

surface, covered only by the sieve-like bounding membrane, but end in a blind point at the other extremity. They thus always correspond approximately in length to the parietal thickness of the sponge.

Single Genus *Chonelasma*, n. gen.

The body consists of an upright plain or slightly curved plate about the size of a hand, and exhibiting an irregularly chambered smooth free margin, or of a funnel-shaped cup with lateral glove-finger-like parietal diverticula.

Species 1. *Chonelasma lamella*, n. sp.

The dictyonal framework enclosing rectangular meshes exhibits in its median region a loose structure with wider meshes than in the neighbourhood of the two bounding surfaces. The beams of the framework are usually beset with small pointed tubercles, and are connected without thickening of the nodes of intersection. The parenchyma includes, besides the uncinates and simple rough minute oxyhexacts, small rough discohexacts, oxyhexasters, and discohexasters with long terminal rays.

The dermalia and gastralia are strongly developed pentacts, in which the proximal or distal radial ray, as also the sides of the four tangentials turned towards the free surface, are richly beset with short spines. Besides these the dermal skeleton contains scopulæ, with four knobbed, straight prongs, which rise from a thick stalk-node. Kermadec Islands, 520 fathoms; west of Kerguelen Islands, 550 fathoms; Bermuda Islands, 1705 fathoms.

Species 2. *Chonelasma hamatum*, n. sp.

An upright, hand-shaped plate, 3 to 5 mm. in thickness, with a slightly undulating curvature, and with irregular roundish marginal contour. The dictyonal framework resembles that of *Chonelasma lamella*. The loose parenchymalia include, besides uncinates and numerous small rough oxyhexacts which tend to become soldered to the dictyonal framework, small discohexasters, some of which bear short principal rays with six to eight long, S-shaped terminals in perianth-like arrangement, while others possess long, rough, strongly developed principals, with short, S-shaped terminals. The dermal and gastral skeleton is formed of hexacts, in which the projecting radial ray is short and beset with inconspicuous spines. Besides these the dermal skeleton especially contains abundant scopulæ, some of which bear near the outer end of their stalk an annular swelling or four cruciately disposed bosses, in which an intersection of axial canals can be distinctly seen. Their four straight or slightly S-shaped prongs end either in a simple rounded off extremity, or in a minute knob-like thickening. Kermadec Islands, 520 fathoms.