

Ecionema nigrum, n. sp.

Sponge.—Massive, lobate, ridged; surface even.

Spicules.—I. Megascleres. 1. *Oxea*, fusiform, frequently bent at the middle, sharply pointed, 2.4 by 0.058 mm.

2. *Plagiotriæne*, rhabdome conical, sharply pointed, 2.86 by 0.058 mm., cladi 0.27 mm. long.

3. *Anatriæne*, rhabdome cylindrical, sharply pointed or stronglylate, 3.18 by 0.015 mm., cladi 0.0516 mm., chord 0.0775 mm., sagitta 0.039 mm. long.

II. Microscleres. 4. *Microstrongyle*, fusiform, centrotylote, smooth or roughened, 0.001 mm. long.

5. *Chiaster*, slender, terminally tylote actines, 0.016 mm. in diameter.

Colour.—Surface black, interior greyish.

Habitat.—West Coast of Africa; a fragment of this sponge was given me by Professor Stewart for description from the collection of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

Ecionema rotundum, n. n.

Ecionema acervus, Ridley, Spong. "Alert," p. 627, 1884 (*non* Bowerbank).

Sponge.—Ovate, free.

Spicules.—I. Megascleres. 1. *Oxea*, stout, fusiform, bent, somewhat abruptly pointed, 2.1 by 0.059 mm. 2. *Plagiotriæne*, rhabdome conical, 1.6 by 0.05 mm., cladi 0.2 mm. in length. 3. *Anatriæne*, rhabdome 20 by 0.013 mm., cladi 0.058 mm.; cladome flattened in front, cladi 0.128 mm., chord 0.128 mm., sagitta 0.0954 mm. in length.

II. Microscleres. 4. *Microstrongyle*, fusiform, sometimes faintly centrotylote, surface minutely roughened, 0.016 mm. in length. 5. *Chiaster*, centrum absent, actines slender, bacillary, terminally tylote, 0.012 mm. in total diameter.

Habitat.—Etoile, Amirante Group; depth, 13 fathoms.

Remarks.—The distinction of this species from *Ecionema acervus*, Bwk., depends on the size of the spicules, the megascleres in Bowerbank's species being considerably larger than those in Ridley's.

Genus 16. *Papyrula*, O. Schmidt.

Papyrula, Oscar Schmidt, Spong. Adriat. Meeres, Suppl., iv. p. 18, 1868.

Rhabdasterose Stellettidæ in which one of the microscleres is a microrabd (microxea), the other an aster. The microxeas are scattered through the choanosome, and densely crowded in the thin ectosome.