

Family II. SCLERITODERMIDÆ.

Rhabdosa in which the ectosomal spicules are microstrongyles, and the other microscleres sigmaspires.

Genus 1. *Scleritoderma*, O. Schmidt.

Scleritoderma, O. Schmidt, Spong. Meerb. Mexico, p. 28, 1879.

Scleritodermidæ of plate-like form, bearing simple pores on one face and simple oscules on the other.

Type—*Scleritoderma packardi*, O. Schmidt (p. 346).

Genus 2. *Aciculites*, O. Schmidt.

Aciculites, O. Schmidt, Spong. Meerb. Mexico, p. 29, 1879.

Scleritodermidæ in which the ectosomal spicules are rhabdi; microscleres are absent.

Type—*Aciculites higginsii*, O. Schmidt (p. 347).

Family III. CLADOPELTIDÆ.

Rhabdosa in which the ectosomal spicule is a monocrepid desma highly branched in a plane parallel to the surface. Microscleres are absent.

Genus 1. *Siphonidium*, O. Schmidt.

Leiodermatium, O. Schmidt, Spong. Atlant. Gebiet., p. 21, 1870.

„ Zittel, Abhandl. d. k. baier. Akad. d. Wiss., Bd. i. p. 103, 1878.

Siphonidium, O. Schmidt, Spong. Meerb. Mexico, p. 28, 1878.

Leiodermatium, Vosmaer, Bronn's Klass. u. Ord. d. Thierreichs, Porifera, p. 290, 1886.

The oscules are borne at the ends of narrow tubular prolongations extending outwards from the sponge body.

Type—*Siphonidium ramosum*, O. Schmidt (p. 348).

Suborder II. ANOPLIA.

Lithistida in which special ectosomal spicules and microscleres are absent.