basalia, while others of similar structure are bent somewhat outwards above the level of the skin, and others, again, especially in somewhat larger sponges, are drawn out into true anchors, which exactly resemble the basalia of the adult specimens.

Genus 3. *Rossella*, Carter (Pl. LV., and woodcut, fig. 4).

1872. Carter, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. ix. p. 409 (*Rossella antarctica*).
1872. Bowerbank, *Op. cit.*, vol. x. pp. 58–61.
1872. Gray, *Op. cit.*, vol. x. p. 134 (*Rossella philippinensis*).
1873. Carter, *Op. cit.*, vol. xi. p. 275.
1873. Gray, *Op. cit.*, vol. xi. p. 234 (*Pectalia globulosa*).
1873. Wyville Thomson, Depths of the Sea (*Rossella velata*).
1873. Carter, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xii. p. 361.
1874. Gray, *Op. cit.*, vol. xiii. p. 284.
1875. Carter, *Op. cit.*, vol. xv. p. 113.
1875. Willemoes Suhm, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool., vol. xxv. p. 25.
1876. Marshall, *Op. cit.*, vol. xxvii. p. 113.
1877. Zittel, Abhandl. d. II. Cl. k. baier. Akad. d. Wiss., vol. xiii.
1877. Marshall and Meyer, Mittheil. Zool. Mus. Dresden, vol. ii. 261.

History.—Among some Antarctic sponges which were dredged by Captain Sir James Ross during his voyage of discovery and research in the Southern and Antarctic region in 1839–43 (lat. 74½° S., long. (?), and lat. 77½° S., long. 175° W., from a depth of 300 fathoms), Carter found, in 1872, two remarkable and hitherto unobserved forms of siliceous elements—the one a five-rayed spicule in which the longer ray, measuring about 1 cm. in length, ran out to a fine point at one extremity, but passed at the other into four approximately cruciate, straight or slightly bent transverse arms, disposed at right angles; the second, a four-toothed anchor with a long (at least 4 cm.) shaft and cruciately disposed, somewhat strong, recurved teeth, which ran out into simple points. In some anchors the straight shaft was continued to the other side of the anchor teeth, so that with the projecting point the entire structures became hexradiate.

While all parts of the anchors were smooth, the rays of the five-rayed spicules, which are likewise round, were thickly beset with very fine microspines; on the four pointed transverse arms, however, numerous larger slightly bent tubercles also occurred with their free points turned away from the intersection of the arms. Although the sponge bodies to which these spicules belonged were not discovered, it seemed certain that the two kinds of spicules belonged to one and the same sponge, which Carter named *Rossella antarctica*. This procedure certainly seemed at first somewhat rash, and Bowerbank did not fail to declare his disapproval.[1] Further discoveries, however, soon served to justify Carter's opinion.

In the same year, Gray found a second species of the same genus among the sponges

[1] *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 4, vol. x. p. 58.