

Discodermia vermicularis, Döderlein.

Discodermia vermicularis, Döderlein, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool., Bd. xl. p. 62, pls. v.-vii., 1884.

Sponge.—Vermiform, consisting of long, slender, curved, dichotomising and anastomosing twigs; when the twigs are very numerous becoming shrub-like. Oscules on one side of the twigs somewhat elevated.

Spicules.—Similar to those of *Discodermia calyx* and *Discodermia japonica*.

Habitat.—Island of Enoshima, Bay of Sagami; depth, 100 fathoms and over.

*Incertæ sedis.**Discodermia amphiasaster*, O. Schmidt.

Discodermia amphiasaster, O. Schmidt, Spong. Meerb. Mexico, p. 23, pl. iii. fig. 4, 1879.

This is probably a *Macandrewia*, and probably also identical with an already described species of the genus. No specimen of it exists in the collection of Mexican sponges returned by Schmidt to Agassiz. It is reported as having been found near Havana.

Genus 3. *Racodiscula*, Zittel.

Tetracladidæ with discotriænes; the microscleres are microrabds and spirasters; the pores and oscules are simple.

Racodiscula nucerium (O. Schmidt).

Discodermia nucerium, O. Schmidt, Spong. Meerb. Mexico, p. 25, pl. i. fig. 4, pl. iii. figs. 1a-z, fig. 6, 1879.

Sponge.—Small, rounded, teat-like, attached by a flattened base. Surface even, or produced in places into small elongate papillary processes. Oscules and pores similar, small, numerous, seated on slight elevations, from which small canals radiate into the sponge in all directions, the most superficial appearing as systems of stellate grooves in the denuded skeleton, and in the living sponge covered by the discotriænes of the ectosome.

Spicules.—I. Megascleres. 1. *Desma*, of the usual tetracladine form. 2. *Discotriæne*, cladome more or less circular or lobate, lobes broad or narrow, according to position, 0.32 mm. in diameter; rhabdome conical, rounded at the end, 0.032 to 0.05 mm. in length. The axial rod of the rhabdome gives off the usual three processes, representing the axis of three cladi where it ends in the cladome, but these are not always present; when they are, they vary in length from 0.004 to 0.02 mm. 3. *Oxea* (?).