

Genera :—*Euplectella*, Owen, *Habrodictyon*, Wyville Thomson, *Aphrocallistes*, Gray, *Farrea*, Bowerbank, *Aulodictyon*, Kent, *MacAndrewia*, Gray, *Dactylocalyx*, Stuchbury, *Fieldingia*, Kent.

II. CALLICISPONGIÆ, S. Kent. Sponge body supported by an interlacing or isolated spicular skeleton ; never by a reticulate and continuous one. Reproductive gemmules membranous, furnished with protective spicules.

Genera :—*Pheronema*, Leidy, *Hyalonema*, Gray, *Asconema*, Kent, *Sympagella*, O. Schmidt, *Lanuginella*, O. Schmidt, *Vazella*, Gray.

In his *Grundzüge der Zoologie*, Claus maintained the union of the spicules into a firm network to be an important character of all Hexactinellida (which constitute his suborder of *Hyalospongiæ*), while Carter, 1873, like Saville Kent, only emphasised the differences in the modes of union of the spicules as the main basis of his classification. Carter¹ established the three following families :—

I. VITREOHEXACTINELLIDA.

Spicules held together by silicified fibre.

Dactylocalyx, *Myliusia*, *Euplectella aspergillum*, *Aphrocallistes*, *Aulodictyon*, *Farrea*, *Sympagella*.

Including the three groups { 1. Patulina. Example—*Dactylocalyx pumiceus*, Gray.
2. Tubulina. Example—*Euplectella aspergillum*, Owen.
3. Scopulifera. Example—*Aphrocallistes bocagei*, Wright.

II. SARCOHEXACTINELLIDA.

Spicules held together by amorphous sarcode.

Asconema, *Crateromorpha*, *Rossella*, *Habrodictyon*, *Hyalonema*, *Pheronema*, *Meyerina*.

Including the two groups { 1. Rosettifera. Example—*Rossella*, Carter, and *Crateromorpha meyeri*, Gray.
2. Birotulifera. Example—*Hyalonema sieboldi*, Gray ; *Holtenia*, Wyv. Thomson ; *Meyerina*, Gray, and *Labaria*, Gray.

III. SARCO-VITREOHEXACTINELLIDA.

Spicules held together in one part by vitrified fibre, in the other by amorphous sarcode.

Euplectella cucumber, Owen.

¹ *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 4, vol. xii. p. 349 ; vol. xvi. p. 199.