company of our countrymen. He doubts if the English naturalists obtained any other specimen of this sponge (*Dendrospongia*), though he told them of his one, and where and how acquired." In a note Murie made the following addition :—" Since reading this communication, Sir Wyville Thomson's return has enabled me to show him the accompanying plates; the species he does not recognise as being among their collections, although it is possible a less perfect specimen or fragmentary portions may be found among the stores of material as yet imperfectly worked out."

According to Murie's description and figures, "The general surface exhibits several broad but very shallow impressions or concavities which traverse the stem obliquely. The distinguishing feature of the branches is a series of tufts or rosettes, so continuous and interwoven as in the main to present a whorl running successively round from base to apex, composed of a bunch of long parallel placed spicules, which issue from the axis of the branch at an oblique angle, and slightly spread out at their free ends. The spiral hollow between the frill shows a delicate gossamer lacework composed of minute spicules, forming a rectangular chequer."

The principal fibrous bands of the network of beams, which is composed of fused hexradiate spicules, run, according to Murie's representation, in a longitudinal direction in the axial part of the branches, but bend laterally in a bow-shaped curve towards the exterior, and terminate freely in the more radially directed obliquely projecting fibres of the spiral frill. All were covered with short mucronate spines.

Among the spicules which lie isolated Murie described (1) long acerate, fusiform, inequilateral spicules of two sizes, large and small, both covered with spines, all sloping in the same direction; (2) two forms of scopuline spicules, the larger with a straight shaft, and with microspined and indistinctly capitate terminal rays, from two to four in number, the smaller with two to four rays opposite to one another, and expanded laterally like petals.

In regard to the position of these scopuline spicules, Murie[1] records Carter's conjecture —illustrated by a woodcut—that they may have lain parallel to the surface in the dermal layer, and may have been crossed in such a way that square meshes were formed. He found (3) two forms of rosettes, of which the smaller bore six straight, smooth rays rising at right angles from the centre, and each terminating in a little discoid swelling bearing four to eight rays spreading in what Carter terms a *fleur-de-lis*. Each ray terminates in a swelling which is expanded into a circular convex head, bordered by four opposite and recurved spines. The larger rosettes are very rare, and the globular still more so. Each of the six short, stout rays terminates in a quadrangular swelling, which bears several long, straight rays, ending in a quadrangular, or, more frequently, pentangular cap or head, with free convex surface, but provided with recurved spines at the angles of the opposite surface. He also notes (4) single hexradiate dermal spicules, which form by the over-

[1] *Loc. cit.*, p. 227.