

Habitat.—Between north of Scotland and Farøe Islands (Carter, Schulze); Grenada (Schmidt); Southern Ocean (Challenger); south of Nova Scotia (Challenger); Bahia (Challenger).

Stylocordyla stipitata, var. *globosa*, Ridley and Dendy (Pl. XLIII. fig. 10).

1886. *Stylocordyla stipitata*, var. *globosa*, Ridley and Dendy, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xviii. p. 489.

We unite under the above name a large series of specimens from Kerguelen Island and three small ones from Station 145. This variety is distinguished from the types of

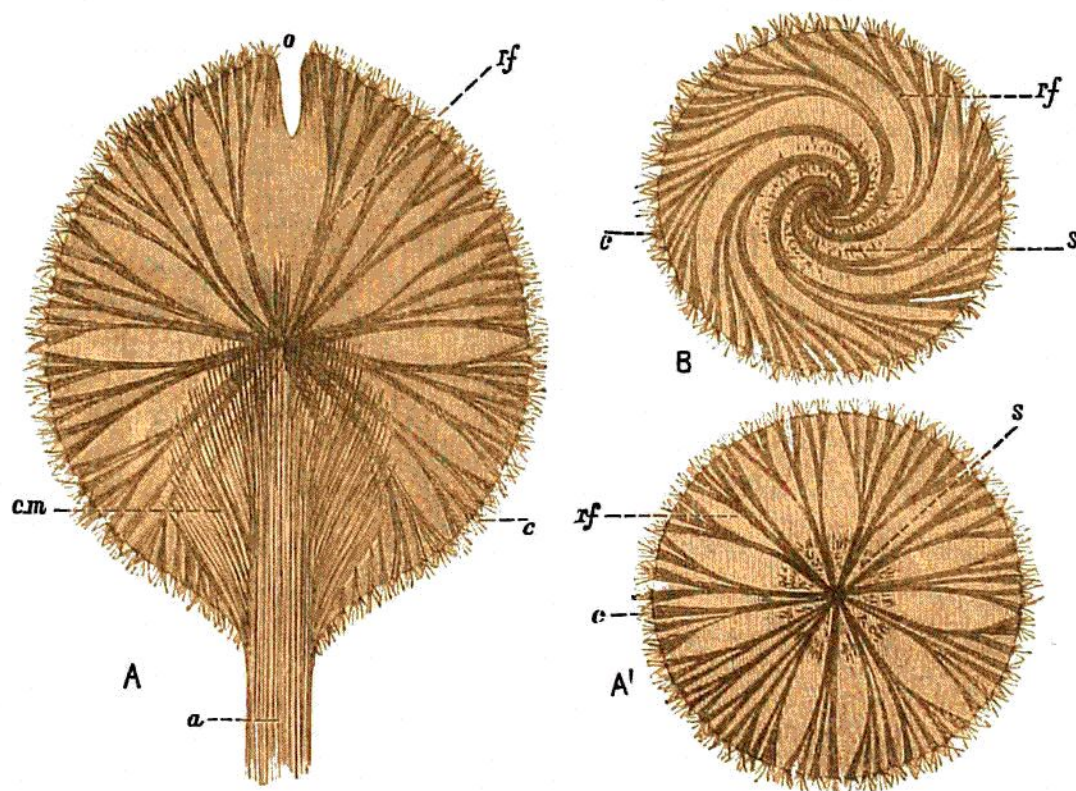


FIG. 9.—*Stylocordyla stipitata*, var. *globosa*. Sections showing the arrangement of the skeleton. A, longitudinal section of a specimen which exhibits no spiral arrangement of the fibres, $\times 6$. A', transverse section of do., $\times 4$. B, transverse section of a specimen in which the fibres are spirally disposed, $\times 4$; o, osculum; c, cortical spicules; a, stem; cm, central mass of spicules derived from the breaking up of the stem; s, sections of do.; rf, the radiating skeletal fibres.

the species by the almost perfectly globular, bullet-like head of the adult sponge (Pl. XLIII. fig. 10), which, though it may become slightly oval, never exhibits the truncated appearance shown by adult specimens of the typical form, and never possesses a whorl of projecting spicules below the osculum, the entire surface of the head being evenly and minutely hispid. The stem also is not nearly so thick and fleshy-looking as in Carter's larger specimens, and has not nearly so large a conical basal expansion; as in the types, there are a number of fine attaching rootlets. We know of no characters by which it would be possible to distinguish the young forms of the variety from those of the species proper.

The remarkable spiral arrangement of the skeleton in the head of this sponge has