dermal membrane on the top of the sponge, forming in places an almost continuous layer. (2) Slender sigmata (Pl. XXI. fig. 16), frequently more or less contort, measuring about 0·09 by 0·0032 mm.

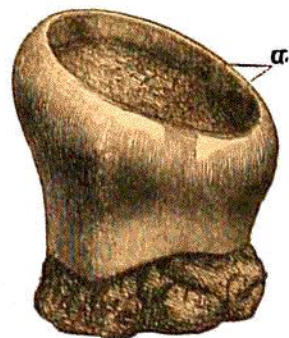


FIG. 4.—*Cladorhiza* (1) *tridentata*. Specimen attached to a stone, showing the natural position of the sponge; a, globular bodies of unknown function. $\times 2$.