

Tetilla coronida,¹ n. sp. (Pl. XXXVIII. figs. 13–17).

Sponge (Pl. XXXVIII. figs. 13, 14) spherical, depressed (button-shaped), with a somewhat sharply marked equatorial margin; surface slightly hispid, raised into low conules, incrustated with grains of sand, Foraminifera, and other foreign bodies, base produced into rooting fibres. A single oscule situated in the centre of the upper surface, its margins produced into a short membranous transparent tube.

Spicules.—I. Megascleres. 1. *Oxea*, isoactinate, fusiform, very sharply pointed, 3·37 by 0·037 mm.

2. *Protriæne* (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 15), rhabdome regularly tapering from the cladome to a filiform extremity, 3·37 by 0·02 mm.; cladi usually strongylate 0·1 mm. long, chord 0·071 mm.

3. *Anatriæne* (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 16), rhabdome fusiform, 7·14 mm. long, at the actinal origin about 0·015 mm. in diameter, tapering thence in both directions, esactine ending in a filiform extremity, ecactine enlarging below the cladal centre to twice its previous diameter at its origin; cladi 0·1 mm. long, chord 0·11 mm.

4. *Anamonæne* (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 17), this is a reduced and modified protriæne, two of the cladi being suppressed, and the remaining one recurved at about the middle of its length; the single cladus is 0·28 mm. long, measured along two chords, one from its origin to the middle of its curvature, the other thence to its termination.

II. Microsclere. 5. *Sigmaspire* of the usual form, 0·016 by 0·002 mm.

Colour.—Dark grey, speckled with black and white by incrusting foreign matter.

Habitat.—Station 150, off Heard Island, February 2, 1874; lat. 52° 4' S., long. 71° 22' E.; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, coarse gravel; bottom temperature, 35°·2.

Remarks.—This little sponge, represented about twice its natural size in the illustration (Pl. XXXVIII. figs. 13, 14), measures 13 mm. in length by 10 mm. in width and 8 in height. It resembles *Tetilla pedifera* in so far as it is characterised by the remarkable shepherd's crook spicule or reduced protriæne, which, however, is far less abundant in this sponge than in *Tetilla pedifera*.

The two species are otherwise very sharply distinguished; they not only differ in habit, external form, and in the characters of the oscules, but in *Tetilla coronida* somewhat large sigmaspires are abundantly present, while microscleres do not occur at all in *Tetilla pedifera*. The single cladus of the anamonæne in the latter sponge is only one-half the length of that in the former.

Although the anamonæne looks at first sight like a reduced anatriæne, it is much more probably a modified protriæne; the single cladus for the first half of its course projects forwards, and the suppressed cladi, as represented by short axial fibres which

¹ κρομμίς, ἴδος, crook-beaked.