found as to the question of whether the upper skin of the representatives of this latter genus is to be drawn off easily or not, and that this is due both to the state of preservation and to the number of foreign bodies in the dermal membrane; and when I finally lay stress upon the fact that Dr. Marshall makes no positive statements as to the internal structure of his genera *Psammascus* and *Dysidea*, so that these forms, like the species *Dysidea coriacea* of Bowerbank and *Dysidea fragilis*, Hyatt, perhaps all belong to the family of Spongidæ, or are to be distributed in different families of Spongidæ and Spongelidæ;—then the reader will see that after Dr. Marshall's paper the matter becomes comparable with the Gordian knot, which can no longer be disentangled but only cut asunder. This I perform in the following manner. I unite the genera *Psammascus*, *Dysidea*, and *Spongelia* into a single genus *Spongelia*, characterising it by *large* flagellated chambers—of course, as in the whole family, devoid of any special cameral canaliculi—and by the tendency to form "conuli."

Psammoclema.

This genus of Dr. Marshall[1] I adopt for the forms with *small* flagellated chambers and with the external surface smooth and devoid of any projections of the skin owing to those of the skeleton. All this is only of a temporary character; indeed, the possibility is not excluded that many good species, still undoubtedly allied amongst themselves, are all alike in the possession, for instance, of the character of forming cylindrical tubes with a well-developed central cavity, so that my species *Psammoclema vosmaeri* would have to be transferred into another new genus; but it must be remembered that in the group Keratosa all the present arrangements are but of a provisional character.

Psammopemma.

This genus, established by Dr. Marshall,[2] admits of a very sharp diagnosis. Among its representatives no horny skeleton is to be found at all, the propping apparatus of the sponge being represented by foreign enclosures exclusively. Moreover, the genus is perhaps really a good one, since, as suggested by Dr. Marshall, the possibility is not excluded that the sponges in question receive the foreign bodies in a way different from that in which they are obtained by other Spongelidæ (comp. Dr. Marshall's above-mentioned paper, p. 121). At any rate, this genus is to be referred to the Keratosa,[3] and according to the internal organisation of the soft parts to the Spongelidæ.

[1] *Loc. cit.*, p. 109. [2] *Loc. cit.*, p. 113. [3] For grounds, see p. 46.