

Family III. PLEROMIDÆ.

Megamorina, Zittel, Abhandl. d. k. baier. Akad. d. Wiss., Bd. i. p. 99, 1878.

Megamorinidæ, Vosmaer, Bronn's Klass. u. Ord. d. Thierreichs, Porifera, p. 295, 1886.

„ (*pars*), Sollas, Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. xxii. p. 424, 1887.

Triænosa in which the desma is monocrepid and smooth, not tuberculated; zygois occurs between the ends of the cladi of one desma and the epiabd of another. Chamber-system aphodal.

Genus 1. *Pleroma*, n. gen.

Pleromidæ in which the flagellated chambers are large, with wide short aphodi. The microscleres are microxeas and spirasters.

Type—*Pleroma turbinatum*, n. sp. (p. 312).

Genus 2. *Lyidium*, O. Schmidt.

Lyidium, O. Schmidt, Spong. Atlant. Gebiet., p. 84, 1870.

„ Zittel, Abhandl. d. k. baier. Akad. d. Wiss., Bd. i. pp. 99, 132, 1878.

“Sponge dish-shaped, on both sides simple canals open by large round ostia. [Desma] smooth, crooked, branched, the branches terminating in a disciform, or cup-shaped expansion. In the sarcode of the surface numerous simple [strongyles] of considerable size occur.”—(Zittel).

Type—*Lyidium torquilla*, O. Schmidt (p. 343).

Demus II. RHABDOSÆ.

Hoplophora in which the ectosomal spicules are microstrongyles, or modified microstrongyles (discs). The desmas are monocrepid.

Family I. NEOPELTIDÆ.

Rhabdosa in which the ectosomal spicules are monocrepid discs.

Genus 1. *Neopelta*, O. Schmidt.

Neopelta, O. Schmidt, Spong. Meerb. Mexico, p. 88, 1880.

Neopeltidæ in which the microscleres are microrabds and spirasters.

Type—*Neopelta perfecta*, O. Schmidt (p. 344).