

another. Among the free spicules which are present in the soft parts, and are especially abundant in the skin, Bowerbank notes simple hexradiate spicules, with smooth or finely fringed rays, and also floricones, with small terminal plates on each of the four S-shaped terminal rays of every principal ray. Bowerbank notices the great resemblance between this species and *Farrea occa*, but he at the same time calls attention to some small differences, such as the slightly roughened surface of the beams of the network, the slender form of the teeth, and the peculiar floricones.

Of *Farrea aculeata*, Bowerbank, the author possessed only a fragment, the form of which pointed to a cup-like form for the animal. The usually two-, more seldom three-layered lattice-like framework consists of strong, canaliculated, siliceous beams, which surround tolerably regular square meshes, and are irregularly beset with conical prickles and thorns of various sizes. Here and there hexradiate spicules which have grown upon the above also occur. This species has a striking resemblance to *Farrea spinifera*, as Bowerbank himself recognised.

The skeletal framework of *Farrea robusta*, Bowerbank, has a close resemblance to that of *Farrea aculeata*. It differs from it strictly only in the greater size of the beams and in the corresponding narrowness of the square meshes, as also in the greater thickness of the fully developed rough hexradiate spicules—differences which everywhere occur between older and younger parts of the same sponge. The soft parts and Monactinellid spicules found by Bowerbank in the framework are quite independent, and belong to a Desmacidonid which had settled in the skeleton after the death of the Hexactinellid.

Another fragment of a siliceous framework with several lattice-like layers, and provided on both surfaces of the somewhat bent plate with meshes which are uniformly square but more irregular in the interior, Bowerbank has named *Farrea inermis*, because the beams are entirely or almost entirely smooth. From the knots of the network slender smooth teeth project at right angles. Similar prickles also project here and there into the inner meshes.

Bowerbank has designated as *Farrea perarmata* a flat, slightly bent, skeletal fragment in which the framework of beams, which forms square meshes, is everywhere richly beset with spines and prickles of various sizes, and exhibits no recognisable central canals. Long rough conical teeth project outwards and inwards. Numerous thorny hexradiate spicules also occur with one ray in each directed at right angles to the beams of the network.

Another bent skeletal fragment, consisting of a tolerably irregular framework of beams which here and there exhibit square meshes, Bowerbank names *Farrea irregularis*. The individual beams have a very varied thickness, and for the most part perfectly smooth, isolated, small hexradiate spicules also occur.

If we review these fourteen species established by Bowerbank during the years