echinoides are those of a Geodinid; and if proper to the organism, they prove that it is a young Geodine sponge. I have seen many young *Geodias*, but never one quite like this; there is, however, just so much resemblance as would lead me to conjecture that Haeckel's figure (pl. ii. fig. 128, *loc. cit.*) is a bold but unsuccessful attempt to restore a badly prepared section, were it not that with the figure before my eyes I can scarcely conceive this possible.

In my paper on *Thenea wallichii*, I was not able to say precisely whether the flagellated chambers of that sponge are eurypylous or aphodal. This is remarked upon by Vosmaer (*loc. cit.*, xxvi. p. 5, sep. copy). Considering that Vosmaer, writing subsequently, contributes nothing further to our knowledge of the canal system, beyond the suggestion —which I need not characterise—that the sponge appears to be too full of holes to afford room for flagellated chambers (!), his comments on the intelligibility of my descriptions and the finish of my drawings seem somewhat uncalled for. The illustrations represent in faithful outline—they are *camera lucida* tracings—just what I could see in the sponge and no more; my sections were not perfect enough to enable me to state positively whether the chambers were each provided with an aphodus, or whether they opened several together into a common canal; but I observed the wide mouths by which the communication is effected, and with my present knowledge should have inferred their eurypylous character. At that time I was less familiar with flagellated chambers, but even now, with vastly better prepared slices, I cannot state as a matter of positive observation the exact manner of their communication with the excurrent canals; I infer that they are eurypylous from analogy with *Thenea wyvilli*, but taking into account the excessive development of collenchyme, I should not be greatly surprised to learn that I am mistaken. A section through the ectosome and part of the choanosome of *Thenea muricata* is shown in Pl. VII. fig. 3.

Thenea intermedia, n. sp. (Pl. VII. fig. 4).

Thenea muricata, Bwk. (*pars*), Vosmaer, Spong. "Willem Barents" Exped., p. 5, 1885.

Sponge.—Similar in general characters and composition of the skeleton to *Thenea muricata;* distinguished by larger flagellated chambers, obviously eurypylous, and by comparative deficiency of collenchyme.

Habitat.—Mediterranean.

Remarks.—As the distinction of *Thenea schmidtii* depends on our knowledge of the specific characters of *Thenea muricata*, I prepared fresh slices of Norwegian examples of this sponge, and of specimens from the Mediterranean, which Vosmaer has identified with it. If the characters of the soft parts have that value in classification which I have assigned to them—and this can only be determined after an examination of a large