The specimen on which the species is founded is in the British Museum collection. It much resembles in general appearance the specimen figured by Schmidt, and, as already suggested, it is possible that Schmidt's sponge is identical with *Placospongia intermedia*.

Incertæ sedis.

Antares,2 n. gen.

Sterrastrosa in which the megascleres are oxeas and tylotes, the microsclere a disciform sterraster.

Antares euastrum (O. Schmidt).

Stellettinopsis euastrum, O. Schmidt, Spong. Meerb. v. Mexico, p. 76, 1880.

Sponge.—"A fragment of a white branch 20 mm. long, of the thickness of a quill." Spicules.—I. Megascleres. 1. Oxea, fusiform. 2. Tylote.

II. Microscleres. 3. Sterraster, disciform. Other asters absent.

Habitat.—Grenada, West Indies; depth, 170 fathoms.

Remarks.—As I have not seen this sponge I can only give Schmidt's description; imperfect as this is, it is sufficient, if correct, to show that the sponge is not a Stellettinopsis. Since the sterraster is disciform, and the cortex does not appear to be subdivided into plates, it is probably more nearly related to Erylus than to Placospongia; further it is possible that triænes and asters are present, but that Schmidt overlooked them, and in this case its alliance with Erylus would be very close. In any case the association of a tylote with a sterraster seems to involve the creation of a new genus.

Suborder III. MICROSCLEROPHORA.

Choristida in which megascleres are absent; the characteristic microscleres are either tetractinose asters, candelabra, or minute triænes.

Family III. THROMBIDÆ.

Microsclerosa with trichotriænes, and sometimes a peculiar form of amphiaster. The ectosome is thin and not sharply defined from the choanosome. The mesoderm is a dense collenchyma, containing numerous large granular cells in addition to collencytes. The canal system is diplodal.

* Antares, the name of a star.

¹ Pl. vi. fig. 15, Spong. Atlant. Gebiet., Placospongia melobesioides, O. Schmidt.