Calthropella geodiides (Carter).

Pachastrella geodioides, Carter, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xviii. p. 407, pl. xiv. fig. 23, 1876.

Sponge.—More or less spherical, wider at the base than at the summit; surface even, slightly roughened by projecting spicules; oscules small, scattered singly.

Spicules.—I. Megascleres. 1. Oxea, 0.736 by 0.0093 mm. 2. Calthrops, three actines of equal length, 0.7 by 0.085 mm., the fourth reduced to a rounded tubercle, or suppressed, being represented merely by a short axial fibre within a triactinate form. 3. Dichocalthrops, variable, one actine simple, suppressed or not, the other three bifurcated or not. Smaller than the simple calthrops.

II. Microsclere. 4. Spheraster, centrum large, actines reduced to rounded tubercles; 0.0254 mm. in diameter.

Colour.—Dark grey. Size, 25 mm. high, by 25 mm. in diameter at the base. Habitat.—Near Cape St. Vincent.

Calthropella (?) exostitus (O. Schmidt).

Pachastrella exostitus, O. Schmidt, Spong. Algiers, p. 16, pl. iii. fig. 12, 1868.

Spicules.—I. Megasclere. 1. Calthrops.

II. Microscleres. 2. Tuberculate microrabds and spherasters.

Habitat.—Red Sea.

Remarks.—The spheraster with actines reduced to tubercles appears to resemble that of Calthropella geodiides and Calthropella simplex, and I therefore with some hesitation assign this species to the genus Calthropella. The tuberculated microrabd suggests affinities to Dercitus.

## Genus (?).

Pachastrella connectens, O. Schmidt, Spong. Atlant. Gebiet., p. 65, pl. vi. fig. 5.

Sponge.—" A smutty brown knob."

Spicules.—I. Megascleres. 1. Oxea, 2:13 mm. long. 2. Calthrops, actines 0:71 by 0:305 mm.

II. Microscleres. 3. Microxea, 0.1 mm. in length. 4. Microstrongyle, often centrotylote, 0.19 mm. long. 5. Aster, 0.035 mm. in diameter.

Habitat.—Florida, 71 fathoms.

Remarks.—I have pieced together the information afforded by Schmidt's description and a type-slide in the British Museum, but with no satisfactory result.