collenchymatous. The spicules are tetractinose, triactinose, and diactinose asters, and candelabra.

Type—*Placina monolopha*, F. E. Schulze (p. 278).

Genus 2. *Placortis*, F. E. Schulze.

Plakortis, F. E. Schulze, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool., Bd. xxxiv. p. 449, 1880.

Incrusting Sponges, provided with an ectosome, which is traversed by a network of widely extending subdermal cavities. The chamber-system is aphodal, with wide short aphods. The choanosomal mesoderm is a granular collenchyma. The spicules are tri- and di-actinose asters; candelabra are not present.

Type—*Placortis simplex*, F. E. Schulze (p. 279).

Family II. Corticidæ, Vosmaer.

Corticidæ, Vosmaer, Bronn's Klass. u. Ord. d. Thierreichs, Porifera, p. 324, 1886.
„ Sollas (*pars*), Sci. Proc. Roy. Dubl. Soc., vol. v. p. 177, 1886.
„ Sollas, Art. "Sponges," Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. xxii. p. 423, 1887.

Microsclerophora with tetractinose asters and candelabra. The chamber-system is aphodal or diplodal. The mesoderm is in part sarcenchymatous, in part chondrenchymatous.

In my preliminary report I included the genus *Thrombus* in the Corticidæ; on account of the distinctive characters of its spicules it is now removed thence and made the type of a separate family.

Genus 1. *Corticium*, O. Schmidt.

Corticium, O. Schmidt, Spong. Adriat. Meeres, p. 42, 1862.
„ F. E. Schulze, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool., Bd. xxxv. p. 410, 1881.

The mesoderm of the ectosome and hypomere consists of chondrenchyme, which also forms the walls of the larger water-canals. The spicules are tetractinose asters and heterolophous candelabras.

Type—*Corticium candelabrum*, O. Schmidt (p. 280).

Genus 2. *Calcabrina*, n. gen.

Corticidæ containing spinose microrabds in addition to tetractinose asters or candelabra.

Type—*Calcabrina plicata* (O. Schmidt) (p. 281).