

Genus *Aphrocallistes*, Gray (Pls. LXXXIII.—LXXXVI.).

1858. Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., vol. xxvi. (Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. ii. p. 224) (*Aphrocallistes beatrix*).
1867. Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 492.
1868. Wyville Thomson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. i. p. 114.
1868. Gray, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. i. p. 161.
1869. Wyville Thomson, Phil. Trans., vol. clix. p. 701.
1869. Gray, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. iii. p. 192.
1869. Bowerbank, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 66 (75).
1870. O. Schmidt, Grundzüge einer Spongienfauna des atlant. Gebietes.
1870. Wright, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. x. p. 77, pl. i.
1870. Kent, Monthly. Micr. Journ., vol. iv. p. 241.
1871. Gwyn Jeffreys, Proc. Roy. Inst., No. 54, p. 258 (*Aphrocallistes bocagei*).
1872. Carter, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xii. p. 450.
1872. Gray, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. ix. p. 442.
1873. Carter, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xii. p. 349.
1875. Carter, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xvi. p. 1.
1875. Willemoes Suhm, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool., Bd. xxv.
1875. Marshall, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool., Bd. xxv.
1876. Marshall, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool., Bd. xxvii.
1877. Zittel, Abhandl. d. Baier. Akad.
1877. Wyville Thomson, The Atlantic.
1878. Zittel, Zur Stammesgeschichte der Spongien.
1879. Zittel, Handbuch der Palæontologie.
1880. O. Schmidt, Spongien des Meerbusens von Mexico, p. 48.
1881. Milne-Edwards, Comptes rendus, vol. xciii. pp. 876, 931; Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. ix. pp. 37-41-46.
1882. Weltner, Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Spongien.

History.—The genus *Aphrocallistes* was established by Gray in 1858,¹ for the species *Aphrocallistes beatrix*, from a skeleton obtained at Malacca, and was characterised in the following manner:—"The sponge cylindrical, tubular, branched, the end of the main tube closed with an open network formed of spicula; branches cylindrical, simple, rarely bifid, rounded and closed at the end; the inner surface of the tube with large unequal-sized concavities placed in longitudinal series, having a large roundish oscule near its lower edge. The sponge hard, close, calcareous, with uniform, close, equal, regular hexangular pores on the surface, and large round ostioles in series on the sides of the main tubes. The outer surface formed of intertangled transparent spines, which inosculate and unite with each other at their intersections, forming a hard rather brittle crust. The inner surface lined with a coat of fusiform transparent spicula, which are placed in bundles parallel to each other in the spaces between the roundish internal apertures of the crowded small superficial pores."

In his spongiological system,² Gray founded for this new form a special family—

¹ *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 3, vol. ii. p. 224; *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, vol. xxvi.

² *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, p. 507, 1867.