

sphinctrate apertures (Fig. XIV., c); in the adult the cloaca may persist or become converted into a shallow depression, which is usually surrounded by a more or less sharply defined margin.

Type—*Geodia gibberosa*, Lamarck (p. 244).

Genus 6. *Synops*, Vosmaer.

Synops, Vosmaer, Niederl. Archiv f. Zool., Suppl. i. p. 50, 1882.

The poriferous and oscular surfaces are distinct. Oscules the single openings of excurrent chones; incurrent chones with cribriporal roofs (Fig. XIV., d)

Type—*Synops pyriformis*, Vosmaer (p. 266).

Genus 7. *Isops*, Sollas.

Isops, Sollas, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. v. p. 396, 1880.

Oscules and pores similar, both the simple apertures of similar uniporal chones (Fig. XIV., e).

Type—*Isops phlegræi*, Sollas (p. 267).

Subdivision of the Genera of the Geodina.—The species of *Geodia* and *Cydonium* are so numerous that, for purposes of convenience, they are artificially grouped in sections determined by the number of different kinds of spicules they possess; these sections are as follows:—

Section 1. *Pantæosa*, species with both somal and cortical oxeas, and anatriænes or protriænes or both, in addition to orthotriænes or dichotriænes.

Section 2. *Dirabdosa*, species with both cortical and somal oxeas, but without either anatriænes or protriænes.

Section 3. *Ditriæna*, species without cortical oxeas, but with anatriænes or protriænes or both, in addition to orthotriænes or dichotriænes.

Section 4. *Monotriæna*, species with but one form of oxea and but one form of triæne, which is never either an anatriæne or a protriæne.

Family II. PLACOSPONGIDÆ, Gray.

Placospongiadæ, Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 549, 1867.

Placospongina, Carter, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. vi. p. 55, 1880.

Placospongiadæ, Sollas, Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. xxii. p. 423, 1887.

Sterraströsa not possessing triæne spicules; the only megascleres are tylostyles. The sterrastral layer of the cortex is subdivided into irregular or polygonal plates, which are united together by fibrous tissue.