

*infundibularis*, Carter), *Farrea gassioti*, Bowerbank, and *Farrea pocillum*, Bowerbank. The last of these three forms (*Farrea pocillum*, Bowerbank) certainly does not belong to the genus *Farrea*, as Bowerbank's figures<sup>1</sup> and description clearly show. On the other hand, *Farrea infundibuliformis*, Carter, and *Farrea gassioti*, Bowerbank, may quite possibly belong either to the genus *Farrea* itself or to some related genus within the family Farreidæ. I only desire to direct the attention of specialists to this funnel-shaped Farreid, for such at least the fragment figured in Pl. LXXVI. certainly is.

Subtribe II. **Scopularia** (Carter), F. E. Schulze (Pls. LXXVII.–XCVIII.).

Besides the pentact hypodermalia and hypogastralia, radially disposed scopulæ occur.

Family I. **EURETIDÆ**, F. E. Schulze (Pls. LXXVII.–LXXXII.).

Branched and anastomosing tubes, which either form an irregular framework with tubes of almost uniform width, or else the wall of a cup. The dictyonal framework exhibits from the very first more than one layer, so that a single layered network of strands never occurs at the ends of the tubes.

Genus 1. *Eurete* (Semper), Carter (Pls. LXXVII.–LXXIX.).

1868. Semper, Verhandl. d. Würzburg. phys.-med. Gesellsch., Sitzungb. vom July 18.

1875. Marshall, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool., Suppl., Bd. xxv. p. 181.

1876. Marshall, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool., Bd. xxvii. p. 113.

1877. Carter, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xix. p. 112.

1877. Zittel, Abhandl. d. k. baier. Akad. d. Wiss., Bd. xiii. Heft 1, p. 1.

1880. O. Schmidt, Die Spongien des Meerbusens von Mexico.

*History*.—In the Transactions of the Physico-Medical Society of Würzburg, 1868, there occurs, in the report of the session held on 18th July 1868, the following notice:—“Mr. Semper showed some new siliceous sponges from the Philippines. One is a new species of the genus *Hyalonema*, and another may be regarded as a type of a new genus *Eurete*.” “The genus *Eurete* was established for a sponge, having the form of a coral, the cylindrical and hollow branches of which are everywhere united to one another. The wide openings at the extremities of the branches seem to be exhalent, the fine pores between the network, which constitutes the walls of the tube, are apparently inhalent. The tissue of the wall of the tube—which measures about 1 mm. in thickness—is composed of a tolerably dense network of fine siliceous tubes, which are sometimes

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, pl. xxxix, fig. 48, 1875.