

measures only 2 cm. In other respects the form and structure are not essentially different. The somewhat brighter colour is rather striking, being in these three forms light greenish-yellow, while those from Station 246 were dark dull greenish-brown. The section in Pl. XXXVI. fig. 1, is a diagrammatic representation of a longitudinal section through the external marginal portion of one of the specimens from Station 271.

4. *Hyalonema (Stylocalyx) clavigerum*, n. sp. (Pl. XLI.).

In the neighbourhood of the Penguin Islands (Station 147, lat. 46° 16' S., long. 48° 27' E.), from a depth of 1600 fathoms, and from a Diatom ooze ground, a fragment of a *Hyalonema* was dredged, which is represented in Pl. XLI. fig. 1. The fragment represents about one-eighth of the whole body, and is without any trace of the basal tuft, but still exhibits a portion of the oscular margin and one of the radial septa. The consistence of this sponge fragment, which is about 5 cm. long, and represents a probably truncated oval body, is not so great as that of *Hyalonema globus*. The whole external surface distinctly exhibits a well-developed rectangular dermal framework.

The parenchymal skeleton consists again of somewhat large smooth and radially disposed oxyhexacts, and of simple oxydiacts which are either smooth, or have a median swelling or four projecting median knobs. Between these, thin forms equipped at both ends with delicate barbs (Pl. XLI. fig. 6) occasionally occur, like those found abundantly in the parenchyma of *Hyalonema globus* (Pl. XL. fig. 5).

Besides these, minute delicate oxyhexacts occur in some abundance, exhibiting fine straight pointed rays, on which a gentle curvature may, here and there, be detected (Pl. XLI. fig. 7).

Those oxyhexasters which are represented in large numbers in the diagrammatic section of Pl. XLI. fig. 2, and under high power in Pl. XLI. fig. 5, do not really belong to this sponge, nor indeed to the genus *Hyalonema*, but are forms which have been accidentally imported.

The dermal skeleton is mainly composed of somewhat large smooth hypodermal oxyptentacts, with oblique, inwardly directed tangential rays. On the outer surface numerous autodermal pentact pinuli occur, with rather long, smooth and pointed, basal tangential rays, while the relatively short distal ray bears, as in *Hyalonema globus*, long, fine, upwardly bent lateral spines, and a knob-like external terminal portion with thick, somewhat pointed axial end, and so has a tufted appearance (Pl. XLI. fig. 4).

The somewhat large amphidiscs which are irregularly scattered in radial disposition within the external skin, exhibit a firm smooth axial rod with several (four or eight) radially projecting tubercles in the centre. The bell-shaped terminal umbels are rather broad, and measure about one-fourth of the total length. They consist of eight broad shovel-shaped rays with lancet-like pointed ends (Pl. XLI. fig. 9). There is a much sparser