discotriænes overlying desmas, flattened in a plane parallel to the surface, and also closely articulated.

Palæontologists used to distinguish such basal membranes as "epitheca," and several fossil species of Lithistids could be cited as resembling *Discodermia nucerium* in the presence of this membrane, as well as in the characters of the desmas and canal-system.

Genus 5. Heterophymia, Pomel.

Corallistidæ with separate poriferous and oscular surfaces, which are distinguished by different ectosomal spicules, dichotriænes occurring on the poriferous, and small, smooth, irregularly branched desmas on the oscular surface.

Heterophymia heteroformis (Bowerbank).

Coscinospongia heteroformis, Valenciennes, MS.

Dactylocalyx heteroformis, Bowerbank, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 85, pl. iv. figs. 1-4, 1869.

Heterophymia heteroformis, Pomel, Pal. de l'Oran, p. 143.

" Zittel, Abhandl. d. k. baier. Akad. d. Wiss., Bd. i. p. 121, 1878.

Sponge.—Sessile, flabellate or foliate, sinuously plicated. Surface slightly undulating, minutely hispid. Oscules on the upper surface, slightly elevated and marginated, numerous, irregularly dispersed, 1 mm. in diameter. Pores congregated (in sieves?), porous areas minute, slightly depressed, rarely more than their own diameter apart.

Spicules.—I. Megascleres. 1. Desmas, similar to those of Corallistes. 2. Dichotriæne, rhabdome long, curved; cladi short, thick. This spicule is confined to the poriferous surface. 3. Strongyle, large.

II. Microsclere (?).

Colour.—Dark brown in the dried state. Size, 125 mm. high, 113 mm. broad; wall 8 mm. thick.

Habitat.—Shanghai, China; depth (?) (Collection of the Jardin des Plantes).

Family III. PLEROMIDÆ.

Genus 2 (?). Lyidium, O. Schmidt. Incertæ sedis.

Lyidium torquila, O. Schmidt.

Lyidium torquila, O. Schmidt, Spong. Atlant. Gebiet., p. 84, woodcut, 1870.

" Zittel, Abhandl. d. k. baier. Akad. d. Wiss., Bd. i. pp. 103, 132, pl. i. fig. 10,

Sponge.—A fragment, probably of a flat plate-like individual, 3 mm. in thickness. Oscules and pores similar, large, 0.5 to 1.0 mm. in diameter, round simple openings of transversely directed canals situated on opposite sides of the plate.