

very much smaller lacunar channels take their origin, and from these again smaller ones; and here again the lacunæ are surrounded by the flagellated chambers (Pl. LI. fig. 1a).

In *Stylocordyla stipitata*, var. *globosa*, the inhalent canals are also, at any rate near the surface of the sponge, represented by a system of lacunar channels surrounded by the flagellated chambers (Pl. L. fig. 1).

We have in no case found the inhalent canals breaking up into a system of finer and finer canals, of which the ultimate ramifications end each in a single flagellated chamber. This, however, is probably due to the insufficiency of the time and material at our disposal, for such a condition is described by Vosmaer in *Trichostemma (Polymastia) hemisphæricum*,<sup>1</sup> and, judging from other accounts, of which, however, none are very definite, would appear to occur also in some other Suberitidæ. That it does not occur in all the Clavulina we have already shown; for in *Latrunculia* we have found the lacunar condition as above described, and Poléjaeff informs us<sup>2</sup> that *Suberites domuncula* also is "characterised by an entire absence of special cameral canaliculi."

#### (4) The Flagellated Chambers.

The flagellated chambers appear, from our researches, to be nearly always globular or subglobular in form in the Halichondrina, and either globular or oval in the Clavulina. In size they vary from about 0.024 to about 0.058 mm. in average diameter.

The following table of measurements and forms as observed by us in eighteen species may be of use in showing the relative sizes and shapes of the chambers in the different groups:—

Species.	Average Diameter of Flagellated Chambers.	Form of Flagellated Chambers.
<i>Halichondria panicea</i> ,	0.0336 mm.	Subglobular
<i>Petrosia hispida</i> ,	0.0288 "	Globular
<i>Reniera</i> sp.,	0.024 "	Globular
<i>Esperella gelatinosa</i> ,	0.0336 "	Subglobular
<i>Esperella fusca</i> ,	0.0288 "	Subglobular
<i>Esperella lapidiformis</i> ,	0.0288 "	Subglobular or oval
<i>Esperella murrayi</i> ,	0.0240 "	Subglobular
<i>Esperiopsis challengerii</i> ,	0.0432 "	Subglobular
<i>Myxilla nobilis</i> ,	0.048 "	Subglobular
<i>Hymeniacidon caruncula</i> ,	0.024 "	Subglobular
<i>Phakelliu ventilabrum</i> , var. <i>connexiva</i> , <sup>3</sup>	0.0384 "	Subglobular
<i>Azinella (?) paradoxa</i> ,	0.0336 "	Globular
<i>Raspailia tenuis</i> ,	0.0336 "	Oval or subglobular
<i>Suberites caminatus</i> ,	0.0336 "	Oval or subglobular
<i>Stylocordyla stipitata</i> , var. <i>globosa</i> ,	0.0336 "	Subglobular or elongated
<i>Tentorium semisuberites</i> ,	0.058 "	Oval
<i>Spirastrella massa</i> ,	0.0288 "	Subglobular
<i>Latrunculia apicalis</i> ,	0.0336 "	Subglobular

<sup>1</sup> Sponges of the "Willem Barents" Expedition, 1880-81, p. 13.

<sup>2</sup> Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxxi., Report on the Keratosa, p. 80.

<sup>3</sup> It is of especial interest to have succeeded in finding the flagellated chambers in this sponge, as both Vosmaer and