

and in contact with the epithelium, and are generally distributed through the choanosome, in the walls of the chief canals lying tangentially.

*Colour.*—(?), probably originally cream-yellow, now stained with magenta. Size, about 30 mm. in length by 15 mm. in height.

*Habitat.*—Off Havanna; depth, 100 fathoms.

*Remarks.*—This sponge presents a very close superficial resemblance to *Cnemidias-trum pluristellatum*, Zittel (Lithistidæ, p. 110, Abhandl. d. k. baier. Akad. d. Wiss., Bd. i., 1878; *Cnemidium stellatum*, Quenst., Jura, p. 676, pl. cxxviii. figs. 6, 7). The oscules, with the associated superficial canals, and the short, much tuberculated desmas, are similar in both.

### Family III. CLADOPELTIDÆ.

#### Genus 1. *Siphonidium*, O. Schmidt.

##### *Siphonidium ramosum*, O. Schmidt.

*Leiodermatium ramosum*, O. Schmidt, Spong. Atlant. Gebiet., p. 21, pl. iii. fig. 1, 1870.

„ „ Carter, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xii. p. 439, 1873.

„ „ Zittel, Abhandl. d. k. baier. Akad. d. Wiss., Bd. i. p. 103, 1878.

*Siphonidium ramosum*, O. Schmidt, Spong. Meerb. Mexico, p. 28, pl. i. fig. 8, 1879.

*Leiodermatium ramosum*, Vosmaer, Bronn's Thierreichs, Bd. ii., Porifera, p. 290, 1885.

*Sponge.*—Similar to *Siphonidium capitatum*.

*Spicules.*—I. Megascleres. 1. *Desmas*, similar to those of *Siphonidium capitatum*.

2. *Oxystrogyale*, style-like, strongylate termination finely granulated, 0.45 by 0.02 mm.

*Habitat.*—Florida, 125 fathoms; Sombrero, 240 fathoms; Morro Light, 212 fathoms.

*Remarks.*—The similarity of *Siphonidium ramosum* and *Siphonidium capitatum* has already been commented on. It only remains to add a few words in explanation of the change in the generic name. The genus *Leiodermatium*, as founded by O. Schmidt, originally included two species generically different, *Leiodermatium ramosum*, O. Sch., and *Leiodermatium lynceus*, O. Sch.; on recognising this Schmidt proposed the new name *Siphonidium* for the species *Leiodermatium ramosum*, Zittel (*loc. cit.*, p. 122) having previously redefined the genus *Leiodermatium* on the type of *Leiodermatium lynceus*, O. Sch. Vosmaer objects to this nomenclature and states that as *Leiodermatium ramosum* was the first-described species, it must stand as the type of *Leiodermatium*, and a new generic name must be found for *Leiodermatium lynceus*. This seems to me hypercritical. Schmidt's two species were described, one immediately after the other, in the same publication, and neither was specially indicated as the type; an author has of