

course the privilege of selecting his own type, and Schmidt simply postponed his selection; no one in the meantime had assigned further species to the genus *Leiodermatium*, and no possible inconvenience can result from accepting Schmidt's nomenclature.

## Suborder II. ANOPLIA.

### Family I. AZORICIDÆ.

#### Genus 1. *Azorica*, Carter.

##### *Azorica chonellides*, Döderlein.

*Seliscotho chonelleides*, Döderlein, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool., Bd. xl. p. 62, pl. v.-vii., 1884.

*Sponge*.—Ear-shaped, somewhat curved, free edge a regular semicircle, uniformly rounded; attached by thin lobe-like expansions. Pores and oscules similar, small, dispersed; pores on the outer convex surface placed much closer together than the oscules, which are confined to the inner surface.

*Spicules*.—I. Megascleres. 1. *Desma*, epirabd straight or curved, cladose at one or both ends, densely and irregularly spined and tuberculate. 2. *Oxea* or *Strongyloxea*, long and slender, arranged in fibres, descending from the surface at right angles into the interior.

*Colour*.—Greyish-white (but deciduous?). Size, 60 mm. wide by 55 mm. high and 7 mm. thick.

*Habitat*.—Island of Enoshima, Bay of Sagami.

#### Genus 3. *Gastrophanella*, O. Schmidt.

Azoricidæ in which a single oscule leads into a long axial cloaca; the excurrent and incurrent canals are arranged as in *Siphonia*.

##### *Gastrophanella implexa*, O. Schmidt.

*Gastrophanella implexa*, O. Schmidt, Spong. Meerb. Mexico, p. 29, pl. i. fig. 7, pl. iii. fig. 8, 1879.

*Sponge*.—Elongated, pear-shaped or club-shaped, attached by an expanded irregular base; oscule, single, situated at the summit, leading into a long narrow cloaca which extends throughout the axis of the sponge. Cloaca with a somewhat thick collenchymatous wall, and numerous not very extended velar diaphragms. Excurrent canals, curving more or less parallel to the outer surface of the sponge, run longitudinally