Tetilla gravata, Hyatt.

Tetilla gravata, Hyatt, Johnson's New Universal Cyclopædia, vol. vi. p. 1668, fig. 1, 1878.

Sponge rounded, cylindrical, one or more large oscules at the summit; surface finely but densely hispid; size, 100 mm. in height by 100 to 150 mm. in diameter.

Spicules.—I. Megascleres. 1. Oxea fusiform, distal actine shorter and more abruptly pointed than the proximal; 2.0 by 0.016 mm. 2. Protriæne, rhabdome 3.5 by 0.01 mm.; cladi 0.035 mm. long. 3. Trichodal protriænes marginal to the pore-areas. 4. Anatriæne, rhabdome 3.5 by 0.006 mm.; cladi 0.04 mm. long, chord 0.04 mm.

II. Microsclere. 5. Sigmaspire, 0.013 mm. long.

Habitat.—Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts, North America.

Remarks.—This sponge is distinguished by its disproportionately small spicules; the cladomes of the triænes are also much smaller than usual. There is a fine specimen in the British Museum Collection; this I have examined, but have not seen Professor Hyatt's description; for the reference to it I am indebted to the kindness of Professor A. C. Verrill.

Tetilla geniculata, Marenzeller.

Tetilla geniculata, E. von Marenzeller, Poriferen, &c., von Jan Mayen, 1886, p. 5, pl. i. fig. 4 (published in Die Internationale Polarforschung, 1882-83, Die oesterreichische Polarstation Jan Mayen, Bd. iii.).

Sponge; a fragment, bearing a single oscule, 4.0 mm. in diameter on its intact upper surface.

Spicules.—I. Megascleres. 1. Oxea, 5.0 by 0.03 mm. 2. Trichodal protriæne. 3. Protriæne with cladi of unequal length. 4. Anatriæne, rhabdome 10.0 mm. and over in length.

II. Microsclere. 5. Sigmaspire with a central spherical thickening of the spire (centrotylote) 0.013 mm. long.

Habitat.—Jan Mayen, 191 to 216 fathoms.

Remarks.—This species, which is fully described and illustrated by its author, is distinguished from all others of the genus by the characteristic centrotylote sigmaspires.

Tetilla japonica, Lampe.

Tetilla japonica, W. Lampe, Eine neue Tetractinelliden form mit radiärem Bau.1

Sponge ellipsoidal; bearing a single circular oscule at the summit; produced into rooting filaments at the base; surface hispid, with projecting spicules, raised into

¹ Inaugural Dissertation, 1886, pp. 1-18, pl. i. Reprinted from the Archiv f. Naturgesch.