

*Epallax* in general terms to a *Placina* detached from its seat, turned sideways up, and furnished with additional oscules opening through the hypophare, one for each excurrent sinus. In *Placina* the roots of the excurrent evaginations are continued into the hypophare by trabeculæ, these are present in *Epallax*, simulating the pillars of subdermal cavities. The addition of an ectosome and of secondary folds or invaginations in the walls of the main ones has already been mentioned.

In other plate-like sponges (*Pæcillastra*, *Astropeplus*, among the Choristida, *Azorica*, *Corallistes*, among the Lithistida) the plan of the evaginations is not so clearly displayed as in *Epallax*, but that it is very much of the same nature appears from the fact that the oscules and pores are similarly distributed, and that the excurrent and incurrent canals run more or less transversely across the plate. In some massive sponges, which have originated in plate-like forms, such, e.g., as *Pachastrella abyssi*, it would appear as though the evagination proceeded on a similar plan.

*Canal-System in Spherical Sponges.*—In small spherical sponges, such as *Myriastræ clavosa*, and in young examples of *Stelletta*, the axes of the evaginations radiate towards the periphery; as a consequence, from those excurrent canals which open nearest the margin of the oscule and are consequently the most superficial, secondary evaginations proceed radially towards the surface, while those which open nearer the centre of the oscule and run almost axially through the sponge, frequently expand at their distal ends into more or less concentric canals, from which again radial canals proceed towards the surface. In *Stelletta phrissens* the evaginations, at first radial, appear at a very early stage to curve round spirally, so as to acquire a more or less concentric arrangement (Pl. XVI. fig. 19); subsequently, no doubt, radial canals proceed from them, but in the fully grown sponge it is difficult to discover any definite arrangement. In most spherical sponges a general tendency towards a concentric and radiate arrangement of the canals is, however, observable, and the concentric arrangement is shown in an illustration given of part of a radial segment of *Anthastræ communis* (Pl. XIII. fig. 8), where concentric excurrent and incurrent canals are shown alternating with each other.

*Excurrent without corresponding Incurrent Canals.*—In many sponges in which the oscules are collected in a special area (*Synops vosmaeri*, Pl. XXIII.), or in which numerous excurrent canals open into a common cloaca (*Caminus spheroconia*, Pl. XXVII.), the primary excurrent canals are without corresponding incurrent canals; if now we return to the Rhagon we shall find that every incurrent canal derived from it must by the nature of the case involve the existence of a corresponding excurrent canal, but there is one excurrent canal that does not involve the existence of a corresponding incurrent canal, and this is the remains of the paragastrer itself; it would thus appear probable that each of the large excurrent canals in the case under consideration represents the remains of a paragastral cavity, produced by a process of budding from the margin of